



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



US 16802.27

Harvard College  
Library



FROM THE BEQUEST OF  
SUSAN GREENE DEXTER











**HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES**

**OF THE**

**LANCASTER COUNTY**

**HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

---

**VOLUME XIX**

---

**LANCASTER, PA.**

**1915**

US 16702.27

✓

PRESS OF  
THE NEW ERA PRINTING COMPANY  
LANCASTER, PA

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME XIX.

	Pages.
Gentle Jimmy Brown, the Bashful Bard of Bart, by W. U. Hensel .....	5
Minutes of the January Meeting.....	16
In Memoriam .....	19
Officers of the Society for 1915.....	21
Librarian's Annual Report .....	22
Secretary's Annual Report .....	24
Treasurer's Annual Report .....	26
Lancaster Bible Society, 1815-1915, by D. C. Haverstick.....	35
Minutes of February Meeting .....	62
Littitz as an Early Musical Center, by Herbert H. Beck.....	71 ✓
Minutes of the March Meeting .....	82
Report of the Committee on the W. U. Hensel Tablet Unveiling.	89
Minutes of the April Meeting .....	121
The Lancaster Stage Dispatch, by Judge C. I. Landis.....	127
An Interesting Relic .....	153
Minutes of the May Meeting .....	156
Manheim Township and Its Part in the Indian History of the County, by C. H. Martin .....	163
A Withered Twig, by W. U. Hensel.....	174
Minutes of the June Meeting .....	182
A Revolutionary Patriot and His Worthy Grandson, by Mrs. James D. Landis .....	189
Report of Annual Outing of the Society .....	200
Minutes of the September Meeting .....	208
Report of the Committee Having Charge of the Marking of the Site of the Postlethwaite Tavern Where the First Courts of Justice in Lancaster County Were Held.....	219
Minutes of October Meeting .....	302
The Garden of Pennsylvania, by Miss Lottie M. Bausman.....	311
The Liberality of Lancaster County, 1793-1794, by Miss Lottie M. Bausman .....	326
Transportation Troubles in Lancaster County During the Revo- lution, by Miss Lottie M. Bausman .....	333
The Passing of Lydia .....	346
Minutes of the December Meeting .....	350

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

James Scott Brown .....	Opposite page 5
W. U. Hensel, 1851-1915 .....	Opposite page 89
The Lincoln Celebration .....	Opposite page 100
Tablet .....	Opposite page 108
The Hotel Site in 1843 .....	Opposite page 116
Postlethwaite Tavern in Early Times .....	Opposite page 218
Postlethwaite Tavern As It Now Appears.....	Opposite page 240
Map of Postlethwaite Tract.....	Opposite page 245
Map of Old Conestoga .....	Opposite page 292
Boulder and Postlethwaite Family .....	Opposite page 296
Boulder and Tablet .....	Opposite page 300



# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915.

---

*"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."*

---

GENTLE JIMMY BROWN, THE BASHFUL BARD OF  
BART.

MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.

IN MEMORIAM.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1915.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

---

VOL. XIX. NO. 1.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1915.



Gentle Jimmy Brown, the Bashful Bard of Bart.	- - - -	5
BY W. U. HENSEL.		
Minutes of the January Meeting.	- - - - -	16
In Memoriam.	- - - - -	19
Officers of the Society for 1915.	- - - - -	21
Librarian's Annual Report.	- - - - -	22
Secretary's Annual Report.	- - - - -	24
Treasurer's Annual Report.	- - - - -	26







**JAMES SCOTT BROWN.**

## GENTLE JIMMY BROWN.

---

**I**F you are driving along a country highway, when a vendue of personal property is in progress, and the crier approaches you with a basketful of books and appeals to you to raise a bid of "three cents for the lot," do not fail to do so. You cannot lose, and several times I have had rare bargains thus thrust upon me.

I was saved about \$12.97 on a copy of Sally Hastings' verse; some day your descendants may thus find Riddle's latest and best; or Nissley's earliest and worst; or even Landis' long-lost Lancaster lyrics may be rescued from some rural garret at less cost than its present sumptuous typography and binding involve.

One fine spring day, some years ago, driving by the Brown homestead, between Nine Points and Andrews' Bridge, in a romantic and beautiful country, over which a sort of poetic spell still lingers, I thus secured a bunch of books at a bargain; when I came to separate them I found the entire lot identical. The title was "The Boquet," conspicuously misspelled on the outer cover, though corrected on the inner page. The volume was published in Lancaster, 1858, by Murray, Young & Co., and the author was James Scott Brown, "native and to the manner born." The book, though published in Lancaster, was printed by C. Sherman & Son, Philadelphia.

The publisher firm, it will be remembered, included William Murray



and Hiram Young. The former had been in the stationery business for quite a while. In 1850, and for several years thereafter, Judd & Murray kept a book store at the second house from the northeast corner of North Queen and Orange streets; the corner was occupied by the owner of the property, F. J. Krampf, the clothier. The Judd & Murray firm was dissolved and became Murray & Stock, the last named having been the County Prothonotary. After a few years Stock sold out to Hiram Young, who had been a clerk for some years in the store and Stock went to Oshkosh, Wis.

Hiram Young later became the owner and publisher of the York Dispatch. He died some years ago and his sons have been running the paper since. James Black, lawyer and Prohibitionist, married William Murray's daughter, and in his old age he came to live with Mr. Black on Duke street, where he died some twenty years ago. In 1856 James Black's office was on East King street, somewhere near the site of the People's National Bank. Our broadly-informed Brother Diffenderfer—to whom I owe the foregoing information and much more—tells me he remembers this fact, because, as secretary of the Fremont Club, of this city, he had frequent occasion to go to his office, where the club often met.

Of the author of this modest little volume of verse, I had never heard, but a copy of the "first" and last edition has been placed since in the local libraries; and others are deposited with those who will see that this memorial of his talents shall not perish from the earth.

**His Poetry.**

An examination of his lines will show that he has other claims to consideration than the locality of his birth, life and death. The leading poem, which furnishes the title, is in the Wordsworthian strain; it shows that he was a student and lover of nature, of the quiet and peaceful. He liked "bright, morning colors glittering o'er the dew." He heard the echoes and saw the visions of outdoor life:

"The wandering stream's low-murmuring tone,  
The wind's deep sigh, the breeze's evening moan,  
The wildwood notes that forest songsters sing,  
The purple violets of the early Spring,  
The shimmering brightness of the fresh young leaves,  
The social swallow's gossip 'neath the eaves,  
The living colors Evening paints afar,  
And the soft, dewy light of vesper star."

War's wild alarms had no call for him. The scarlet thread of armed conflict is not entwined in the woof and web of his silken fabric; the trumpet call to battle had no charm for his muse. He lets her

"Sweetly rest  
'Mid beauteous flowers and be with fragrance blest."

But who that has gone down the Octoraro in the early spring will deny descriptive power and genius scarcely inferior to that displayed by Sir Walter Scott's word painting of the Trossachs, to the obscure local author who penned these lines

"The maple, ensign of the Spring, unfurls  
A crimson banner where the water purls:—  
She crowns the dogwood in bright-spotted snow,  
While starred with violets gleams the ground below."

Young, lustrous green the woods  
     around assume,  
 Which deepens still—a dark, delicious  
     gloom,  
 The tulip-tree, her cups with honey  
     stored,  
 Invites the bee to her ambrosial board.  
 Incense, from forest temples, pure to  
     God,  
 Magnolia's flowery censers breathe  
     abroad.  
 Where chiming waters lonely sing un-  
     seen,  
 From rock to rock, the laurel, ever  
     green,  
 Throws o'er the vast, undesecrated  
     aisles  
 Of sanctuary hills, her blossomy smiles.  
 Pure worshippers, in those green  
     avenues  
 Of the cathedral wood, are flowers,  
     whose hues  
 Are altar flames, their fragrant in-  
     cense given,  
 A silent offering, undefiled, to  
     Heaven:—  
 They in this Minster stand, as they  
     have stood,  
 The priests and prophets of the tem-  
     pled wood.  
 The primrose and the daisy deck the  
     walk;  
 The blue bells hang dark on their pil-  
     lared stalk;  
 The mosses gray, from trees and rocks  
     depend;  
 And o'er the streams the azure lilies  
     bend.  
 The fiery phlox afar in scarlet glows;  
 The meadow-pink unfolds, the wind-  
     flower blows;  
 And numerous shrubs, which scarce  
     possess a name,  
 On their hill-shrines, enkindle odorous  
     flame.  
 The humming-bird in green and crim-  
     son vest,  
 On buzzing wings, works at her mossy  
     nest;  
 Then o'er the expanse of grass, from  
     that to this,  
 She gives each blushing flower a flying  
     kiss."

#### Mid Foreign Scenes.

Brown was never abroad. He lived,  
 however, in a foreign atmosphere,  
 He dreamed of Italy and the numbers  
 came:

Rome, Florence, Genoa and Venice,  
     Replete with story and romance,  
 Defy Oblivion's envious menace,  
     Still Tiber, Arno, and thy seas re-  
     flect their glance.

Thy glorious minds have hallowed  
 made thee,  
 Idol and shrine of schoolboy dreams;  
 Virgil, Dante and Tasso rayed thee  
 With light immortal, which o'er the  
 heart's altar streams.

Boccaccio and Ariosto,  
 And Laura's lover more are  
 cherished,  
 Than Caesar, or than Caesar's foe,  
 Who on that distant shore of Egypt  
 lonely perished.

Rome! Brutus' dagger could not save  
 thee  
 From Slavery's degrading ban,  
 But music, painting, sculpture gave  
 thee  
 A world-wide empire o'er the mind  
 and heart of man.

Of Raphael and Alfieri,  
 And he, who planned St. Peter's  
 dome,  
 Fame and Muse are never weary—  
 Far mightier conquerors they, than  
 Caesars of Old Rome.

Go read the Eternal City's story  
 When high in heaven the moon doth  
 climb,  
 And o'er the Titan ruins hoary,  
 Gigantic shadows stalk, upbraiding  
 deaf Old Time."

He also built castles in Spain:

Land of the deep blue, sunny sky,  
 Of orange flower and citron bloom—  
 Proud Mountain Land of beauty why  
 Art thou obscured with gloom?

Land of Romance and old Renown,  
 Where learned and brave did once  
 resort,  
 When bright the lustre of thy crown,  
 And grand thy haughty court.

Of all thy mighty empire, Spain,  
 On which the sun did never set—  
 Of the fifth Charles's wide domain,  
 Say what is left thee yet?

Where is thy fame, and knightly band,  
 Thy honor and quick sense of wrong;  
 And where thy strength of arms, thou  
 Land  
 Of chivalry and song?

Thy sails, which spread on every sea,  
 That restless Commerce dare to  
 brace,  
 And winged the wealth of all to thee,  
 Have wasted from the wave.

and of thy gold's unbounded store  
 What now remains thou must deplore—  
 Which made the nations envy thee  
 It gilds thy poverty.

Who would have thought so low a fall,  
 Thy power and glory could betide;  
 For all which now remains—yea, all  
 Is but the wreck of pride!

The cost of toll and blood, how vast,  
 To drive the Moor across the Straits;  
 Still one not of thy soil holds fast  
 With iron hand those gates!

Thy cold oppression in those climes,  
 Which the World-seeker for thee  
 won;  
 Thy cruel av'rice, and dark crimes,  
 Have thine own self undone.

Spain, still thy mountains and thy  
 vales;  
 Thy clime with golden sunshine  
 warm;  
 Thy deeds enshrined in legend tales;  
 Lend thee a magic charm.

He heard the voices of the night  
 birds. Sheakespeare had first  
 sung the field lark's song, and  
 Shelly had written his matchless  
 "Skylark." Burns immortalized the  
 field mouse and from Cowley to Hig-  
 ginson, grasshoppers, crickets, butter-  
 flies and bumblebees had been im-  
 bedded in the amber of poetry; the  
 blackbird and beach bird, the crane  
 and cuckoo, the eagle (in Tennyson's  
 splendid "fragment"); the nightin-  
 gale and owl, the oriole and pewee,  
 robins and swallows, the wood-dove  
 and petrel; and the thrush—Daly's  
 noblest offering—had all been "feath-  
 ered odes" for songsters; but it was  
 left to our own gentle Jimmy Brown  
 to sing the long neglected whippoor-  
 will.

Spirit of the hill, Whippoorwill!  
 All is lonely, dusky still;  
 Then that sound starts up quite near,  
 Weird-like, loud, sharp and clear,  
 That's the rain-drop on the leaves,  
 Which the wakeful ear receives;  
 For the shower had past away  
 Ere the shut of sultry day.  
 All is still, how deeply still!  
 Hark! the wailing Whippoorwill!  
 It is now here; it is now there;—  
 It seems on earth; it seems in air;—  
 Near it seems, and then remote;  
 Still repeating the same note.

Spirit of the dusky hill!  
 Wand'ring, goblin Whippoorwill!  
 Art thou some gray Satyr old,  
 Of which Grecian fable told;  
 Or the Dryad of the wood  
 Walling in thy solitude?  
 That thou art; but yet so altered;  
 And thy tones so wildly faltered;  
 And thy nature so disguised,  
 Thou canst not be recognized.

Prophet of the dusky hill!  
 Necromancing Whippoorwill!  
 Art thou boding harbinger—  
 From the dead a messenger?  
 Where the rocks with mosses gray,  
 Look like castles in decay,  
 Frowning on the sombre hill—  
 Haunting, ghost-like Whippoorwill!  
 Oft I listen to thy tone,  
 As the night grows still and lone;  
 And the moon's broad lights are shed  
 On the trees high over head;—  
 Listen to thy wizard song,  
 Leaves, and moss, and rocks among,—  
 Echoing in the shadowy dell,  
 Like Sibyl's voice from out her cell.  
 Each note's hollow as a knell,—  
 Mournful as the last farewell,—  
 As a sad and last farewell!

I have trespassed too long on your patience to quote further examples of his style; but, as his book is now quite accessible, those who would pursue the inquiry may be interested in knowing that the poem "Louisa" (p. 59) is addressed to the sister of one he loved and lost; "Our Schoolhouse" (p. 120) relates to the picturesque site and surroundings of Annandale, one of Sadsbury's most attractive spots. The last stanza in the book is a reflection of his characteristic musing:

"The white Moon is crowning yon distant hill;  
 In the sky's pale azure away so deep,  
 Lo! the stars are watching, serene and still,—  
 'Tis a night for dreams—not a night for sleep!"

#### His Personality.

Who, then, was this personage whose work briefly perfumed and then perished on the desert air? What were his education, his experience, and his compensation? Let a few cold facts

inform the inquirer: His mother was a Bowers; his father was James Brown; the elder James and his brother, William, kept a country store in Eden township, on the road from Mt. Eden furnaces to Mount Pleasant. His only brother, Hiram F., like himself, never married. He was born in 1826, and his early education was of the "pay school" system, in which the Scotch Irish masters usually figured, though his mother was a woman of intellectual force and directed his early training. She sent him to New London (Chester County) Academy, a classical school of standing in that day. History, the languages and English poetry were his delight. He became a teacher, and, though not a churchman, delighted to call the attention of his pupils to the Bible, as a well of English undefiled—especially the book of Isaiah. As a private instructor he was more of a teacher than disciplinarian. He was diffident, but when he spoke in public he said something; and he delighted in the Lyceum.

George F. Baker, who was one of his pupils, makes this valuable contribution to my all too imperfect sketch:

"He had great concentrativeness; and when he was hearing a class recite, he became so absorbed in the subject that he did not notice much what the other pupils were doing. Therefore, his school at times was pretty noisy. He took great interest in the old-fashioned game of corner ball; and although he was not an expert player, he often became so absorbed in the game that he forgot to 'call school' at the appointed time. He was well versed in mythology, and ancient and modern history; conversant with the writings of the great literary authors of ancient and modern



times. If there was any reference in the recitation to any character in mythology, history or literature, he could at once explain it fully. I frequently heard him in public debate. He was a forcible and earnest speaker, and clear reasoner. He was a very good conversationalist. He was a firm believer in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. I remember that Mr. Brown, another gentleman and myself spent a night together at a neighbor's house, when there was a death in the family. Conversation turned upon the inspiration of the Bible, and I never heard or read such a clear and forcible exposition of the authenticity of the Scriptures as he gave us that night. In religion I think he was a fatalist. I form this opinion from hearing him in public discussion on the subject of man's free agency, and also from a passage in one of his poems, entitled 'The Dream,' in which he says:

"There's no effect without sufficient  
cause;  
And like conditions would have like  
results.  
Man must fulfil his course—dark des-  
tiny!  
Fear, hope and doubt, and strong ne-  
cessity,  
And circumstances, to him are Fates,  
that urge  
Him on in darkness, where he gropes  
his way  
With slow, blind steps, even to the  
grave."

"He was a Democrat in politics, but never aspired to any office. He kept himself well informed as to the principles of the different political parties, and upon all the current topics of the day. Mr. Thomas Scanlan, one of Mr. Brown's teachers in the public school, told me James Scott Brown was the brightest pupil he ever had. Mr. Brown told me he had written another work, but did not get it published, on

account of the cool reception his 'Boquet and Other Poems' met with.

"I called recently on the lady who kept house in the Brown family for the last forty years, and she told me she had seen the manuscript of the unpublished work, and it was prose; but she did not know anything about the subject or character of the book."

When Mr. Brown was a young man he paid attention to a good-looking and bright young lady in this neighborhood; but some trouble arose between them, and he never married.

Whether it was disappointment in love, disappointment in the popular reception of his book, or inherent appetite, he fell into some of the easy habits of genius; and the latter part of his lifetime was divided between reflection, musings and occasional visits to the "Nine Points." He was honest, pure and clean in all his tastes; and abhorred profanity or obscenity.

Although Mr. Brown and his brother let their farm, it was their custom, in a busy time in harvest, to assist the tenant getting in the crops. Mr. Brown was engaged in this work during the harvest of 1890, when he was thrown from a load of hay; one of his legs was broken and he was otherwise injured. His physician did not consider his condition critical and hoped for a speedy recovery. But he only lived nine days after he received the injury. Death did not result from the hurt, but from heart failure. He is buried in the U. P. graveyard at Octoraro.

Did ever anyone, here, there or anywhere, so fairly win and fitly wear the elegiac tribute of Thomas Gray in his matchless classic of the English tongue:

"Oft have we seen him at the peep  
of dawn  
Brushing with hasty steps the dew  
away  
To meet the sun upon the upland  
lawn.

"There at the foot of yonder nodding  
beech  
That wreathes its old fantastic roots  
so high,  
His listless length at noontide would  
he stretch,  
And pour upon the brook that bab-  
bles by.

"Hard by yon wood, now smiling as  
in scorn,  
Muttering his wayward fancies he  
would rove,  
Now dropping, woeful-wan, like one  
forlorn,  
Or crazed with care, or crossed in  
hopeless love.

"One morn I missed him on the 'cus-  
tomed hill,  
Along the heath, and near his favor-  
ite tree;  
Another came; nor yet beside the rill,  
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood  
was he:

"The next, with dirges due in sad ar-  
ray,  
Slow through the church-way path  
we saw him borne.  
Approach and read (for thou canst  
read) the lay  
Graved on the stone beneath yon  
aged thorn:"

THE EPITAPH.

Here rests his head upon the lap of  
Earth  
A Youth, to Fortune and to Fame  
unknown.  
Fair Science frowned not on his hum-  
ble birth,  
And Melancholy marked him for her  
own.

Large was his bounty, and his soul  
sincere,  
Heaven did a recompense as largely  
send:  
He gave to Misery (all he had) a tear,  
He gained from Heaven ('twas all he  
wished) a friend.

No farther seek his merits to disclose,  
Or draw his frailties from their  
dread abode,  
There they alike in trembling hope  
repose,  
The bosom of his Father and his  
God.

## Minutes of January Meeting

---

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 8, 1915.

The annual meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening with President Steinman in the chair.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, presented her monthly report as follows:

Bound Volumes—Annual Report, Library of Congress; Statutes-at-Large of Pennsylvania (two volumes); Twenty-eighth Annual Report, Interstate Commerce Commission; Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission of Pennsylvania, Report No. 9.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Thirty-five Years of "The Clio," from W. U. Hensel; The Western Reserve Historical Society, Tracts No. 91 and 94; American Catholic Historical Society, Records; Courts and Bar of Cumberland County in the Eighteenth Century, from Hon. Edward V. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.; Lebanon County Historical Society, Vol. VI, No. 9; The Treaty of Ghent, from the New York Historical Society; Sixteenth Annual Dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of New York (two pamphlets) from the society; Linden Hall Echo; Penn-Germania for November-December, 1914; Bulletin of the New York Public Library (two numbers); Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library, Forty-third Annual Report; Bulletin of Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Special Donations—Two postcard views of First Court House of Cumberland County; First Court held July 24, 1750, and Fort Morris, Built 1755, near Shippensburg, Pa., from W. U.

Hensel; "The Warner Family" history, from Theodore Justice, Philadelphia, Pa.; The Union and Tribune of 1847, containing article on John Haggerty's Trial; An Old Book of the 1800-03 period, containing poetry, from Miss Ida Lipp.

The following were proposed for membership: Dr. G. C. Keidel, Washington, D. C.; Miss Gertrude Metzger, W. G. Baker and Mrs. Robert MacGowan, of this city.

Attention was called to the annual meeting of the State Federation of Historical Societies which will be held at Harrisburg, January 21. The local society will be well represented.

Following the regular business the officers were elected as follows: President, George Steinman; Vice Presidents, F. R. Diffenderfer, Litt.D.; W. U. Hensel, Esq.; Recording Secretary, C. B. Hollinger; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; Executive Committee, Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Mrs. M. N. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Esq., H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., D. B. Landis, G. F. K. Erisman, Dr. R. K. Buehrle, L. B. Herr, John L. Summy and Monroe B. Hirsch.

The annual report of the librarian gave the total number of books in the library as 2,824, a total of 153 having been added during the year. The number received by gift was 123. One of the most valuable collections in the library is that of the early Lancaster newspapers.

The secretary's report showed that the present membership is 295, a substantial gain during 1914. The report also contained a suggestion for a social night or banquet for the society with the object of increasing the interest among the members and getting out a larger membership at the monthly meetings.

The report of the treasurer, A. K. Hostetter, showed receipts for the year of \$566.19 and the balance on hand \$84.62.

The suggestion of the secretary for a social evening was heartily endorsed and President Steinman was authorized to appoint a committee to arrange a programme.

Following the business session Prof. H. M. J. Klein, of Franklin and Marshall College, read a paper written by W. U. Hensed, Esq., the subject being, "Gentle Jimmy Brown, a Bashful Bard of Bart—His Personality and His Poetry."

---

## In Memoriam

### CHARLES B. KELLER.

Charles B. Keller, a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, died on Monday, November 9, 1914, at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia. Mr. Keller was in Philadelphia to attend the United States District Court and while walking along the street he was stricken. He hurried to the hospital where he died in a short time. He was a graduate of the Lancaster High School and Muhlenberg College, of the class of 1873. For a time he was Principal of the Strasburg Public School. He served a term as Recorder of Deeds. He was instrumental in organizing the Independent Telephone Company and was Superintendent for some years. Mr. Keller was associated with the development of the trolley system in Lancaster county and, at the time of his death, he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Station Drug Company, which has a drug store in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, in New York.

### MISS HANNAH S. HOLBROOK.

Miss Hannah Slaymaker Holbrook, who took a deep interest in the work of the Lancaster County Historical Society, died on May 23, 1914, at her home, No. 332 East Orange street. The deceased was a daughter of the late Marcus D. and Sarah Rebecca Holbrook, of this city, where she was born. Miss Holbrook was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and belonged to Donegal Chapter, D. A. R., the Colonial Dames and the Iris Club.

### J. LANE REED.

J. Lane Reed, a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, died in Dayton, Ohio, last September. He was born in Lancaster, Pa., but removed to the former city over forty years ago. He was the son of Henry Reed and Elizabeth Ford, and a half brother of the late George K. Reed and Mrs. Charles Heinlsh. His wife, who was Miss Lucy Gerhart, preceded him five years ago. His grandfather, Robert Reed, married Mary, daughter of Captain Abraham Dehuff. As his descendant, and also of Jacob Ford and Charles Hall, he was one of the Sons of the Revolution.

M. N. R.



**WILLIAM M. MERVINE.**

William M. Mervine, for a number of years a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, died at his home, in Philadelphia, October 11, 1914, aged forty years. He was a son of William M. Mervine, Esq., of Milton, Pa., and Elizabeth King, of Philadelphia, Pa. He was a noted genealogist, the editor of a number of interesting family histories, among them, "The American Genealogist." Mr. Mervine was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, an officer in the Swedish Colonial Society, a member of the Genealogical Societies of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and also of the Sons of the Revolution of Pennsylvania. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church.

M. B. C.

**MRS. CAROLINE LEE PEARSON.**

Mrs. Caroline Lee Pearson, wife of Horace Binney Pearson, died February 22, 1914, at her home, No. 725 Spruce street, Philadelphia. She was a Miss Lee, of Charleroi, Pennsylvania. Her ancestry was from Lancaster county, she being a descendant of James Holliday, who was one of the founders of St. John's Church, Compasville. James Holliday had charge of the "Glebe lands," and was a Judge of the Lancaster County Courts for many years. Mrs. Pearson left two sons, Joshua B. and Clarence Pearson. She was a member of the Norristown Chapter, D. A. R., also a Colonial Dame of the Pennsylvania Society of America. She was a member of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

S. C. F.

**OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1915.**

**President,**  
**GEORGE STEINMAN.**

**Vice Presidents,**  
**F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, Litt.D.,**  
**W. U. HENSEL, ESQ.**

**Recording Secretary,**  
**C. B. HOLLINGER.**

**Corresponding Secretary,**  
**MISS MARTHA B. CLARK.**

**Librarian,**  
**MISS LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN.**

**Treasurer,**  
**A. K. HOSTETTER.**

**Executive Committee,**  
**MRS. SARAH B. CARPENTER, MRS. M. N. ROBINSON, D. F.**  
**MAGEE, ESQ., H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ., D. B. LANDIS,**  
**GEORGE F. K. ERISMAN, DR. R. K. BUEHRLE, L. B. HERR,**  
**JOHN L. SUMMY, MONROE B. HIRSH.**

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 8, 1915.

A clause in the Constitution of this Society gives as one of its objects "the collection and preservation of books, newspapers, maps, genealogies, portraits, paintings, relics, engravings, manuscripts, letters, journals and any and all materials which may establish or illustrate such history." The Society, having followed the Constitution, has made this collection along the required lines and given, when possible, the best attention towards its preservation, hence the library.

This, having recently broadened its scope of usefulness, has added another item which was not called for in the Constitution, that of distributing the information contained within its bounds.

In looking back, to note the additions to the Library, for the year 1914, and to review its usefulness, much satisfaction can be gained from the summary. Unusual interest has been shown by the members, also by persons who are not members, in getting donations which have added distinctly to the value of the collection now the property of this Society. The largest contributions of books came from the Pennsylvania Society, of New York, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of Wilkes-Barre, Miss Lillian Evans, of Columbia, and a friend whose name is withheld.

Concerning the usefulness of the Library, it is unfortunate that the members of this Society cannot know just how much knowledge, along very many different lines, has been sent out since January, 1914. It is not possible to answer the calls for genealogical material. The demands for historical research have been met to a very large extent. Records from the Library have been sent to St. Louis which will come back to this Society in a very much amplified form. Books and information have been sent to New York and vicinity which has spoken much for Lancaster county, as well as the Historical Society. Information has been furnished the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania from our early newspaper for scientific research. From our newspapers, also, we are able to show the establishment of the firm of Hager & Bro. two years earlier than had ever been known. The Carnegie Institute, of Washington, D. C., could find no copies of Pennsylvania State documents printed in German until inquiry was made in Lancaster county. This was done through the Library of our Society.

It might be well to note here that while the County Commissioners give \$200 a year toward the support of an Historical Society as a gift, considering how many times Lancaster county has been brought to the front in the numerous historical searches being made, it is rather apparent that this year, at least, the \$200 has been earned.

We are fortunate in having in our possession so many of the early Lancaster newspapers. This collection was very much enlarged during the year by several donations, the largest coming from the children of the late Hon. John B. Warfel. A number of valuable pieces of manuscript, including letters, were added to the Library collection. Another room has been obtained and shelving made so that the newspapers and pamphlets can be properly cared for.

The total number of books in the Library at present is 2,624. Of these, 153 were added during the year.

Number received by gifts.....	123
Number bound by Society.....	18
Number acquired by purchase.....	12
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>153</b>

The individual expense account for the Library is as follows:

Balance on hand January 1, 1914.....	\$ 5.27
Received from Society January 10, 1914.....	25.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$30.27</b>
For stamps .....	\$4.54
For expressage .....	1.75
To Hoffmeier Bros. ....	1.25
To housekeeper .....	5.00
For cleaning .....	2.70
For books .....	1.70
Sundries .....	2.91
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$19.85</b>
<b>Balance on hand .....</b>	<b>\$10.42</b>

LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN,  
Librarian.

## SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 8, 1915.

To the Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society:

The excellent reports made from month to month and year to year by our Librarian leave little of the progress of the work of the Society to be noted by the Secretary. The latter must acknowledge that, during the past year, owing to the press of business duties, he has been compelled to rely, to a great extent, on the splendid help given by the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Clark, and the Librarian, Miss Bausman. Without their kind assistance he might have lost his good standing with the Society and the latter fully justified in looking for some one to fill his place who would give more attention to the work from month to month. Asking forgiveness for neglect of duties during the past year, he has taken a New Year resolve to do better during the year that has just opened.

The Society has completed another volume of its publications, the eighteenth. It makes a book of some 280 pages. There were thirteen special articles contributed during the year and several of them were of great historic value. The work of our organization recently attracted the attention of an attache of the Congressional Library at Washington, and his research work here resulted in his contribution of the very excellent paper on Dr. Abram Garber, the noted botanist. Another splendid paper, and one showing much work, was that of Dr. J. B. Lincoln, on "The Story of Caernarvon." We were also favored with two excellent papers from Judge Charles I. Landis on topics, I believe, never before covered in our proceedings. Another paper of great value was the contribution of our Librarian, Miss Bausman, on "The Massacre of the Conestoga Indians." Special mention is to be made of the series of papers prepared by one of our honored Vice Presidents, Mr. W. U. Hensel, the paper read at the last meeting on the "Passing of An Old Landmark" being especially valuable, as it came just after the demolition of the historic structure referred to.

The membership has been steadily growing and to-day there are 295 names on the roll, a net gain of ten since January of 1914. A number of names were dropped owing to non-payment of dues and six members died during the year.

The Secretary has one suggestion to make along the lines of popularizing the meetings among the members. Could not the annual meeting, or one during the year, be made the occasion for a social gathering of the members and their friends? It would help to bring the members into closer touch with each other, possibly get many in the habit of attending the monthly sessions more regularly, and, in general, create a deeper interest in the Society and its work. Societies in several adjoining counties hold annual banquets which are quite elaborate. The

annual outings of the local Society add a social touch to the year's activities, but frequently many of the members are unable to attend these affairs. A mid-winter social, if we may use the expression, would, I believe, prove very popular and surely be more largely attended than the outing, although the latter feature should not, by any means, be given up.

Thanking the officers for the courtesies extended during the year and wishing the Society abundant success in the year just opened, I remain,

C. B. HOLLINGER,  
Secretary.

## TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 8, 1915.

The annual report of the financial condition of the Lancaster County Historical Society, of Lancaster, Pa., for the year ending December 31, 1914:

January 1, 1914, balance on hand.....	\$ 92.34
Amount received for admission and dues.....	262.00
Amount received as county appropriation.....	200.00
Amount received from sale of pamphlets.....	11.85
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$566.19</b>
Amounts paid by the Treasurer for which orders	
were regularly drawn on him by the President	
and Secretary, and are herewith submitted:	
For printing and stationery.....	\$203.86
For postage, mailing and dishing.....	75.22
For book-binding .....	18.50
For new bookcase and chairs.....	61.25
For new books .....	22.50
For fire insurance .....	12.24
For rent .....	25.00
For State Federation dues.....	2.00
For use of Librarian .....	36.00
For services of Librarian .....	25.00
Balance on hand January 1, 1915.....	84.62
	<hr/>
	<b>\$566.19    \$566.19</b>

In addition to the above, the Society has on deposit, at four per cent. interest, in the Conestoga National Bank, \$467.31, represented by certificates of deposit for \$216.32, \$194.71, \$29.24 and \$27.04 which, added to the above balance of \$84.62, makes a total of \$551.93.

Respectfully submitted,  
A. K. HOSTETTER,  
Treasurer.











# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1915.

---

*"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."*

---

LANCASTER BIBLE SOCIETY, 1815-1915  
MINUTES OF FEBRUARY MEETING

---

VOL. XIX. NO. 2.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1915.



PAPERS READ  
BEFORE THE  
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1915.

---

*"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."*

---

LANCASTER BIBLE SOCIETY, 1815-1915  
MINUTES OF FEBRUARY MEETING

---

VOL. XIX. NO. 2.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1915.



<b>Lancaster Bible Society, 1815-1915</b>	<b>- - - - -</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>By DAVID C. HAVERSTICK.</b>		
<b>Minutes of February Meeting</b>	<b>- - - - -</b>	<b>62</b>





## LANCASTER BIBLE SOCIETY, 1815-1915

---

From the fact that the Lancaster Bible Society was organized as an auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Bible Society, but is now, as is also the Pennsylvania Society, auxiliary to the Atlantic Agency of the American Bible Society, it is but proper that we say a few words regarding these organizations.

We preface our remarks, however, with just a few lines in relation to the origin of Bibles societies. We learn that in 1802 Rev. Thomas Charles, a Welshman, went to England in the interest of the Bible. He secured a moderate supply and went back with them to Wales, and within ten years' time he had distributed ten thousand books. This suggested the idea, and soon after (in 1804) the British and Foreign Association was formed in London.

The Pennsylvania Bible Society followed by organizing in Philadelphia in 1805. It has accomplished a wonderful amount of work in its line. During the years 1882-83, the society distributed 50,609 Bibles, 112,826 Testaments, 3,312 Testaments and Psalms, 28,158 portions of the Bible, or a total of 194,905 volumes, in 17 different languages and in raised letters for the blind.

The great American Bible Society was established in New York City in 1816. Thirty-five local societies united in its formation. The organization is strictly nonsectarian. Seven different

denominations of Christians are represented in its Board of Managers. Its object, as stated when organized, was the translation, publication and circulation of the Holy Scriptures, of the version now in common use, without note or comment. Since then, however, the society began to publish and circulate also the revised and the American revised versions of the Scriptures.

The American Society has attempted to supply the people of the United States with Bibles on several occasions. First, in 1829, when our population was not quite 13,000,000; in 1856, when it had more than doubled. In the sixteen years intervening between 1866 and 1882, the agents of the society visited 8,813,298 families, and the number found destitute of the Holy Scriptures was 1,082,558, and of these 753,760 were supplied. In addition, 488,273 were given to individuals. Another family visitation, ending with March 31, 1890, resulted as follows: Number of families visited, 6,309,623; found without the Scriptures, 757,581; number supplied, 473,806. In addition, 209,053 individuals were supplied.

The society has done an almost incredible amount of work, having, since its organization, to the close of the fiscal year, March 31, 1912, issued 94,220,105 volumes.

The entire Bible has been translated into 107 languages. Including these and parts thereof, the number of versions in circulation at present are 479. In this line the society has borne its full share of the good work.

Coming now to our own home organization, we learn that early in the year 1815 a movement was put on foot looking to the establishment of a Lancaster Bible Society, by the issuing of a call in the "Weekly Intelligencer," then published by William

Dickson, for a public meeting of the citizens (including the clergy) of the borough and county of Lancaster, to meet in the Court House, then located on the site now occupied by the soldiers' monument in Penn Square, at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, February 8, 1815, to take into consideration the formation of a society to be called "The Lancaster County Auxiliary Bible Society," the object of which shall be "to acquire ability to supply the poor of all denominations of Christians in the county with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, in the English or German language, as occasion may require."

At this time Lancaster was a borough with Adam Reigart, Esq., as Chief Burgess, the city not being incorporated until 1818.

There was evidently some opposition to the object proposed by this call if we may judge from some of the newspaper comments of that day. It was, however, ably defended by Editor Dickson, of the "Intelligencer," who among other things wrote: "Let it not be said that such an institution is unnecessary, that the poor of this county are well supplied with Bibles. A full and fair investigation of the subject, such as is now contemplated, will prove the contrary."

In answer to this call, we are told, there was quite a notable gathering of clergymen and citizens of the borough and county assembled in the Court House, on Wednesday, February 8, 1815, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

John Hubley, Esq., a member of the Lancaster Bar, was called to preside, and forcibly stated the object of the meeting. Rev. Joseph Clarkson, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, was chosen secretary. A motion to organize "The Lancaster County

Auxiliary Bible Society" was unanimously adopted. A number of committees were appointed, one of which was instructed to report a constitution. Later this committee reported and the same was adopted and ordered printed. The meeting then adjourned, to reassemble on Tuesday, May 2, 1815, the Committee on Meetings having been instructed to make such arrangements as they deemed best.

Accordingly they arranged for a religious service in the German (now Trinity) Lutheran Church, on Tuesday, May 2, 1815, as the meeting had directed, at 10 o'clock a. m.

This service was largely attended, the pastor of the church, the Rev. Henry Ernst Muhlenberg, D.D., presiding, and preaching a sermon in the German language, and the Rev. William Kerr, D.D., pastor of the Donegal Presbyterian Church, in English, the former representing the borough, and the latter the county. At the close of this service an adjournment was had to meet in the Court House at 2 o'clock that afternoon for a business session.

On assembling in the afternoon John Hubley, Esq., who had served as chairman of the first meeting on February 8, being necessarily absent, Adam Reigart, Esq., Chief Burgess of the Borough of Lancaster, was called to preside. Rev. Joseph Clarkson, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, who was the secretary of the first meeting, was again called upon to fill that position.

The meeting now went into an election for permanent officers of the society, with the following result: President, Rev. Dr. Henry Ernst Muhlenberg, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church; Vice Presidents, Rev. Dr. William Kerr, pastor of Donegal Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Joseph Clark-

son, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church; Recording Secretary, Samuel White, a drygoods merchant, with a store on East King street; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Smith, Esq. Harris' History says he was a noted member of the Lancaster Bar, and was elected to the Legislature and State Senate. He served as Judge of the Ninth judicial district, which he resigned in 1820 to accept the Judgeship of the District Court of the city and county of Lancaster. He married a daughter of Judge Jasper Yeates, of the Supreme Court. He was the builder and owner of the once handsome residence near Lancaster known as "Hardwicke." For Treasurer, William Kirkpatrick, Esq., a prominent citizen, town clerk, and later on a member and president of Select Council.

The following Board of Managers was also chosen: Rev. Nathaniel Sample, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Constantine Miller, pastor of the Moravian Church; Rev. Stephen Boyer, pastor of the First Methodist Church, and Messrs. Samuel Bethel, Esq.; John McKissick, Alexander Boggs, John Haldeman, Henry Slaymaker, William Wright, Robert Coleman, William Kirkpatrick, Charles Smith, Esq., Adam Reigart, Esq.; James Hopkins, Esq., William Dickson, James Houston, Dr. Samuel Humes, Edward Brian, Matthias Stark, David Witmer, John Hubley, Esq.; Samuel White, John Whiteside, Esq.

Thus this association, which has come down to us in an unbroken chain through these one hundred years, was launched upon a field of work that should prove a blessing and a help to untold numbers in the years to come.

If we ponder over these names, al-

most every one of which has been honorably identified with the early history and making of our city and county, need it surprise us that an organization, the offspring of sires such as these names represent, still lives?

The records tell us that the new organization went diligently to work in this new field of labor. Also, that one of its earliest misfortunes was the loss of its president, the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg. Just three weeks from the time he was chosen as the presiding officer he died, expiring suddenly on May 23, 1815. Rev. Dr. Endress who succeeded Dr. Muhlenberg as pastor of Trinity Church, was elected to the presidency of the society.

1816.—Tuesday, May 7. The first anniversary of the society was held in the Court House, at 10 a. m. Addresses were made by the President, Rev. Dr. Endress, and Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample, of the Presbyterian Church, the former in the German and the latter in the English language. The officers chosen were: President, Rev. Dr. Endress; Vice Presidents, Rev. Joseph Clarkson, St. James' Episcopal, and Rev. Stephen Boyer, Methodist Church; Secretary, Samuel White, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Smith, Esq.; Treasurer, William Kirkpatrick.

At this time the postoffice of the borough was presided over by a woman, Mrs. Ann Moore, widow of Dr. George Moore, a prominent physician. It is said he was the family physician of Dr. John L. Atlee's father, and was the first doctor to introduce vaccination into Lancaster, and also that Walter L. Atlee, Esq., was the first person to be vaccinated in Lancaster.

1817.—Tuesday, May 6. The second anniversary was held in the Court

House at 10 o'clock a. m. After addresses in the English and German languages, reports were submitted that a depository had been established at William Dickson's book store on North Queen street, and that a number of destitute families had been supplied with the Scriptures. All the old officers were re-elected, and James Houston was made an additional corresponding secretary. At this time Samuel Carpenter was Chief Burgess of the borough.

1818.—Tuesday, May 5. The third anniversary was observed in the Court House, with the usual addresses in the English and German languages, Vice President Dr. Kerr presiding. The auditors, Adam Reigart and Henry Slaymaker, reported having examined Treasurer Kirkpatrick's books and found them correct, with receipts for the year of \$445.75 and expenditures of \$306.10. The only change in the officers were Rev. Dr. Kerr was made president and Walter Franklin, Esq., one of the secretaries.

During this year the city was incorporated and John Passmore served as the first Mayor of Lancaster city.

1819.—Tuesday, May 4. The fourth anniversary was observed in the usual way at the Court House. The only change in the officers was Joseph Ogilby, secretary, in place of Samuel White, deceased, and Rev. John Elliot, pastor of the Church of God, added to the Board of Directors. An evening service was also held and Dr. Kerr preached from Matthew 16:3. A large audience was present, and the offering amounted to between \$50 and \$60.

1820.—Tuesday, May 2. The fifth anniversary differed little from the preceding ones, with the exception that a sermon was preached in the evening in Trinity Lutheran Church



by Rev. Joseph Boyer. The officers of the previous year were continued, with the exception that George B. Porter, Esq., a member of the Lancaster Bar, and a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, was made secretary.

1821—Tuesday, May 8. The place of holding the sixth anniversary was changed from the Court House to the Presbyterian Church, and was held at 11 o'clock a. m. The reports indicated that considerable work had been done in canvassing the city and county. A large number of families had been supplied with the Scriptures, some of which were paid for and others given gratuitously. A sermon was preached in the evening in Trinity Lutheran Church by the pastor, Dr. Endress. The officers remained practically the same.

Up to this point we had to depend on the files of the Lancaster papers, mostly the *Intelligencer*, for our information. But from here on the minutes of the society are intact, with the exception of a break of a few years from 1847 to 1850.

1822—During this year Rev. Joseph Clarkson, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, became president, and continued as such up to the time of his death in 1830. Henry Y. Slaymaker, a prominent member of that old Lancaster family, was the secretary. Rev. William Ashmeade, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, here became an active participant in the work. A new or revised constitution was adopted and printed. A donation of \$75 was sent to the American Bible Society, in return for which they were to send a number of copies of the Scriptures. It was also decided to hold the future meetings of the board in the session room of the Presbyterian Church. The anniversary

was held in St. James' Episcopal Church.

The secretary has in his possession original copies of letters of November and December, 1822 from the American Bible Society, acknowledging the receipt of money sent them, also returning thanks for a copy of the constitution.

1823—The officers of the preceding year were retained. Some prominent new additions were: Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, co-rector of St. James' Episcopal Church; George Bryan, Esq., who later became chief clerk of the State Senate and subsequently Auditor General of Pennsylvania; John Whiteside, Esq., a leading citizen, a member of the Legislature and later a Congressman, and later still kept and owned the Fountain Inn, on South Queen street.

We also notice an action donating six Testaments to the use of the Adult free School and another for twelve Testaments for the Presbyterian Sunday-school, a letter of which the secretary holds the original copy from the American Bible Society, stating that a request had been received by them from a Mr. Brown, asking for a donation of twelve Bibles for use in a Sunday-school six miles south of Lancaster. A committee was appointed to look the matter up, and the gentleman got the Bibles. A Mr. James Calhoun bequeathed to the use of the society \$100. We were unable to locate this gentleman, perhaps because of his unusual generosity. At this time the name of Dr. Samuel Humes, one of Lancaster's prominent old-time physicians, comes frequently into the record. The anniversary was held in the Presbyterian Church.

During this year the society lost by

death one of its original, faithful and zealous lay members, William Dickson, editor and publisher of the *Intelligencer*. It may be of interest to state that his widow, Mrs. Mary Dickson, with some assistance, continued the publication of the paper for fourteen years after her husband's death, and that its columns were always open to the cause of the society. She also was appointed and became the efficient postmistress of the Lancaster office.

1824—This was an active year for the society. At the first meeting of the board, a committee was appointed to visit Columbia, with a view of establishing a branch society in that place. They accomplished their purpose, and we are glad to say it still lives and thrives, with Rev. Dr. J. H. Pannebecker as president, and Rev. W. J. Lindsay, secretary, and William H. Moore, treasurer. A depository is maintained on Locust street, near Fourth.

Another forward step was the appointment of a committee of two for each of four wards of the city, to make a canvass of the families and report those destitute of the Holy Scriptures. These reported as follows: S. E. ward, fifty families; S. W. ward, twenty-seven; N. W. ward, forty-five; N. E. ward, sixty-two. Seventy-five dollars was forwarded to the American Society for copies to supply these families. William Kirkpatrick, who had been treasurer since its organization, was made one of the vice presidents, and George Bryan, Esq., took his place as treasurer. The anniversary was held in the Moravian Church.

1825-26-27—At a meeting of the board, William Kirkpatrick, Esq., one of the vice presidents, was elected a

delegate to attend the annual meeting of the American Bible Society in New York City in May, 1825, and the sum of \$100 was donated to the parent society, and "further, be it resolved that Mr. Kirkpatrick be requested to advance the \$100 in anticipation of said sum accruing from the United States on account of a certificate held by him in favor of the society."

For some reason there are no meetings recorded for 1826, probably on account of the necessary resignation of Secretary Slaymaker. There was also some trouble in securing a place for and a person to take charge of the depository, when a Miss Jane Miller offered, at her residence, a room for the purpose, and she was elected librarian, and allowed 5 per cent. of the amount of her sales, as compensation. A donation of \$100 was made to the American Society, of which books to the amount of \$50 were to be returned. The anniversary was held in St. James' Episcopal Church. Robert D. Carson was elected secretary.

At a meeting of the board in 1827 it was decided to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Bible Society in their proposed effort to supply every destitute family in the State with a copy of the Holy Scriptures within a term of three years, and a committee was appointed to arrange for a public meeting of the citizens of Lancaster in St. James' Episcopal Church on Monday evening, November 5, 1827.

The following report of this meeting is copied from the files of one of the Lancaster papers: "A respectable meeting of the citizens of Lancaster convened in St. James' Episcopal Church on Monday evening, November 5. The object of the meeting was

stated by the rector, Rev. Joseph Clarkson; when on motion the Hon. Nathaniel Lightner, Mayor of the city, was called to the chair and George Louis Mayer elected secretary.

"On motion of Rev. Dr. Samuel Bowman, it was unanimously resolved that this meeting has heard, with no ordinary pleasure, of the resolution recently adopted by the Philadelphia Bible Society, to supply every destitute family in the State of Pennsylvania with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures within the term of three years, and sooner if it shall be found practicable.

"On motion of Rev. William Ashmeade, it was unanimously resolved that this meeting is gratified to learn that the managers of the Auxilliary Bible Society of Lancaster has pledged itself to co-operate with the managers of the Philadelphia Bible Society in supplying every destitute family in our own county with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures.

"On motion the following gentlemen were selected to wait upon the citizens of Lancaster for contributions to aid in the carrying out of this movement: George Louis Mayer and Robert D. Carson, for the Northeast ward; Robert Evans and Thomas Jeffries, Southeast ward; John F. Steinman and George H. Krug, Southwest ward; John Myer and Joseph Ogilby, Northwest ward. Subsequently Christopher Hager and William Boys were added to this committee.

"On motion all the churches in the county were requested to lift an offering for this object prior to the first of January, 1828, and that all monies be forwarded to George Bryan, treasurer of this society.

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the city and county papers, also in those of Philadelphia.

"Nathaniel Lightner, Chairman; George Louis Mayer, Secretary."

It is a pleasure to note how readily some of the most prominent and influential citizens of our town took hold of this matter.

1828-29—A number of new names now appear in the activities of the society. Rev. Dr. Samuel Bowman, Episcopal; Rev. Dr. John C. Baker, Lutheran, and Laymen Robert Clark, Alexander Ewing, Jacob McCulley, John Buchanan, were especially active. The latter part of 1829 was largely taken up with the work of canvassing the county for funds and in supplying destitute families with the Scriptures.

1830.—On January 25, of this year, the society lost, by death, its faithful president, the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, who had served since 1822.

Rev. Dr. John C. Baker, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, was unanimously chosen to succeed Dr. Clarkson. The names of Dr. M. M. Moore, Emanuel Sheaffer, David Conyngham, and Dr. George B. Kerfoot now come into the record. The latter was elected librarian and took charge of the depository.

1831-1840—During these nine years the general routine work of the society was kept steadily in motion. At intervals the services of a colporteur were engaged in canvassing the county, and reports of his work were made at the anniversaries, which were regularly observed. The officers were: President, Rev. Dr. Baker; Vice President, Adam Reigart and William

Kirkpatrick; Secretary, George Bryan; Treasurer, Robert Conyngham. The clergymen identified during this time were Revs. Dickinson, Davie McNair, Presbyterian; Revs. Reichel, Vanvleck, Reinke, Bahnson, Moravian; Revs. Hoffmeier, Brunner, Glessner, Reformed. New additions among the laity were John F. Heinitsh, John S. Gable, Dr. John Miller, Christian Gast, C. F. Hoffmeier, Thomas Dickey, Esq., John Culbert, George H. Bomberger, Judge Oristus Collins. The Mr. Bomberger here mentioned was the father of the Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., for many years president of Ursinus College, and a theologian of wide repute in the Reformed Church.

1841-1852—Through the efforts of Judge Oristus Collins, President Judge of the Courts of Lancaster county, and a zealous friend of the Bible cause, the society agreed to furnish Bibles gratuitously to needy Sunday-schools in the city and county. The name of Dr. John L. Atlee appears prominent in the early part of this period. He seconded and favored a motion, which was adopted, to issue and forward to every assessor in the county a circular letter requesting them to ascertain any families in their district that were without the Bible, and forward names and addresses to the society. C. F. Hoffmeier was the treasurer at this time.

In 1842 Dr. John L. Atlee was named as chairman of a committee of three to prepare the annual report to be read at the anniversary. About this time Dr. John Miller, a prominent physician; Hon. Benjamin Champneys, James Hoey, Henry K. Reed, David Longenecker, James Whitehill and B. D. Gill were particularly active in its affairs.

Volunteer committees of ladies to canvass the city for contributions and to ascertain family needs in the Scriptural line were offered the society. First Methodist Church, Miss Harriet Galebach, Miss Margaret Samson; First Reformed, Miss Sybilla Heitschu, Miss Mary Sener; Trinity Lutheran, Mrs. Bear, Mrs. Thompson.

During the year 1845 the Board decided to hold regular quarterly public meetings, open to all persons, and among the regulations made for conducting the same were that the subject should be previously announced and shall be open to all parties, but that no one should be allowed to speak more than twenty-five minutes, and that politics should be strictly excluded; and, further, that no meeting shall be continued longer than two hours.

New names among the laity were Joseph Eberman, Charles Boughter, John Sener, William Russell and John W. Hubley. The treasurer was Samuel Beam. The records show only three assessors from the county reporting families without the Bible. Conestoga, eight; Leacock, eighteen; Martic, seventeen.

In the latter part of 1852 Rev. Dr. Baker resigned the presidency on account of removal from the city. He had served continuously for twenty-two years, and was rarely absent from any of its meetings. He had accepted a call to a Philadelphia charge, and died there in 1859. His remains lie buried in our own Woodward Hill Cemetery.

1852-1864—Rev. Nathaniel A. Keyes, pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, was elected to succeed Dr. Baker, and early in his term a united effort was made to increase the yearly income through an annual membership at one dollar each, and we



find a record of three hundred and sixty names for the years 1852-53, nearly all of whom are marked paid. We append a number of these to show the class of people who manifested an interest in this organization: Rev. Dr. Theodore Appel, the Misses Andrews, Frederick A. Achey, ex-President James Buchanan, Jacob Bausman, B. C. Bachman, John Baer, Mr. and Mrs. James Black, William G. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bates, Charles Boughter, Hon. Judge Thomas Clark, Hon. B. F. Champneys, Mrs. Champneys, Dr. Cassidy, David Conyngham, Miss Ann Demuth, Mrs. Mary Dickson, Michael Diffenderfer, George M. Diller, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Ellmaker, Mr. and Mrs. Reah Frazer, George Ford, John Gorrecht, Hugh S. Gara, Christian Gast, John W. Hubley, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Hager, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Heinitsh, Daniel Heitshu, Isaac Hollinger, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Heinitsh, Amos A. Hershey, Mrs. John Hamilton, Henry Haverstick, George W. Hensel, Henry Hostetter, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Kleffer, M. O. Kline, John Kepler, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Long, Jesse Landis, Mr. and Mrs. David Longenecker, Hon. Judge Livingston, Hon. H. G. Long, Miss Kate Long, Jacob Landis, Dr. M. M. Moore, Dr. Muhlenberg, Watson H. Miller, Matilda McCaskey, John S. Miller, Dr. McCalla, Mrs. Sarah Porter, Hon. Judge Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. William Peiper, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Pearsol, James Risk, Mr. and Mrs. George K. Reed, Horace Rathvon, Emanuel C. Reigart, Christian Rine, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Sheaffer, John D. Skiles, George D. Sprecher, John F. Shroder, Henry Stoek, Christian Sprenger, J. J. Sprenger, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Steinman, George Shindel, Mr. and

Mrs. George Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Slaymaker, John K. Thompson, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Mrs. George B. Withers, Catharine Yeates, Mrs. Matthias Zahm, Miss Catharine Zimmerman.

The anniversary following the procuring of this large list of annual members brought out a large throng of people in the fall of 1853, and again put the organization on a firm footing. In a few years, however, the interest began again to lag, probably from the want of some one to personally look up the annual contributing membership.

In 1855 a city society, auxiliary to the county organization, was effected. By this arrangement it was hoped that the various branch societies that had been established throughout the county would become more active. In this connection it was decided to hold an annual or semi-annual meeting or convention of all the organizations combined, at such place as might be decided upon, for consultation and extension of the Bible cause. Several such conventions were held, but they failed to arouse the interest hoped for, and after a few years, or about 1860, the old title, the "Lancaster County Auxiliary Bible Society," was again assumed.

The officers of this auxiliary city society, from its organization in 1855 to 1861, were: Presidents, Revs. Alfred Nevin, Krotel, Harbaugh, Appleton; Secretaries, Henry Stoek, Rev. W. E. Locke, F. W. Bates, James Black; Treasurer, William G. Baker, William Murray, A. W. Russel. During the year 1856-57, Rev. John Tucker, a retired minister, was engaged to canvass the city and Lancaster township. He called upon 2,525 families, of whom 316 were entirely destitute of any portion of the Holy Scriptures. To these

he sold at cost price one hundred copies of the Bible, 65 copies of the Testament, and gave away 38 Bibles and 15 Testaments, thus supplying 218 families.

During this period the officers of the county organization were practically the same as the city, with the exception of the years 1855-58, when Dr. John Miller and Rev. I. S. Demund, represented the head of the county organization.

We come now to the dreadful period of the Civil War, and many of our citizens will recall the encampment near the city limits, in 1861, of the 1st and 2d Ohio regiments of volunteers on their way to the front in defense of our country. While located here many applications for copies of the Scriptures were made by these soldier boys. The depository was entirely exhausted of copies suitable for the purpose, more than 250 having been supplied. A special offering was asked for from the churches, and they nobly responded with a sum sufficiently large for an adequate supply.

A special meeting of the society was called and the President (Rev. E. W. Appleton, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church), was directed to present to each of our citizens, who had or may volunteer in defense of our country, a copy of the Scriptures.

If this society had never done anything outside of this one act, it alone would have been, in the writer's opinion, a sufficient reason for its establishment.

1861-65—Owing to the general unrest caused by the War of the Rebellion, the affairs of the society were almost at a stand-still during this period.

In 1864 Rev. I. S. Demund, pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, having been called to another field, Rev. D.

P. Rosenmiller was elected President; John S. Gable and Christian Gast, Vice Presidents; Hugh S. Gara, Secretary; John W. Hubley, Treasurer and Librarian. Revs. Laird, Sigler, Barker, Crouch, Kremer, Carrow, Powell, Hoppe, Bigler and Gotwald, were on the Executive Committee. The anniversary was held in the First Reformed Church, on Sunday evening, December 11th. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the year of \$650.99, and disbursements, \$558.33. The offering of the evening was \$50, and, in addition, an unnamed citizen contributed \$100.

1865-71—At its fiftieth anniversary, held in December, 1865, it was stated in the president's report that, since its organization, the society had received \$10,519.99, of which sum \$899 had been donated to the parent society. The balance, \$9,620, was used in the circulation of 32,670 copies of the Scriptures in our own city and county.

In 1867 a colporteur was employed to canvass the county, the Ladies' Tract Society performing the same service for the city. A number of Sunday-schools, the almshouse, the Children's Home and some private families were supplied with Bibles and Testaments. The treasurer reported receipts of \$810.50, and disbursements of \$612.21.

1871-80 Rev. Bishop Bigler, of the Moravian Church, was now the president, and the names of a number of new clergymen are introduced. Revs. Dr. Greenwald, George Robinson, J. E. Smith, B. C. Suesserott, J. C. Gregg, C. Reimensnyder, and Laymen John H. Pearsol, J. M. W. Geist (late editor of *The New Era*); D. S. Bare was the secretary and George Sanderson, a prominent citizen, newspaper man and politician, who served as Mayor of the city for nine years,

was elected treasurer and librarian, and for a number of years had charge of the Depository at his residence, on North Duke street, and during the years 1871-72 four hundred and ninety-eight volumes were sold and donated.

An abstract from the president's report reads, "We call ourselves the Lancaster County Bible Society. The contributions by which the society is sustained came chiefly from the city. The county, aside from the city, contributing but a small proportion of the amount received."

Rev. J. V. Eckert was continued as colporteur, and had sold books to the amount of \$437.85.

At the annual business meeting of the society held on Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1874, the name was again changed to the Lancaster City Bible Society, and which it has retained ever since.

In 1875 the president, the much-beloved Bishop Bigler, departed this life. Rev. Dr. Dobbins, pastor of the First Methodist Church, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Death again in 1876 took one of the society's active workers, in the person of Rev. B. C. Suesserott. Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller was again elected president in 1877. Hon. Judge Patterson was corresponding secretary. Revs. Shumaker, Mitchell, Smith, Haupt, Geisinger, Mayser, Soule, Huffort, Kuehling, Peters, Cummings, J. Richards Boyle and Dr. John S. Stahr were active in its ranks, as were Laymen George K. Reed and D. C. Haverstick.

Branch organizations had been established at Columbia, Churchtown, Colerain, Chestnut Level, Christiana, Adamstown, Ephrata, New Holland, Gap, Georgetown, Millersville, Reamstown, Bainbridge, Marietta, Mount Nebo, Washington, Safe Harbor, Gor-

donville, Bird-in-Hand, Little Britain, Strasburg, Elizabethtown and Manheim. Of these twenty-three Columbia alone survives.

1880-90—Again death claimed one of the society's long-time presidents, the Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. James Y. Mitchell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. After serving one year he was succeeded by Rev. John A. Peters, pastor of the First Reformed Church.

At a meeting in 1881 Hon. Judge Patterson, James Black, Esq., George K. Reed, John W. Hubley and D. S. Bare were elected life members.

In 1882, D. S. Bare, who had been secretary for fifteen years, was removed by death, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, D. C. Haverstick. In December of this year Rev. C. Reimensnyder was made president; Rev. Sylvanus Stahl and Rev. J. Max Hark, vice presidents; S. S. High, treasurer. In 1883 the anniversary was observed in Trinity Lutheran, Presbyterian, Moravian and Zion Lutheran churches. Among the speakers were Rev. Charles L. Fry, Rev. E. Meister, Rev. Dahlman and Rev. Dr. Torrence, of Philadelphia. A donation each of seventy-five dollars was made to the Pennsylvania and American societies. The depository was established in the Y. M. C. A. building, on South Queen street.

In 1885 Rev. Dr. Shumaker was elected president, followed by Rev. Dr. Titzel in 1887, and during this year a new or revised constitution, and which is still in force, was adopted. At the anniversary services in Grace Lutheran Church addresses were delivered by Rev. J. Max Hark and Rev. J. W. Meminger.

Rev. Dr. C. Elvin Haupt, pastor of

Grace Lutheran Church, was named for president in 1889. The new president suggested a radical change in the method of observing the society's anniversaries, namely, the grouping of various congregations and the holding of the services in eight or ten of the different churches. This was partially arranged, services being conducted in Trinity Lutheran, First Reformed, Moravian, Church of God, Covenant U. B. and Strawberry street African M. E.

Early in 1892 the society's long-time and devoted corresponding secretary, Hon. Judge D. W. Patterson, passed to his final rest. Laymen S. S. High and D. C. Haverstick were elected life members.

Rev. Dr. Haupt's idea of celebrating the anniversary was enlarged upon by being observed in all of the Protestant churches of the city.

Rev. Dr. B. F. Alleman, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, was elected president in 1895, and Rev. J. T. Satchell as one of the vice presidents. Rev. Clarence E. Eberman, pastor of the Moravian Church, succeeded Dr. Alleman in 1896.

1900-1910.—Rev. Dr. J. W. Meminger, pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, became president in 1901 and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. D. W. Gerhard in 1902, who was followed in 1903 by Rev. John W. Richards, pastor of Christ Lutheran Church. Rev. Dr. C. E. Griffiths and Rev. Dr. E. H. Romig, vice presidents. Rev. Dr. Whitteker, of Trinity Lutheran, and Rev. Ridgeway, of St. Paul's Methodist, were on the executive committee.

The death of ex-president Rev. Clarence E. Eberman, D. D., was announced as having occurred while he was in the discharge of his duties as field secretary of the United Christian

Endeavor Societies, on Easter Sunday, April 12, 1903, in Canada. Commemorative action was taken.

Rev. J. Hunter Watts, pastor of St. Andrew's Reformed Church, was made president in 1904. Revs. George P. Seibel and Walter Whitley were added to the executive committee. The death of William A. Heitshu, for many years the efficient treasurer, was noted with expressions of affection and regret. A month later his son, W. A. Heitshu, was chosen to take his father's place.

About this time (1905) a communication was received from the Columbia Bible Society, asking co-operation in the employment of a colporteur to labor among the hundreds of employes, mostly foreigners, engaged in building the low grade line of the Pennsylvania Railroad along the Susquehanna river. The assistance asked for was gladly given, and a contribution of \$38 subsequently made toward this object. It was learned later on that this work was very much appreciated, especially by the better class of the laborers. Note was taken of the death of former president, Rev. D. W. Gerhard, D. D.

Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdson, pastor of the Moravian Church, was chosen as the head of the Society in 1906, and was followed in 1907 by Rev E. A. G. Bossler, with Revs. R. L. Clark, Jackson and LaPlish on the executive committee. During 1908 Rev. D. G. Glass, of Faith Reformed Church, was president.

Rev. W. Stuart Cramer, pastor of First Reformed Church, was elected in 1909, and still holds the position. Revs. D. A. Medlar, J. W. Deshong and I. Moyer Hershey were on the executive committee. During the first



year of Rev. Cramer's incumbency a movement was started, mainly through his efforts, to employ a colporteur to canvass the city to gather statistics in the line of church affiliations and the needs that might exist among the destitute for copies of the Holy Scriptures. A young man, Rev. W. S. Gerhard, was engaged, and he entered upon his work with commendable energy and spirit, and finally reported that he had made 3,149 visits, had filled out 607 statistical cards and had given away 60 copies of the Holy Scriptures. He had sold Bibles to the amount of \$16.86. He had found about seventy homes without the Bible.

As to statistics noted, first, those who had absolutely no church connection. Second, those who were related to a church through the children going to Sunday-school, while they themselves did not attend. Third, those who belonged to church, but since moving to the city had not attended. He remarks that he was surprised at the large number of families who had been living in Lancaster for ten, fifteen or twenty years that had not attended church in that time. Rev. Gerhard was unable to finish the canvass, and E. M. Dietrich, a Seminary student, was engaged to take up and finish the work, and finally reported that he had made 1,560 calls, and returned the names of 240 families without any church connection. In February, 1909, the Society received \$10 from an unnamed friend.

1910 11-12.—During this period the officers, with a few exceptions, remained the same. Rev. George Israel Browne, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, and Rev. John H. Strenge,

pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, became vice presidents. Rev. E. L. Wessinger and Rev. James Armentrout were on the executive committee. Layman S. R. Graybill was elected treasurer.

Bibles were placed gratuitously in the following hotels during the year 1912: Wheatland, 100; Stevens House, 100; Franklin House, 60; Lincoln, 60; Stevens Industrial School, 30. The Prison and Witmer Home were also given copies. One hundred and sixty-five Bibles and Testaments were sold, and quite a number given away to individuals.

1913-14—The work of distributing Bibles was continued, the General Hospital coming in for a share. First Vice President. Rev. George Israel Browne, at the request of the president, seconded by the executive committee, was named to prepare the annual report of the society for the year 1913, the 98th anniversary. The result was an eloquent and pointed presentation of the work and aims of this aged organization.

At the business meeting in January, 1914, the subject of the observance of the society's one hundredth anniversary, occurring on February 8, 1915, was discussed, and committees for the purpose were named as follows: Programme, Rev. E. A. Bawden, D.D., Rev. George Israel Browne, M.A., Rev. J. W. Meminger, D.D., Rev. E. L. Wessinger, Rev. H. W. Haring, D.D., and Rev. George W. Richards, D. D. Committee for procuring and placing on exhibition, during the anniversary year, any copies of the Bible, or parts thereof, that may have been printed and published in Lancaster city or county, since its organization as a county: Rev. H. A. Gerdson, D.D., Rev. C. E. Haupt, D.D., Rev.

D. G. Glass, Rev. H. M. J. Klein, D.D., and Laymen Hon. W. U. Hensel and George Steinman, Esq.

A motion also prevailed to request the Lancaster County Historical Society to name someone to prepare a historical record of the Bible Society, since its organization, and make it a part of its programme for one of its meetings in the early part of the year 1915.

Subsequently, the secretary of the Bible Society, Mr. D. C. Haverstick, was designated for the purpose.

All the labor required in the transaction of the affairs of the society is given gratuitously. And the organization is entirely dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the churches and individuals for its support in the carrying out of its object.

All resident ministers of the city, and all other persons contributing annually fifty cents to its funds, shall be members of this society. Any person paying, or in whose behalf there may be paid, ten dollars, shall be constituted a member of this society for life.

1915—The officers of the society elected in January of this year are: President, Rev. W. Stuart Cramer; Vice Presidents, Rev. Dr. Bawden, Rev. E. L. Wessinger; Secretary, D. C. Haverstick; Treasurer, S. R. Graybill; Librarian, E. B. Searles; Executive Committee, Rev. B. F. Alleman, Rev. Dr. C. E. Haupt, Rev. George Israel Browne, Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdson and Layman Jacob E. Ranck.

The life members of the society, living at this date, are: Mrs. H. K. Baumgardner, Mrs. Sarah Halbach, Miss Emma Sener, H. A. Byerley, S. R. Graybill, Jacob E. Ranck, Hon. W. U. Hensel, John S. Gleim, Louis Baumann, Wesley A. Rooney, H. S. Gruger, Burch Kleffer, D. C. Haverstick.

As the last stage in the one hun-

dred years of research is reached, we find by a brief and hasty summary, that the society has received, approximately, since its organization, funds to the amount of \$15,970, of which it donated to the Pennsylvania and American Bible Societies, \$2,674, and \$50 to our own City Tract Society. The balance \$13,246 was spent, in the city and county of Lancaster, in the circulation of 42,670 copies of the Holy Scriptures.

In closing we desire to express our appreciation of the courtesy extended paper of a hundred years ago.

In a few instances we have also made use of the Mombert and Harris histories of Lancaster county, for biographical information.

## Minutes of February Meeting

---

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 5, 1915.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening. Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, one of the vice presidents, presided in the absence of President Steinman.

Miss Bausman reported the following donations:

Bound Volumes—Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg; Report of the Commissioner of Banking, 1913, Part II; Report of the Commissioner of Health, 1910, Parts I and II; Report of the Department of Agriculture, 1913; Report of the Department of Mines, 1913, Parts I and II; Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, 1913, Parts I and II; Report of the Board of Public Charities, 1913; all from the State Library.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Philosophical Society; Annals of Iowa; Lebanon County Historical Society, papers; Historical Society of Schuylkill, publications; James Sprunt Historical Publications, from the North Carolina Historical Society Pennsylvania Magazine; German American Annals; History of the Western Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, 1819-1841, Vol. II, from the University of California; Classified Catalogue of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Part X; Gentle Jimmy Brown, from W. U. Hensel; Tribute to the Twenty-seven Governors of Pennsylvania, from William Riddle; Report of Valley Forge Park Commission; Principles and Achievements of

the Central Conference of American Rabbis; International Conciliation, 2 numbers; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Special Donations—The College Student, Vol. XIII, from Miss Adelaide Spindler; Old Deed, dated July 24, 1809, from Michael Hess to Michael Hess, son of Nicholas, for land in Leacock township, from Mrs. J. Harry Rathfon; Photo-stat copies from the original address of the citizens of Lancaster to Gen. Washington when he visited Lancaster July 4, 1791; also his reply, from Julius F. Sachse, of Philadelphia. The First American Movement West, from William Vincent Byars, of St. Louis. This is a compilation of transcripts from "The Gratz Papers," by Mr. Byars, which is a collection of 3,000 pieces of manuscript, and the part sent to the Lancaster County Historical Society has been especially selected on account of containing local material.

The names of the following were proposed for membership: B. W. Fisher, Lancaster, W. Scott Seldomridge, Miss Eleanor Swift.

The committee appointed to prepare for a social night for the Society reported that it would join with Mr. W. U. Hensel in the presentation of a tablet to Hotel Brunswick, to mark the visit to the old hotel, which the new hotel occupies, of President Lincoln and other distinguished Americans.

The donations of Mr. Sachse consisted of photo-stat copies of the original address of the citizens of Lancaster to General George Washington when he visited Lancaster July 4, 1791, and also his reply.

Most know that General Washington made three visits to Lancaster after the close of the Revolution. The first, and in many respects the most important one, occurred on July 3, 1791,

when he reached Lancaster at 6 o'clock in the evening from York. A grand demonstration awaited him on the next day, July 4, Independence Day. A long and patriotic address, signed by seven of the most prominent citizens, was made to him, to which he responded in a shorter but most courteous reply. There was a big dinner, at which fifteen toasts were read and enthusiastically drank. The two addresses were recently unearthed in Washington, in the handwriting of his Secretary, who copied them into his letter book, by Dr. Julius F. Sachse, of Philadelphia, who had photo-stats made of them for presentation to the Society. They are beautiful copies and valuable. These papers are, however, not new to the members of the Society, but were published in Vol. 10, No. 4, of the Proceedings, in an article by F. R. Diffenderffer, entitled "Washington at Lancaster."

During the past month the Society has been the recipient of one of the most valuable gifts received in its history. Some of the members became acquainted with Mr. W. V. Byars, of St. Louis, who during the past summer spent several months in this city, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and other historical centers, engaged in special work, namely, the tracing of the movement during the middle of the eighteenth century for the organization of what we now call the Middle West, that is the territory beyond the Ohio. That work was greatly forwarded by men from Pennsylvania and particularly from Lancaster including scores of Indian traders whose headquarters were mainly in Lancaster, like Joseph Simon, the Lowrys, Lazarus and John Levy, Andrew Levy, George Morgan and many more. These men blazed the way that led to our empire in the

West. None, however, was more prominent or excited more influence than the Gratz brothers, who were prominent merchants, handling large transactions and exercising much influence. They preserved records of their dealings and activities, and these were discovered by Mr. Byars. He has made voluminous extracts from and condensations of these papers, none of which has ever been published.

During his lengthened stay in Lancaster, Mr. Byars was a constant visitor to the Society's room, and much new material was placed at his disposal by the librarian, while still other members rendered him such aid as they could. This aid is gratefully recognized throughout the work. A brief extract will be permitted. In one place he says: "Among these (helps) his first obligations 'on the start West' from the Atlantic coast are to the Lancaster County Historical Society, for the use of which these transcripts have been selected, and dedicated to any purpose in its discretion which may tend to make the data condensed less exclusive."

In short the volume presents a chronological survey of the first American movement for Commonwealths in the West. From Pennsylvania and Virginia, from 1748 to 1776. The Ohio Company of Virginia; the Indian Company; the Illinois Company; the Mississippi Company, and the Vandalia Grants. All collected from original sources from the Gratz papers.

A special vote of thanks was extended to the donors.

The following were elected to membership: Dr. G. C. Keidel, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Gertrude Metzger, Mrs. Robert McGowan and W. G. Baker.

Another very interesting paper had



( 68 )

been prepared by W. U. Hensel, Esq.,  
on "A Withered Twig; Dark Lantern  
Glimpses into the Operation of Know-  
nothingism in Lancaster Sixty Years  
Ago." It was read by Mrs. A. K.  
Hostetter.





PAPERS READ  
BEFORE THE  
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1915.

---

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

---

LITITZ AS AN EARLY MUSICAL CENTRE.  
MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING.

---

VOL. XIX. NO. 3.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1915.







# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1915.

---

*"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."*

---

LITITZ AS AN EARLY MUSICAL CENTRE.

MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING.

---

VOL. XIX. NO. 3.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1915.



<b>Lititz as An Early Musical Centre - - - - -</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>By HERBERT H. BECK.</b>	
<b>Minutes of the March Meeting - - - - -</b>	<b>82</b>





## LITITZ AS AN EARLY MUSICAL CENTRE.

---

**T**HE history of music in Lancaster county begins with the early religious movements. The county of high agricultural destiny was in the making—with axe and plowshare—and there was neither opportunity nor occasion for serious or organized effort in the field of music outside of the religious communities. Religion, from the earliest times, has been embellished and strengthened by the subtle coloring with which melody invests verse. Locally, life in religious communities was favorable for musical development, not so much because music was part of the religious ceremonial, but because it afforded one of the few diversions which the rigorous community laws allowed. Fortunately for our subject, Ephrata and Lititz, the two prominent settlements where spiritual and secular interests were under a common supervision, have both handed down sufficiently accurate historical records, in the *Chronikon Ephratensis* and in the Moravian archives, to indicate the musical character of these communities. A sketch of the early music of the county rightly involves a consideration of both places.

In an exhaustive paper on the "Music of the Ephrata Cloister," read in 1902 by Dr. Julius F. Sachse before the Pennsylvania-German Society, it is shown that the versatile and confident Conrad Beissel, with no musical

training and with the most rudimentary knowledge of the common chord and its inversions, evolved a distinctive system of harmony, on the basis of which he composed numerous hymn tunes and part songs. These compositions, transposed into standard notation, are quaint in melody, crude in harmony and entirely lacking in metre and rhythm; but they are remarkable as being original in fibre, as well as weave, and they form a most interesting chapter in the history of music in America. Beissel instructed his followers in his musical system and taught them to sing the hymns and part songs falsetto voice, without opening the lips. This produced a weird effect which has been described in contemporary accounts of visitors as beautiful, though this impression was no doubt attributable to the quality of the voices, the way they were used, and the enthusiasm that was back of the ensemble; for the old scores as we have them to-day are not only musically incorrect, but being without definite measure, metre or rhythm are musically incoherent and impossible. Beissel's compositions and activity in music date from 1739. A considerable collection of hymns, written mostly by him and published in 1747, appeared as *Das Kirren der Einsamen und Verlassenen Turteltaube*—a title possibly of Biblical reference, but one suggesting the reflection that the gravel shallows of the Cocalico were the watering places of the turtle doves of the Eighteenth Century as they are to-day, and that the mournful call of this bird accorded in Beissel's mind with the ideal earthly joylessness of his sect.

However praiseworthy and historically interesting the music of the Ephrata cloister is, it is clear that it

cannot be classed as true music by the elevated standards that existed even in the Eighteenth Century.

The historical and traditional data concerning Lititz was obtained from Abraham R. Beck, a man whose age, knowledge of music, and present activity as archivist of the Moravian congregation, qualify him fully to furnish it. The first accounts of anything beyond hymnal music in the Moravian community at Lititz date from 1765. In that year Bernhard Adam Grubé organized an orchestra among the brethren. Grubé had been a missionary among the Indians of Pennsylvania before he became pastor of the Moravian Church at Lititz. He was a man of varied talents and university culture, having studied at Jena, and an accomplished all-around musician, with sufficient skill on several instruments and knowledge of others to instruct the likely members of the community on the various pieces of a full orchestra, as well as in the principles of harmony. Grubé may be considered the pioneer musician of Lancaster county. The orchestra was composed mostly of the young men of the Brethren's house. The purposes of its organization were that it should supplement the music of the church, and that it might give many of the brethren useful and pleasant occupation between hours of work; for the principles of the community abhorred idleness and frowned upon all light pastime, such as checkers and chess. Even the simple play of fig-mill (a game played with yellow and red corn grains on a board, and written "reek meer" in the archives) was absolutely forbidden.

The musical activities of the Lititz community apparently were prosecuted with thoroughness and consid-

erable taste and skill, for the general culture of the place was high and the people took to music naturally. Among the compositions then and there practiced, which are extant in the church archives, is to be found a series of musicianly suites, named on their covers "Partden," which were scored for two oboes, two horns and a bassoon, and which seem to have afforded the players an occasional pleasant change from their usual full orchestra labors. All of the music is in beautifully copied manuscript.

Many of the instruments of this orchestra are preserved in the museum of the Lititz Church. They include violin, viola, violoncello, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, trumpet, key bugle, trombone, French horn, ophokleide and serpent, the latter a curious woodwind instrument with an oxhorn mouthpiece, and so named because its lines follow exactly the conventional pictures of the embodiment of original sin as found in antique illuminated editions of the Old Testament. The serpent is called for in the scores of some of the older compositions, like Mendelssohn's Oratorio of St. Paul; but it seems to have been of uncertain musical value, for it was discarded by composers many years ago. The French horns are valveless, the tones and semi-tones being produced by skillful manipulation of the player's fist in the bell.

The number and variety of these instruments indicate the completeness of the orchestral organization as it existed in the early days, and several of them are mute testimony to the general advancement of the Lititz Community in music. Even to-day there is not a single performer on either the oboe or the bassoon in Lancaster county, so that when local musicians need these important reed

pieces for full orchestration they must be imported from the larger cities.

One of the members of the orchestra—a violinist—was Tobias Hirte, a unique character whom, strangely enough, Rudyard Kipling has introduced into two of his stories, "Brother Square-toes" and "A Priest in Spite of Himself," in his book "Rewards and Fairies." Hirte was a teacher of the boys' parochial school. There is frequent reference to this man in the archives which throws light on his adoption by Kipling and which make it quite clear that Hirte had an enterprising, if not irrepressible, spirit, which at flood tide called upon him the rebukes of the Aufseher Collegium—the board that supervised the secular movements of the village. One entry in the archives, germane to our general subject, is worthy of quotation as being a picture of the repressive Community law and on account of its reference to conditions as they existed in Lütitz when the wounded from Brandywine were being cared for at the improvised hospitals in the Brethren's and Sisters' Houses. The translation reads:

"May 7 (1778) some of the young people—among them several of our musicians—are in the habit of indulging late into the night in merry-making at the big spring, where Tobias Hirte has laid out a special place for that purpose. Soldiers go there also. This has given the congregation and ourselves great offence! Yet what is to be done, seeing that Dr. Allison (an army physician) was there too and that this place was planned partly for his sake? Put Dr. Allison has respect for our congregation rules, and we may not hesitate to tell him why we are opposed to this rendezvous and ask him kind-

ly, for love of us, to absent himself from it. Tobias Hirte shall be summoned to appear before the brethren of the conference and told not to dare in the future to begin such a thing on our land—for he is given to sudden ideas of such a kind—especially not without permission; and secondly to leave the place of the spring as it now is and do nothing more to it.”

Hirte was thus the first to carry music to the spring, a “sudden idea” which, like his recognition of the sporting possibilities of his flintlock gun (elsewhere in the archives), smacked too strongly of worldliness to go entirely unchallenged in his day.

Coincident with the formation of the orchestra in 1765, there came to Lititz the organ builder Tannenberg (colloquially Tanneberger). He was one of the earliest in this line in America. He built pipe organs for Trinity Lutheran and St. Mary's Catholic churches in Lancaster, and many others that went to Philadelphia and other points throughout the State, and also to Albany, N. Y., Virginia, North Carolina, and elsewhere. Tanneberger was a good musician and he became a member of the orchestra.

It is probable that the Brethren's house orchestra of 1791 was then at its best, for it contained many of Grubé's well-trained players, and it was led by George Godfrey Mueller, a most capable musician and an excellent violinist. In that year, May 29, the Hon. John Randolph, ex-Governor of Virginia and Attorney General of the United States, on his way to Philadelphia, stopped to pay Lititz a visit, putting up at the Zum Anker inn, and expressed a desire to hear the Brethren's music. Brother Mueller was away in Lancaster at the time, but to disappoint so distinguished a

guest was unthinkable, so a messenger was sent post-haste for the conductor and the complimentary concert came off in the evening.

The Philharmonic Society, existing between 1815 and 1845, had in its ranks many good musicians. The recognition which the community received in the musical circles of the country, during this period, is shown by the fact that when the Creation was sung for the first time in Philadelphia, in the early part of the nineteenth century, three brethren from Lititz (as well as others from Bethlehem) were asked to assist in the orchestra. It is related that when the three from Lititz arrived at the hall in the city where the rehearsal was to be held, the conductor asked one of them what instrument he played, to which the modest reply came: "O, I fiddle a little!" But when the work began it was found that these three men read their parts easily at sight. It is rather remarkable that at that time Philadelphia could not raise enough good players for the purpose. The Lititz society subsequently gave the Creation, under the leadership of Rev. Charles F. Kluge, in 1836, and The Seasons at another concert, besides having now access to Haydn's Symphonies and various overtures by Mozart, Rossini and other superior composers. What a contrast between the sublimities of "The Heavens Are Telling" and the music prevailing at the time throughout the county, where the highest aim was "Fisher's Hornpipe" and "The Devil's Dream" on the bar room fiddle. When, in 1840, the society performed Haydn's Farewell Symphony, the last number on the programme, each player snuffed out his candle until finally the concertmaster (Wm. Rauch) played alone and so the concert ended. The Rauch



brothers, Rufus Greider, Jacob Miller, Henry and Ferdinand Levering were important members of the orchestra at that time.

The first village band was organized about 1810. In these latter days, when almost every town has its band, it is difficult to realize the rarity and importance of this first organization. The band as it existed at that time had all of the old-time instruments with the exception of a drum, which the church authorities positively forbade. This restriction was subsequently evaded by the enthusiastic young members, who contrived a substitute for the instrument they dared not purchase, in the shape of a long box of resonant wood, with sound holes over which strips of rawhide were strung. With this they marched away to the woods where they could enjoy it without hindrance.

The next band, after 1820, appears to have had considerable reputation away from home. So rare at that time were such organizations that Lancaster must engage the Lititz band when Lafayette visited that city in 1824, and it furnished the music for the formal opening of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, in 1834, accompanying the Governor and his party to Philadelphia. The band sat on top of one of the cars, and it is related that as the train passed along on its triumphal journey an unexpected low bridge knocked off the serpent player's high hat—and untoward accident that was promptly met by an accommodating conductor, who stopped the train long enough for the musician to regain his "stove pipe."

About the time of the organization of the band—to be exact, in 1811—the first recorded Fourth of July celebration was held at the Springs. That the affair did not meet with the entire

approval of a quiet loving and religiously restricted community is shown by an entry in the minutes of the Board of Overseers, of July 22 (1811). "By this opportunity came up the offensive conduct of many of our young people on the Fourth of July (Independence Day), who not only associated with the neighboring military company, which had paraded here during the day, but made merry with music at the Spring, and greatly disturbed the village late into the night, thereby giving cause for criticism from our outlying neighbors."

This was the beginning of what is practically an unbroken series of annual patriotic demonstrations, which in point of priority and long continued regularity can scarcely be equalled anywhere. It is probable that the famous springhead has witnessed a greater number of celebrations of the national birthday than has any other spot in America—a distinction that redounds to the credit of the Lititz community and more than atones for any division of attitude toward the cause of independence which, on account of a religious sense of duty to the English Crown, existed there for several years prior to and during the revolution. These patriotic demonstrations, largely attended as they always were by people from the countryside, must have been of considerable influence in a musical as well as a patriotic way in the county.

A strong contributing factor in the character of Lititz as an early musical center was the continued elevated plane of the church music. The Moravian congregation was equipped with a good pipe organ as early as 1765, and the music of special services was always augmented by orchestral

accompaniment. Beginning with Grubé, this activity was under the supervision of a line of men who were able not only to arrange parts for an elaborate instrumentation, but frequently to add to the musical library of the church by original compositions. Such men as George Godfrey Mueller, John Herbst, John C. Bechler, Charles F. Kluge, Christian Schropp, Peter Wolle and others were capable musicians who upheld good musical standards, and left behind them many compositions that are of real musical merit, as well as appropriateness for the religious occasions for which they were written.

One of the features of the Moravian music, and one which impressed visitors with its beauty from the earliest days, was the slide trombone quartette. This was used chiefly at the outdoor functions, such as the announcement of deaths and inauguration of special festival days from the church steeple, and burial and Easter morning services on the cemetery. The music of this choir was played on four slide instruments—soprano, alto, tenor and bass—the use of which in quartette combination seems to have been restricted—at least in America—to Moravian circles, for there is no record of the minute soprano trombone ever having been used elsewhere. The soft, blending tones which the slide action brought with it produced an effect of rare musical beauty for sacred ensemble which cannot be attained on the valve instruments that were later substituted.

The character of the Lititz community as an early musical center is but one of several features of its early life that tend to show the general culture of the place and the part it played during a long period of the coun-

ty's development. The quality of a people's music is, to a high degree a measure of their intelligence and culture, and by this token the humble village, by the big limestone spring in Warwick township, played an advanced role in the history of Lancaster county.

## Minutes of March Meeting.

---

Lancaster, Pa., March 5, 1915.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the usual place.

The Librarian, Miss Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. XXII (purchase); Report of the Commissioner of Health, Parts I-II, 1911; Report of the State Highway Department, 1913-1914; Report of the Water Supply Commission, 1913; Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1914; Report of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, 1914; Message of the Governor, 1915, from the State Library.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Inaugural Address of Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of the New York Public Library, two numbers; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library, two numbers; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

The names of Mr. and Mrs. John C. McClain were proposed for membership, while the following new members were elected: Prof. B. W. Fisher, Miss Eleanor Swift and W. Scott Sel-domridge, all of Lancaster.

Upon F. R. Diffenderffer's motion, Judge Landis was nominated for second vice president, and he was elected unanimously. The choice of Judge Landis was a means of showing the appreciation of the Society for the interest he has shown in historical matters

and valuable papers prepared and read.

A committee, composed of F. R. Diefenderffer, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson and D. F. Magee, submitted the following resolutions on the death of Mr. Hensel, which were adopted:

In this, the hour of its bereavement and the day of its irreparable loss, by the passing to his eternal rest of our beloved friend and companion, William Uhler Hensel, the Lancaster County Historical Society wishes to publicly announce and make record of its appreciation of his matchless worth to this Society.

Whilst we can only hope to add one more chaplet to the glorious wreath of Immortelles that will be woven by his fellow citizens in many walks of life, to commemorate the achievements of him whose history shall not be forgotten; yet we feel that in this, our organization, which was his just pride, here within the portals of this, our abode, it is our high right and proud privilege to give strong voice to and make enduring record of his achievements within the sphere of this Society.

It was here in our midst, and face to face, he told those stories of the life doings of his people and our people that now fill our annals with the richest and fullest fruits of his marvelous talents; and this Society gave to him a wide field in which he joyed to labor; and within our archives are garnered untold harvests from his sympathetic heart, gifted mind and eloquent pen.

As Lawgiver and Jurist his name shall stand unrivalled; the eloquence of his oratory shall not fade in generations to come; as journalist and author his name shall be ranked among the ablest of the State; but we have gathered here the choicest fruits

of his untiring labor and preserve them as lasting monuments builded by him in behalf of this, his best loved Society, and they shall ever remain as an inexhaustible fountain and treasury of knowledge of a people he always honored, and who would henceforth honor him in all the years to come.

The glow of the living fire of his patriotism was at its best here in our midst; and his love of his country and his home people will never want a monument while the annals of the Lancaster County Historical Society shall be preserved.

A report was presented by the committee on the holding of a social session at Hotel Brunswick, at which a tablet was to be presented to commemorate the great events which had transpired at former hotels on the site. Mr. Hensel was the leading spirit in the project and on account of his death the matter was indefinitely postponed.

"Lititz as an Early Musical Centre" was the subject of an interesting paper, which was read by Prof. H. H. Beck, of Franklin and Marshall College. The paper showed careful preparation and it was especially fine, it being different from anything ever read before the Society. In the discussion which followed, D. F. Magee, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, L. B. Herr, A. K. Hostetter and Prof. Beck participated.











PAPERS READ  
BEFORE THE  
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1915.

---

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

---

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE W. U. HENSEL  
TABLET UNVEILING.

---

VOL. XIX. NO. 4.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

---

LANCASTER, PA.  
1915.





# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1915.

---

**"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."**

---

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE W. U. HENSEL  
TABLET UNVEILING.

---

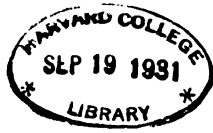
VOL. XIX. NO. 4.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1915.



**Report of Committee on the W. U. Hensel Tablet Unveil-  
ing - - - - - 89**









W. U. HENSEL, 1851-1915

## Report of the Committee on the W. U. Hensel Tablet Unveiling

---

The committee which had charge of the exercises attendant upon the unveiling and presentation of a tablet to Hotel Brunswick, the gift of the late Hon. W. U. Hensel, one of the vice presidents of the Society, presents the following report of the exercises held Friday evening, April 9, 1915:

Among the notable events that have been held under the direction of the Lancaster County Historical Society, none was more impressive than the public exercises on Friday evening at Hotel Brunswick, when the society, on behalf of the family of the late W. U. Hensel, formally presented to Mr. Paul Heine, owner of the magnificent hostelry, a marble tablet to commemorate the visit to the old Cadwell House of Abraham Lincoln, James Buchanan, Horace Greeley, General Winfield S. Hancock and Theodore Roosevelt. These distinguished Americans spoke from the balcony which faced the Chestnut street side of the old hotel, where also occurred a number of important political and other gatherings.

Mr. Hensel, during the past few years, was the prime mover in a number of events held by the local historians to mark historic spots in the city and county, and it was with the idea of continuing this excellent work that he planned for the presentation of the tablet just unveiled. Before his departure for the South, where his death occurred, Mr. Hensel had made prac-

cically all arrangements for the unveiling exercises, the original date for which was March 18. He had written a very elaborate paper—a history of the old hotel and the historic personages who visited there—the latter portions of which were completed while he was in Florida, the history being the last work from Mr. Hensel's facile pen. At the request of Mr. Hensel's family the historical society carried out his wishes in the presentation of the marker, although the programme was considerably modified from the one he had planned. Following his death, the society added an inscription to the tablet, giving the donor's name and the name of the society.

Several hundred persons, representative of all walks of life in Lancaster, gathered in the lobby of the hotel on Friday evening to witness the exercises. The tablet occupies a niche on the south wall of the lobby, in a position where it can be readily seen by every one entering the hotel.

#### **F. R. Diffenderffer Presides.**

Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, one of the vice presidents of the society and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the assemblage to order, making a few remarks as follows:

"Fellow members of the Lancaster County Historical Society; Ladies and Gentlemen: We have met here to-night to unveil a memorial tablet, the gift of our late fellow member, the Hon. William Uhler Hensel. This tablet is intended to commemorate the presence in past years upon this spot of three Presidents of the United States, and two other candidates for the same high office, but which they failed to reach.

"The presentation address will be made by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and

the response by Mr. Paul Heine, the owner of this historic spot.

"After these ceremonies, the history of this lot, the hotels erected on it, and what was said and done by the eminent men who spoke from its historic balcony, prepared by Mr. Hensel, it being the last production of his eloquent and prolific pen, will be read by Bernard J. Myers, Esq., in the ball room of the hotel, and to which you are invited."

#### The Tablet Unveiled.

Then he introduced Miss Emily Heine, the dainty and charming little daughter of Mr. Paul Heine, who pulled the ribbon which unloosed the folds of the American flags and revealed the tablet to public gaze. For a few moments silence fell upon the assemblage—a spontaneous tribute to Lancaster's foremost citizen in whose memory they had gathered.

#### The Presentation.

The audience then repaired to the large ball room of the hotel where the formal exercises were held. After a selection on the victrola, Mr. Diefenderffer introduced H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., who delivered the presentation speech, speaking as follows:

Out of the mystery of the burning bush, there came a sound—a voice—a message—more mysterious than the non-consuming fire itself, 'Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the ground whereon thou standest is holy ground.' Holy ground!—this world, enriched by love, labor, genius and devotion of thousands of great souls, in ages past, has many places it calls holy ground.

Wherever a treaty of peace is consummated—that is holy ground. Wherever a great battle for liberty is won, that is holy. Wherever the final act

in putting down slavery or oppression or tyranny, is effected, that is holy ground. Where great leaders were born, where champions have triumphed, where patriots sleep—all these places are holy ground. Runnymede, Yorktown, and Appomattox are holy ground to every patriotic heart of the Anglo-Saxon race. Mt. Vernon, Monticello, Springfield—all are hallowed spots.

America has had men—we have had men, raised up by Jehovah like David—men to whom God said as he did to David, "I took thee from following after sheep to be a ruler over my people." We have had men whose watchword ever was, "Right makes Might, Right alone is Might." There was raised up unto us a founder of our nation, and a Saviour of our nation—a great law giver and expounder in our nation; there have been given to us great purifiers of the nation—great awakeners of national conscience, scores of national leaders—thousands of national benefactors. In a proper sense, the paths, on earth, where these men's feet have trod are sacred ways and avenues upon the face of our land. The places they visited and gave sage counsel or sterling proof of their devotion are spots worthy of marking in chiselled memorial.

We are met on a spot we may call sacred patriotic ground; and out of the past there comes an earnest patriotic voice to each of us, "Son of America, leave your ambitions and pleasures, and the swift moving current of the present age and turn in thought, for a season of the days of your noble forefathers, for the place on which you stand is precious patriotic ground."

On a balcony, reaching out from the north wall of the predecessor of your splendid Hotel Brunswick, sir,

the first of all Americans and first in all American hearts, the savior and preserver of our nation, determined upon destroying itself—and its deliverer from its national sin of slavery, and the liberator of its people from bondage—Abraham Lincoln—in sorrow, pledged himself to lead our nation out of secession and turmoil and to a happy triumph of righteousness before God and man. Here, too, Lancaster's own, foremost of all her citizens, honored by this great nation as President, James Buchanan, after leading the country through its turbid and turbulent waters, came back to his people, grateful to be allowed to lay down the heavy responsibilities of ruling a people gone mad. Here a giant in journalism, beloved by all people because of his pure heart and facile pen—a great man, in the height of his fame, bid for the suffrages of our people, to be the nation's head and lost—Horace Greeley. Here, too, our alert forefathers quickly took up the news of the selection in national convention of a Presidential nominee, and held a great monster ratification of the nomination, before any other section of the country awoke—the ratification of the Presidential nomination of William S. Hancock. Here, too, the modern personification of American energy and fire and patriotism—the awakener of American conscience, and, at one time, the most popular soul and the most valuable life of our land—seven years President of our Union—Theodore Roosevelt, aspiring for a third term, when his great fame and popularity had turned into its waning—addressed our people on "Government and Human Rights."

Sir, a great soul, the first citizen of our town and county, and one among the first few of our State and nation, now deceased, Hon. W. U. Hensel,



gathered up into his strenuous, active mind and generous heart the memory of the great events of the past which have illuminated early days at this place, and conceived the propriety of a suitable commemoration of the spot, so famed by the presence of the great souls personifying the great principles which I have mentioned, and devised by the means of this living, speaking, marble tablet, the appropriate monument which is soon to be turned over to your care, and to the care of those who shall follow you.

The generous donor of the stone was called beyond before the day set for the unveiling of his gift. But his wish and will were desired by his daughter to be carried out as he meant it to be done, and now, in the name of our honored deceased donor, at the behest of his daughter and her husband, I present, sir, to you and to your heirs, and assigns, to be forever kept and protected and cared for on these walls, this tablet, recording the notable events thereon inscribed; and I also beg to state that, as it was the further thought of our donor, that the unveiling of the same should be done by our Lancaster County Historical Society, of which he was an honored member, he meant to impress upon us all thereby that the logical and legal visitor of this trust should be that Society. I beg that you and those who follow you will not deem it a presumption in that Society to exercise such visitorial care and concern at all times, as is just and right, to see well to it that the memorial be kept fresh and free from tarnish and decay, and that its messages recorded in ebony shall always be clear in enduring characters of jet, so that its

bold and attractive font may ever draw the stranger's gaze and admiration. In this spirit, and with these injunctions, I now present to you, and to your heirs and assigns, to be maintained forever, at this place, this memorial tablet.

#### The Acceptance.

Mr. Heine then accepted the memorial entrusted to his care by Mr. Eshleman, speaking as follows:

It is with sincere gratitude and appreciation that I accept this tablet from the Lancaster Historical Society, as the gift of our late townsman, the Honorable W. U. Hensel, commemorating some historical events which took place within the walls and on the balcony of the old Cadwell House, later known at the Imperial Hotel.

Schiller, the great German poet, says:

"Das alte stuerzt und neues leben  
waechst aus den Ruinen."

"The old totters and falls and new  
life sprouts forth from among the  
ruins."

Thus that old inadequate building had to make way for this new and modern structure in order to keep pace with the requirements of our progressive age and the advancement of our city.

If there is one regret with mars this function to-day, it is the sorrowful circumstance that the donor is no longer among us. I never will forget when Mr. Hensel, shortly before his last departure from Lancaster in search of health, called me to his bedside so that he might personally arrange in all details the designing of this memorial tablet, the unveiling of which he wished to direct after his return. Weak as he was, scarcely that

he could raise his voice above a whisper, he insisted upon giving full instructions concerning the ceremonies which were to take place. After I left his room I could no longer suppress my feelings—tears entered my eyes; I realized that his life was ebbing fast away ;that there would soon pass beyond this great master mind, this man of men, who sought his only pride in the advocacy of his dearest spot on earth, his native county, whose greatest son he was for a generation and whose place no one is here to fill. Of all his deeds for the benefit and advancement of his beloved county of Lancaster, I may point with special pride to this as one of his last, if not the last; and it gives me supreme delight that the Lancaster Historical Society has added to these inscriptions on the tablet the name of the donor the late Honorable W. U. Hensel, LL. D., Litt. D., who will go into history with the men whom he wished to honor by this memento. I thank you!

#### Mr. Hensel's Paper.

The paper which had been prepared for the unveiling by Mr. Hensel was then read by Bernard J. Myers, Esq., who added to the value of the compilation by the splendid manner in which he presented it to his auditors. The paper as originally prepared by Mr. Hensel was as follows:

The title to the lot on which this monument of "beauty made the bride of use" has been erected is one of the clearest to be read in Lancaster. It can be traced from the original proprietor to the present owner, without showing change of boundaries for a hundred and fifty years. Until very lately its dimensions on Chestnut street and from North Queen to Christian street followed the first

deed. Its continuity as the site of a licensed hotel was likewise unbroken. When George Hoffnagle sold it, in 1777, he was "an innkeeper," and from that time until it was sold as part of the estate of the famous General David Miller, a two-and-a-half-story stone tavern stood on the North Queen street corner, being the "North American" shown in the illustration of 1843, from Sherman Day's collection. Miller, you will remember, was one of the most brilliant and gallant Lancastrians of his time. Son-in-law of Eichholtz, the famous portrait painter of a century ago, father of W. H. Miller, of Ardmore, the gifted artist of to-day, "Dave" Miller was the only man in transportation who could entertain his patrons at his Lancaster hotel, transport them to Philadelphia cheaper than you could ride there now, and accommodate them at one of the three hotels he successively kept there.

To the east on this lot aforetime was the first office of the Adams Express Company; next Shultz Reese had an oyster house and ten pin alley. He was conspicuous in that long line of "Turtle and Oyster" bonifaces peculiar to Lancaster—John Keller, the elder Frick and his son, John Reese, and Runty Wenditz, Dan Okeson and Bill Lowry, Gabe and "Rack" Kautz, George Spong, V. P. Anderson, Jack Weise and Jack Sides, Amos Lee and John Copeland. V'e ne'er shall see their like again. Eastward in the block there was a frame warehouse, and on the corner of Christian street a lager beer saloon. This side o' that Mrs. Stalus had a variety shop. "Mammy" Stains will be remembered by some of my hearers as an eccentric old woman, who later kept a cake

and candy table under an umbrella in front of the postoffice, then in Penn Square. She wore crinoline long after the fashion passed, and quaint bonnets. When this Chestnut street property was sold and she was dispossessed, she fancied some one had robbed her of her inheritance; though she daily passed this way, she refused to walk on the south pavement and always trod the middle of the road.

Jay Cadwell, a conspicuous and busy citizen, bought the property on April 2, 1860, and at once proceeded to build the three-story brick hotel and row of two-story stores. He named the hostelry for himself, and it was considered quite an advance in its day on the public houses of the city. December 31, 1862, he sold it to Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, but the name was not changed until after the new owner's death, in 1871.

In the distribution of the Hiester estate, this property fell to Mrs. Lily Eshleman Bates, and under her devisees there were several formal transfers; but when it was next actually sold it was subdivided for the first time. Paul Heine bought the Chestnut street end, Mrs. Bates having changed the name of the hotel to "The Imperial." In 1912 he began the demolition of the old building, and, on December 1, 1914, completed and opened the present establishment—impressing upon it the name of "The Brunswick." It is to be hoped this is permanent. Lancaster has lost in history and picturesqueness by the too frequent changes in the names of its taverns. A depreciated nomenclature has driven from the streets our Lions, Leopards and Bears; Bulls and Lambs; Turtles and Bucks; the horses, Sorrel and Golden, Black and

White; the Eagle, Swan and Cock; even the "Flying Angel" has been banished from the local sky.

An elder Barnett kept the "Cat," the old stone tavern on the west side of Prince, near James. His son, Henry L. Barnett, a retired railroad engineer, who had kept the "North American," became proprietor of the Cadwell (and Hiester) house, assisted by his brother, Joseph, and his sisters, Ann and Caroline. I spent more than four years as their guest—for their kindness and hospitality were so great, their service so excellent, and their charges so moderate, that none could claim to be their patron. Under them the hotel was largely patronized by tobacco dealers, horsemen and sporting men; with a body of professional and business men as table-boarders, wags and philosophers, here and there a professor, now and then a cleric. Women, especially those of the stronger sex who wear beards and sing bass, were not welcomed; Carrie Nation would have had the edge of her hatchet blunted against her before she got both feet under the lintel. Gentlemen of color met with a frown darker than their own countenance; and many a dexterous dodge was invoked successfully to deny them diet, drink or shelter. The quality and congeniality of their guests was the only consideration of hosts and hostesses. No place of its kind was more unique; no proprietor more independent.

The large corner room, used as a barroom, and also as a lobby, was a free parliament; day and night every subject that could engage popular attention there came under review and discussion, and none was ever settled—for there was always some one

in the opposition, and no statement of fact or opinion passed unchallenged.

The location of the establishment, so near to the railroad station made it very public, and the scene and center of much activity. Its front steps, and especially a second story iron-railed balcony, long and narrow, projecting from the Chestnut street wall, about midway the front of the main building, were natural points of advantage for those who, traveling by rail, stopped briefly and addressed street audiences. Hence the story of some notable appearances which I am about to relate, and which, it seems to me, should be chronicled before it is lost.

#### Lincoln and His Speech.

When it was decided and announced that President-elect Abraham Lincoln was to pass through Lancaster, on his way to Harrisburg, in February, 1861, there to address the Legislature, a movement was started to secure a brief stop in Lancaster. The outcome was the appointment of a non-partisan citizens' committee to escort him hither. It was headed by the late Col. O. J. Dickey, and included Col. Bartram A. Shaeffer, Robert H. Long, John Huber, Harry W. Hager, Dr. Thos. Ellmaker, Alexander H. Hood, D. Fellenbaum, Edward J. Zahm and Major Charles M. Howell, a conspicuous Democrat. They are all dead. W. S. Wood had charge of the Presidential party, and Mr. Franciscus, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, looked after the transportation, with Mr. Lafferty as trainmaster. They had engine 161 fitted up and decorated for the trip with flags and evergreens. Early in the morning of Friday, February 22, 1861, Mr.







Lincoln raised the flag of the Union—then containing thirty-four stars—over Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, and made a memorable, but quite conciliatory, speech to surging masses of people. He returned to the Continental Hotel, went by carriage to West Philadelphia, where he boarded his car, and proceeded to Lancaster. Mr. J. M. W. Geist, of the then only Lancaster daily, joined the party to report its progress.

At Haverford the train moved slowly through an assemblage of Quakers; at Paoli the passing cortege was cheered; there was a four-minute stop at Downingtown, and a like one at Leaman Place, where the President-elect brought out Mrs. Lincoln and gave the spectators a view of what he called "the long and the short of it"—his wife being undersize by as much as he was unusually tall.

A booming cannon welcomed them to Lancaster and announced his approach. He took a look at the environs from the outside platform as the car crossed the Conestoga.

Though in mid-winter, the day of Mr. Lincoln's arrival was perfect as to weather of winter sunshine; and the people who thronged the station. Chestnut and North Queen streets, suffered no discomfort while they waited for hours. Hundreds of Lancastrians had gone to Harrisburg for the ceremonies there, including, of the local military, the Fencibles and the Jones artillery, of Safe Harbor, the American and Union Fire Companies, "with banners, bands and men."

Every square foot of space surrounding the Cadwell House, which then occupied the site, was taken up with men and women on their feet; the front windows were crowded, rooms having been engaged for days in ad-

vance. The Jackson Rifles, under captain H. A. Hambright, policed the situation, and when Col. Dickey escorted Mr. Lincoln to the balcony, with Big Pete Fordney as body guard, a broad lane was opened to let them pass through the crowd. After a brief introduction Mr. Lincoln spoke substantially as follows: (Daily Evening Express, February 22, 1861.)

"Ladies and Gentlemen of Lancaster County—I am happy to meet the citizens of this great county face to face; but I do not feel prepared to make a speech to you to-day. I have not the time now, nor the strength, and, what is more, have no speech to make. I have come more to see you and let you see me. He then complimented the ladies, and said in this respect he had the advantage of seeing them, and, therefore, best of the bargain. As regards the gentlemen he could not say so much. He might make a long speech, as there is plenty of matter in the present political condition of the country, but time would not allow. He thought the more a man speaks in these days the less he is understood. As Solomon says, there is a time for all things, and he thought the present is a time for silence."

In a very few days the time would be here for him to speak officially, and he would then endeavor to speak plainly in regard to the Constitution and the liberties of the American people. Until he should so speak, he deemed it unnecessary to say more. He would again greet his friends most heartily, and at the same time bid them farewell.

The remarks of the President elect were exceedingly brief—his time here being limited to a few minutes—but they were greeted with warmest applause. Indeed so punctual was the schedule time observed that the arrival and

departure of Mr. Lincoln seemed like the shifting scenes of a panorama, to be remembered like a dream. When about to retire from the balcony, Mr. Lincoln was presented with a handsome bouquet by one of the ladies present, for which he courteously returned thanks. As the cars moved off Mr. Lincoln bowed adieu from the rear platform, while the assembled crowd sent up the wildest applause.

Pronouncing the Lancaster reception as the best ordered function since they left Springfield—we always did know how to do it—the party left Lancaster about 1 p. m. Mr. Lincoln was desirous to see "Wheatland," and it was pointed out to him, at a distance, this side of Dillerville. In Mount Joy, Brady, the axemaker, got special recognition, because Mr. Lincoln knew his cutlery. In Elizabethtown and Middletown enthusiastic crowds cheered the train.

#### **President Buchanan's Return.**

The next event of national significance associated in memory with this spot was the reception given by his neighbors and fellow citizens to Ex-President Buchanan, on his return to his home after four years of arduous, faithful and patriotic service. Although his successor had expressed no dissent from his official conduct after the war's outbreak, and though Mr. Lincoln's utterances were as pacific and conciliatory as Mr. Buchanan's—and often more so—there was not the same magnanimity exhibited here and elsewhere to the outgoing Executive as to him coming into power. Nowhere was Mr. Buchanan more unfairly judged than here in Lancaster; and some leading citizens and local organizations did themselves lasting discredit by an unjustifiably offensive at-

titude. But with that generous hospitality, which, thank God! has always been characteristic of this good town, a vast majority of its people, irrespective of party, did themselves the honor and to him the courtesy of generous welcome.

A large committee, of which Hugh M. North was chairman, met Mr. Buchanan in Washington and escorted him to Baltimore, where they spent the night of Lincoln's inauguration. Thence its Mayor—then as now named Preston—and the City Guards Battalion escorted him, via York and Columbia, to Lancaster. Samuel H. Reynolds was local marshal of the occasion.

There was a stop and collation in York; the gay Maytown Infantry helped to enliven the reception at Columbia. With the party were quite a number of prominent New York and Southern Democrats; and also Harriet Lane, the ex-President's favorite niece, late mistress of the White House; and Hetty Parker, faithful housekeeper there and at Wheatland. A gun announced the departure from Columbia, and another the arrival at Lancaster. Near where the Harrisburg turnpike crosses the Pennsylvania Railroad the train stopped and the procession was formed. The Fencibles and Jackson Rifles, the Maytown, York and Baltimore troops preceded the civil bodies, F. and M. College (of whose Board of Trustees Mr. Buchanan was president) and local fire companies. A barouche, drawn by four gray horses, carried the guest of honor, accompanied by Mayor George Sanderson, Dr. Henry Carpenter and Chairman H. M. North. The parade came in the turnpike to James street, by James to North Queen and down that street to this corner. Mr. Buchanan's age, the excitement of

the past few days and the fatigue of travel, prevented him stopping here and speaking from the historic balcony, where his successor so lately had been seen; but many notable persons viewed the spectacle from that point of vantage and all the front rooms and windows of the Cadwell House were crowded with prominent citizens. Mayor Preston, of Baltimore, handed over the illustrious citizen to Mayor Sanderson, in Centre Square, and both made speeches; and Mr. Buchanan replied. Mr. Geist personally reported his ex-tempore speech, and Mr. Buchanan reviewed it for publication. He spoke as follows (Daily Evening Express, Tuesday March 7, 1861.):

"My Old Neighbors, Friends and Fellow-Citizens—I have not language to express the feelings which swell in my breast on this occasion; but I do most cordially thank you for this demonstration of your personal kindness to an old man, who comes back to you, ere long to lay his bones at rest with your fathers. And here let me say that, having visited many foreign climes, my heart has ever turned to Lancaster as the spot where I would wish to live and to die. When yet a young man, in far remote Russia, my heart was still with my friends and neighbors in good, old Lancaster. (Applause.)

"Although I have always been true to you, I have not been half so true to you as you have been to me. Your fathers took me up when a young man, fostered and cherished me, through many long years. All of them have passed away, and I stand before you to-day in the midst of a new generation. (A voice in the crowd—"I saw you mount your horse when you marched to Baltimore in the war of 1812.") The friendship of the fathers

for myself has descended on their children. I feel with all my heart that these sons are manifesting the same kindness which their fathers would have done had they lived to this day. Generations of mortal men rise, and sink, and are forgotten; but the kindness of the past generation to me, now so conspicuous in the present, can never be forgotten.

"I have come to lay my bones among you; and during the interval which Heaven may allot me, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of a good citizen and a kind friend and neighbor. My advice shall be cheerfully extended to all who may seek it, and my sympathy and support shall never be withheld from the widow and the orphan. (Loud applause.) All political aspirations have departed. All I have done, during a somewhat protracted public life, has passed into history. If, at any time, I have done aught to offend a single citizen, I now sincerely ask his pardon, while from my heart I declare that I have no feeling but that of kindness to any one in this county.

"I came to this city in 1809, more than half century ago, and am, therefore, I may say, among your oldest citizens. When I parted from President Lincoln, on introducing him to the Executive Mansion according to the custom, I said to him: 'If you are as happy, my dear sir, on entering this house, as I am on leaving it and returning home, you are the happiest man in this country!' I was then thinking of the comforts and tranquility of home, as contrasted with the troubles, perplexities and difficulties inseparable from that office. Since leaving Washington I have briefly addressed my friends on two or three occasions, but have purposely

avoided allusions to party politics. And I shall do so here.

"There is one aspiration, however, which is never absent from my mind for a single moment and which will meet with a unanimous response from every individual here present; and that is, may God preserve the Constitution and the Union, and in His good providence dispel the shadows, clouds and darkness which have now cast a gloom over our land! Under that benign influence we have advanced more rapidly in prosperity, greatness and glory than any other nation in the tide of time. Indeed, we have become either the envy or admiration of the whole world. May all our troubles end in a peaceful solution and may the good, old times return to bless us and our prosperity!"

The procession then reformed and the parade passed out West King street, under a broad arch of ever-greens, to Wheatland. The visiting military were entertained at Reese's and Shober's hotels; and at night the Maennerchor serenaded the ex-President at the home, to which he retired until death.

#### Horace Greeley and the Balcony.

Seldom, if ever, has there been a more fiercely contested campaign in Lancaster county than that of 1872, when Horace Greeley, the famous editor and reformer, was both the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for President. Never before, nor since, has this community had the presence and heard the speeches of so many eminent men—up to the time of the October elections, when the disastrous defeat of the allies practically insured Republican success in November and took all the vim out of the campaign.



It was my first extended political experience; being secretary of the Liberal Republican County Committee, and often exercising the functions of chairman, I came into more or less close association with men like Schurz, Sumner, Doolittle, Buckalew, Cowan, McClure, Theo, Tilton, Frederick Hassaurek, Gen. John Farnsworth, Governor Bradford, Leo Miller, Galusha A. Grow, William Dorsheimer, Geo. Alfred Townsend, Murat Halstead, Whitelaw Reid, Lyman D. Trumbull, Gen. Kilpatrick, Forney, Curtin and other national figures. My own feeble pen and faltering tongue were incessantly employed.

While this contest was at white heat, Horace Greeley started on a tour from New York to Indianapolis, on September 18, and his train made a stop in Lancaster. An immense crowd assembled to greet him, and about 4 o'clock p. m. he arrived. Jay Cadwell, who had built the hotel then here, and who was chairman of the Liberal Republican County Committee, escorted him to the balcony and introduced him to the throng. I recall Greeley's imposing presence, and especially my surprise at his stature, being much taller than the caricatures represented him; his complexion was milk white, as a baby's—for he was for a long time a vegetarian. His hair was white, and the fringe of white—not gray—whiskers below his chin, added to his picturesque, highly benevolent and intellectual appearance. He spoke as follows (Lancaster Intelligencer, Tuesday, September 17, 1872):

"Fellow Citizens—You see before you one who is just now the object of much vituperative denunciation. It is proclaimed that I have

1861 — 1912

ABOVE THIS SPOT, ON THE OUTER WALL OF THE CADWELL HOUSE, FORMERLY OCCUPYING THIS SITE, WAS AN EXTERIOR BALCONY.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**

ADDRESSED THE PEOPLE OF LANCASTER FROM THIS BALCONY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861, ON THE JOURNEY FROM HIS HOME, IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, TO WASHINGTON, FOR HIS FIRST INAUGURATION.

**JAMES BUCHANAN,**

FIFTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WAS WELCOMED BACK TO HIS LANCASTER HOME BY A GREAT POPULAR OVATION UNDER THIS BALCONY, MARCH 6, 1861.

**HORACE CREELEY,**

DEMOCRATIC AND LIBERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT, SPOKE TO THE PEOPLE OF LANCASTER HERE SEPTEMBER 18, 1872.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION OF

**GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,**

FOR PRESIDENT, WAS FIRST RATIFIED BY A GREAT POPULAR DEMONSTRATION ON AND UNDER THIS BALCONY, JUNE 26, 1880.

**EX-PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT,**

CANDIDATE FOR A THIRD TERM AS A PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN, ADDRESSED A LARGE GATHERING FROM THIS BALCONY, APRIL 12, 1912.

*The gift of Hon. W. U. Hensel, LL.D.  
Unveiled by the Lanc. Co. His. Soc. April 9, 1915.*



been a Secessionist, a Know-nothing and even a negro-trader. Whatever seems likely to produce prejudice against me is freely uttered, without any regard to the truth. I have been repeatedly asked to refute these calumnies, but have thought it best not to attempt to do so, inasmuch as any denial I might make would fall to silence the tongue of slander. I am one of those who believe political parties ought not to be permitted to exist too long in a Government such as ours; that they should rise, flourish and pass away when they have subserved the purpose for which they were created. I do not believe that this country would continue to flourish long under the exclusive domination of any political party. Scheming and corrupt politicians are sure to seize upon the organizations of political parties. They soon learn to run the machine, as they say, and they take good care to run it so that all the oil drips into their pockets. I trust that we shall see frequent changes of parties in this country. What we most need just now is that independent spirit which leads men in their love of country to rise superior to all the prejudices of political association and all ties of party. I am free to confess, and in no way ashamed to admit, that my party associations are not the same now that they were some years ago. The dangers which threatened our nation in the past are gone. We struggled and suffered together to preserve the Union of these States, and that in the next hundred years will any attempt to divide it be made. What is needed now is such government as will enable all parts of the country to reap the fruits of victory. We want

genuine peace and a complete restoration of fraternal relations. It is time for us to forget the animosities engendered by the war, and to kindle instead of baleful passions a feeling of universal love. It is time for us to invite those who stood opposed to us to a seat around the common table. There is room enough. I am in favor of re-enfranchising all. Having done this, having buried the discords of the past, let us see if we cannot do away with the corruption which prevails so largely in our local, State and National Governments. This is the great work now set before us. It is for you to say through what instrumentalities this can be accomplished."

Thousands rushed to grasp his hand, but few could reach him until his train moved off, while Ermentrout's Band played "Hail Columbia"—but he proceeded to Harrisburg, via Mount Joy.

#### **The Hancock Ratification Meeting.**

In 1880 the delegates from this district to the Democratic National Convention, in Cincinnati were W. U. Hensel and the late Bernard J. McGrann. The nomination of General Winfield Scott Hancock for President created great enthusiasm and much popular confidence in his election. Returning to their home, on June 26, the Lancaster delegates were guests on his private car, "Malvern," of Hon. Edward Cooper, Mayor of New York, and brother-in-law of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, chairman of the National Committee. Besides them in the party were General Thomas Sherman Ewing, a leading Democrat of Ohio, and Gen. Hugh Ewing, a group of illustrious New Yorkers, including An-

drew H. Green, Hubert O. Thompson, John R. Fellows, Col. John Tracey, William Henry Hurlburt, the brilliant editor of the "World;" Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, John O'Byrne, Orestes Cleveland and such representative Pennsylvania Democrats as Malcolm Hay, Chauncey F. Black and William S. Stenger.

Discussing the likelihood of Hancock's election, the conversation turned on the fact that Pennsylvania had furnished only one President and no nominee since Buchanan. This led to Wheatland and Lancaster, and some one proposed that a stop-over be made in Lancaster, and the first formal ratification meeting of the Presidential campaign be held there. A telegram, sent from Altoona, inspired a most numerous and enthusiastic assemblage at this spot, and when the train arrived, about 5 p. m., and the Cooper car was detached, a speedy organization was effected in the station and Mayor Cooper made a stirring speech. Answering clamorous demand for "more," the meeting was transferred to this spot, and from the balcony Gen. Thos. Ewing made the principal address of the occasion. (Lancaster Intelligencer, Monday, June 28, 1880.) Besides many other things which caught the crowd he began with a reference to the local associations called up by Lancaster, as he himself came from New Lancaster, Ohio, a section largely settled by people from this county, and among whom such names as Stauffer, Sheaffer and Fenstermacher are as familiar as here. He touchingly referred to the Cincinnati convention of 1856, which gave the nation a Democratic President from Lancaster, and it was a happy coincidence that one of the first messages of congratulation on Hancock's

nomination came from Buchanan's home, from the lady who had presided with such rare grace at the White House during the last Democratic Administration....."Without depreciating the merit of the Republican candidate it must be evident to every intelligent man that General Garfield's military services are not to be compared with those of General Hancock. By his votes and voice for fifteen years after the war ended General Garfield upheld and defended a military despotism that has well-nigh crushed out constitutional liberty and subverted republican institutions. As a soldier General Hancock stands above disparagement. From his early youth his services have been devoted to his country, and there is not another name in modern history more nobly covered with military renown. Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and other battles in Mexico attest his powers, while on almost every field of battle during the late rebellion his towering form and gleaming sword were prominent. But splendid as have been his military achievements, and worthy as they are of the grateful remembrance of the American people, they are as nothing compared with that grand order issued by him when, possessed of almost absolute military power, he recognized the authority of the civil law and held his forces subject to the civil courts. For this the liberty loving people of America will hold him in remembrance even after the story of his military fame shall fade, if that were possible, from the page of history. (Applause.)

"Twenty-four years ago the news was carried from Cincinnati to Lancaster that one of Pennsylvania's illustrious sons had been nominated for President. Pennsylvania gave him

her support, and he was triumphantly elected. He filled his high office with ability, with honor and with patriotism, and now again, after a lapse of twenty-four years, and the repeated trial of candidates from other States, the representatives of all the States again turn to Pennsylvania for a candidate—(cheers)—and he will be triumphantly elected. The music of success is in the air, the victor's name is borne on lightning wings from ocean to ocean, congratulations and assurances of success are pouring in from every quarter of the country and from the most distinguished sources.".....

As he concluded, the train rolled in, the band struck up a tune and as he left the city rousing cheers for Hancock, English and Ewing followed him. The demonstration so quickly extemporized was a grand success.

#### Roosevelt on the Balcony.

During April, 1912, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt made a whirlwind campaign through Pennsylvania as a candidate for the Republican nomination of President. On the afternoon of April 12, 1912, about 4:40 o'clock, his special train arrived at Lancaster, where a very large and enthusiastic assemblage had gathered in and around the station to welcome him. Through a line of policemen he was escorted to the balcony by Peter B. Fordney, who had performed the same office for Abraham Lincoln fifty-one years earlier. To revive the spirit of that occasion, the entire front of the hotel and especially the historic balcony, were decorated with pictures of Lincoln and flags, as shown in a photograph of the scene. Col. Roosevelt was most enthusiastically received by a tumultuous crowd, in waiting between the ho-



tel and the station. In a fifteen-minute address (Daily Examiner, April 12, 1912,) he devoted himself mainly to the principles of Abraham Lincoln, for which he claimed that he stood. Continuing, he expounded the doctrines of what was known as the "Progressive Party," and urged the voters of the county and State at the primary election, to be held the coming Saturday, to "repudiate the alliance between crooked politics and crooked business," which he declared "has been the disgrace of American political life."

Returning to his car, he was presented with a bouquet of Killarney roses, after which his train moved off to the cheers of the audience.

#### Grant Not Here.

There is a popular idea that General Grant, before or during his Presidential terms, appeared upon and spoke from this balcony. But I do not have warrant for this statement. I find no record of it in the contemporary press, nor in the memory of any living witness. When Greeley was here a local newspaper contrasted his appearance with that of Grant at the same place "more than two years before," and in the same journal it had been announced that Grant would be here to attend the races in July, 1870. Certain, it is about that time the President was on a fishing trip in Pennsylvania, on Young-Woman's Creek, with the Camerons, Col. Duffy and the late John A. Hiestand as local hosts; and they may have started to drive from Marietta to Lancaster; but they did not come.

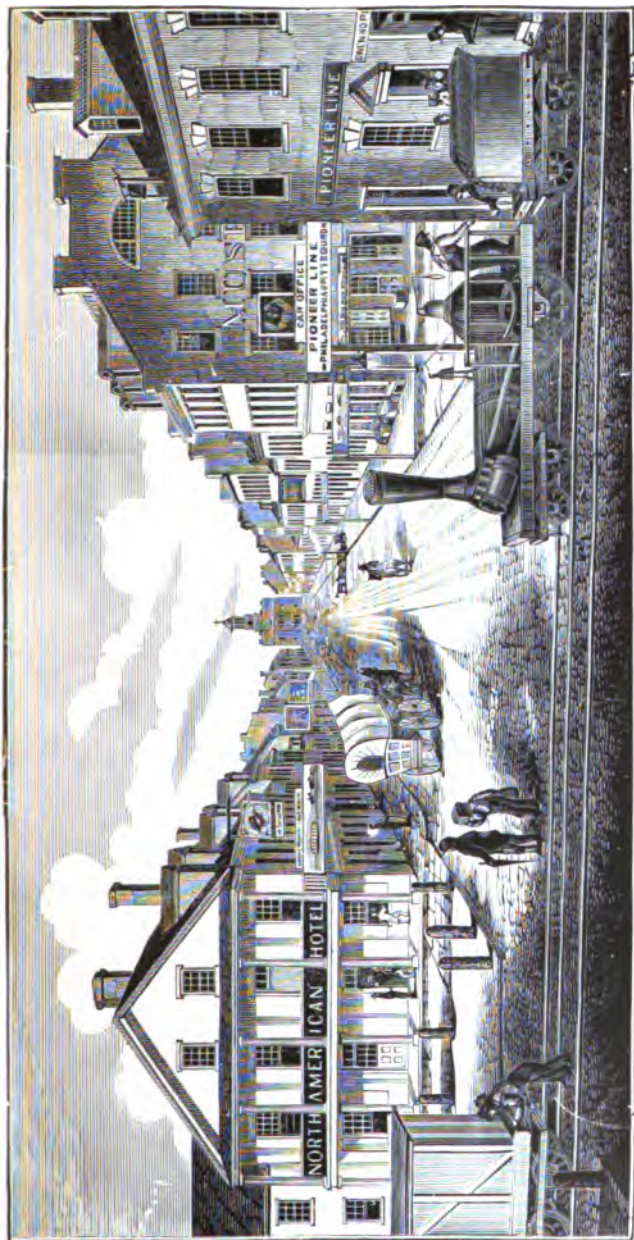
One witness has come forward to say that General Grant was here in 1872. Mr. Charles H. Brown, of No. 15 West James street, authorizes the

statement that he met him in 1872, "when he was sitting on the old railroad platform conversing with the late Samuel L. Hartman." The fact is that Mr. Brown is mistaken, as any one is apt to be who trusts solely to his memory. General Grant was positively not here in 1872, but he was here in 1876, and was on the platform of the station on Sunday, June 25, 1876, conversing with the late Samuel L. Hartman. He came to the county accompanied by his son, Ulysses Grant, Jr., his wife and General William T. Sherman. They spent Saturday, June 24, 1876, at Marietta, as guests of Colonel James Duffy. They breakfasted at the Duffy Park, and were serenaded by the Marietta band. Having heard a great deal about the natural beauties of Lancaster county, especially at that harvest-tide season, Generals Grant and Sherman accepted an invitation to drive to Lancaster. Previously Grant had driven a team of Colonel Duffy, with which he was not familiar, through the streets of Marietta, and collided with Sam Rogers' fish wagon. On their way to Lancaster they stopped at Wheatland to take a look at Ex-President Buchanan's home, and at half past six arrived at the residence of William B. Fordney, then on East Orange street. Secretary of War J. Donald Cameron and President Grant remained over night with Colonel Fordney, and General Sherman was the guest of Samuel H. Reynolds. At 10 o'clock a. m. on Sunday a number of prominent citizens, including Dr. J. L. Atlee, General James L. Reynolds and others, called on the party at Mr. Samuel H. Reynolds' house, whence they walked to the railroad station. Lieutenant Samuel L. Hartman interviewed President Grant and talked to him at length until the train arrived for Harrisburg,

which the Presidential party took and there rejoined the ladies. The party dined with Secretary of War Cameron, and in the evening returned to Washington. At that time Simon Cameron was United States Senator, and his son, J. Donald, was Secretary of War—to which office he was appointed to succeed Ex-President Taft's father, who occupied the place for a brief time after Belknap's resignation and before he, Alphonso Taft, became Attorney General.

#### Was Washington Here?

I should like to claim with certainty and declare with confidence that the great and good George Washington, himself, visited this corner; and perhaps he stood to be looked at, if not heard, on the old balcony of the old hotel. It would be quite as easy to so affirm as to disprove the statement; but our society warns us that from its workshop must come only flawless product, without regard to what chips may fall or where the filings may fly. Our founder and historian "facile princeps" has established the fact (*Transactions of 1906*, vol. 10, page 93) that Washington visited Lancaster three times. He came in 1791, returning from his Presidential tour of the Southern States. Leaving York, July 3, in a chariot and four horses, with valet, footman, coachman and postillion, he was met at Columbia, then Wright's Ferry, by General Hand and other leading citizens. He reached here on Monday, July 4, about six o'clock in the evening. The next day he walked about the town—naturally he must have passed this corner—and in the afternoon he answered an address from a corporation, met and received the clergy and drank tea with Mrs. Hand. He was entertained at an elegant banquet in the Court House,



THE HOTEL SITE IN 1843  
 LOOKING DOWN TO CENTER SQUARE AND THE OLD COURT HOUSE



and fifteen toasts were eaten. Where he lodged during the night of his stay, tradition only says: most likely at the "Grape."

His second visit was made in October, 1794. Having set out from Philadelphia to the rendezvous of the militia, gathered to suppress the whiskey insurrection. On his return eastward to Philadelphia, he spent the night of October 26 in this city.

His third visit was made while he was President in 1796. He was on his way from Philadelphia, the capital of the country to his home in Mount Vernon; arriving here Tuesday afternoon, September 20, early next morning, he proceeded on his way to Mount Vernon.

It is, therefore, as I have said, not established that he visited this site, but there is every probability that he did.

Located where it is, this corner of course saw many other scenes of popular and historic interest and minor tragedies of daily life.

Here passed the mob-like procession that bore the bleeding bodies of the Conestoga remnant— butchered to make a holiday for the Paxtang boys and Donegal rough riders—to their common grave, on the rear of the Hensel lot, at Cherry and East Chestnut—where their bones lay quiet until the excavation for the deep cut of the railroad uncovered them, more than a half century later.

Here the old State and early Pennsylvania Railroad line was brought by the apprehensions of the citizens of Lancaster that Dillerville would become, as its founder planned, the "Northern Liberties," and this town would be side-tracked by the main line traversing the Manheim meadows. Here the early engines "Mohawk,"

"Blackhawk," "Pioneer" and others, came puffing down from Columbia and whirled the cars Philadelphia way, at the furious pace of four miles an hour. Here the Slaymakers and Millers and other proprietors of private cars, hitched to the State's motive power, barked and solicited trade and traffic for the "Blue," the "Anchor" and other lines.

Here the politicians, in alternate party control, remorselessly usurped and packed public utilities with gangs of voters, carrying candidates, campaign equipment and election returns at the public expense. Here all the scenes of transporting troops and other warlike operations were transpiring for four years of civil strife; and here the volunteers for Mexico had outfitted in the forties.

Here the life blood of Dan. Logan, who had faced and braved death in a hundred forms, to meet it under the wheels of a backing tank, warned the railroad company of the now inadequate capacity and facilities of a station that when built was the finest monument of beauty set to practical use between the termini of the road.

This corner, in the Presidential campaign of 1868, saw the tail end of a fierce party street fight. The Republicans, following the Whig fashion of hard cider and log cabin days, and the Railsplitters of 1860 and the "Wide Awakers" of 1864, uniformed themselves as "Tanners," in honor of Grant's civil vocation. Manheim township contributed a large company to the great mass convention of '68. As a year or two before the then Democratic stronghold of the Eighth Ward had been offended by some demonstration at the Republican night procession—possibly a brick was thrown through a Jeff Davis banner, or Stone-

wall Jackson's portrait had been marked by a spoiled egg—it was deemed advisable to hold the Republican parade in daylight, so as to guard against some reprisal, ambush and attack. The Manheim township Tanners occupied the rear of the procession. Near Water and West King they lagged behind the main body and were separated from it by quite a gap in the line. When suddenly—like the magical uprising of Roderic Dhu's men to the affrighted Fitz James—the "Nailers" of the Eighth and Fifth Wards pounced savagely upon them. Backward, up West King and North Queen, throwing off their leather capes to escape identification and vengeance, their retreat became a rout, their rout a panic, until, as this corner was reached, their flight dispersed them through three streets, and the last Tanner's cape was found hanging on a fence beyond the city line, where its wearer had hidden in a bake oven.

Another report is that while waiting at the station here, to make connection with a way train on the river branch, General Grant was seized with a sudden illness at Hopple's restaurant. I cannot verify this.

Howbeit this site and this balcony witnessed thousands of scenes, which, though commonplace to the historian, were as important to their participants as Presidential visits or the applause of listening thousands. Across the street in that busy centre of traffic and travel, for well nigh three-quarters of a century, what mute and tearful farewells have surged the hearts and dimmed the eyes of silent griefs? What joyous welcomes have quickened the pulse and brightened the eye of reunited families and lovers? What thousand brides, with fluttering hearts, have started life's honeymoon amid pelting showers of new rice and



old shoes; what thousand corteges of mourners have not transferred with tender hands the bodies of their beloved dead from funeral train to the dark van that led the long way to endless shade. Hence went the brave boys in blue, to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "Lancaster's Own," to fight and suffer and to die, that their union and Government might live; and hither came back the survivors, to the music of "Johnny Comes Marching Home," with battle-stained banners and bullet-riddled flags, to attest their bravery, loyalty and fidelity.

---

In commemoration, then, of these men and events, to perpetuate their story, to contribute a fadeless and imperishable page to our local history, to signalize the enterprise which has built this structure I now formally present to this building, to be kept fastened on its wall and to pass with it to all succeeding owners, a marble tablet, which epitomizes the story I have related.

#### A Social Hour.

Following the exercises the assemblage was the guest of Mr. Heine in a delightful social function, a luncheon being served. Mr. Heine also acted as a pilot to a large number of his guests in a trip through the magnificent hotel, some time being spent on the roof garden getting a view of Lancaster by night.

(Signed)

A. K. HOSTETTER,  
MRS. A. K. HOSTETTER,  
MISS MARTHA B. CLARK,  
H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ.,  
MRS. CHARLES L. MARSHALL,  
F. R. DIFFENDERFFER,

Chairman

C. B. HOLLINGER,  
Secretary.

## Minutes of the April Meeting

---

Lancaster, April 9, 1915.

The business meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held at Hotel Brunswick in connection with the unveiling of the W. U. Hensel tablet.

F. R. Diffenderffer presided.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, reported a number of donations. Mrs. Samuel M. Sener presented a stove plate made at Elizabeth Furnace in 1758; a silk badge bearing the portrait of James Buchanan, from John H. Metzler; map of estate of Philip Ferre, of Strasburg township, 1802, from Barr Ferre and the Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society from W. H. Brabson; a set of Bear's Almanacs from 1838 to 1914, lacking only five numbers, 1857, 1860, 1865, 1875 and 1877; a handsomely engraved copy of the diploma issued in June, 1850, by the Agricultural, Mechanics and Historical Institute of Lancaster, signed by Thaddeus Stevens, President, and B. F. Baer, Secretary; a copy of the "rules and regulations of the Association of the Medical Faculty of the City of Lancaster, 1850," presented by Miss Sue Jeffries.

A vote of thanks was extended, on motion of Mr. Hostetter, to all who took part in the evening's exercises and especially to Mr. Heine and Mr. Van Vechten, proprietor of the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. John C. McClain were elected to membership and the names of the following were proposed: Miss Emily Heine, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heine, Mr. and Mrs. Frank VanVechten, Barr Ferre, of New York; William F. Woerner, James E. McNeal and Samuel L. Levan.











PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915.

---

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

---

THE LANCASTER STAGE DISPATCH.  
AN INTERESTING RELIC.  
MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING.

---

VOL. XIX. NO. 5.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1915.







PAPERS READ  
BEFORE THE  
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915.

---

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

---

THE LANCASTER STAGE DISPATCH.  
AN INTERESTING RELIC.  
MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING.

---

VOL. XIX. NO. 5.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

---

LANCASTER, PA.  
1915.



<b>The Lancaster Stage Dispatch</b>	- - - - -	127
<b>BY JUDGE CHARLES I. LANDIS.</b>		
<b>An Interesting Relic</b>	- - - - -	153
<b>Minutes of the May Meeting</b>	- - - - -	156



## The Lancaster Stage Dispatch

---

Lancaster, in the early days, was one of the busiest, if not the very busiest, stage town in the United States, and, as the old geographies tell us, it was also the largest inland city. As far back as 1754, Governor Pownall, in describing the main roads around Philadelphia, made reference to the town in these words: "Lancaster, a pretty considerable town, increasing fast and growing rich; a manufactory here of saddles and pack-saddles; also of guns; a very considerable stage town in the way by two roads to the back road and Indian country; about 500 houses." But, notwithstanding this, comparatively little has been written about the old stage lines which formerly ran between Philadelphia and this city, and thence to the country south and west. Therefore, in view of what is to be presented to you, I have thought that it would not be inappropriate to give to you the result of my inquiries concerning this subject. I know you will pardon all deficiencies.

Dr. Julius F. Sachse, in his interesting article, entitled "Wayside Inns on the Lancaster Pike," published in volumes 21 and 22 of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania German Society, says that in July, 1777, the first attempt was made to run stage wagons between these two places, and that it took two days to travel the distance of sixty miles. My investigations have led me to conclude that he is mistaken in this regard, and the reasons for such a conclusion are these:

The "Father Abraham Pocket Almanac" for the year 1771, printed by John Dunlap, "at the newest printing office in Market street, a few doors below Second street, in Philadelphia," contains this notice: "The Lancaster stage wagon sets out from Rudolph Bonner's at the King of Prussia in Market street on Friday, and arrives at Tyffetaffer's (Diffenderffer's) at the Buck (Leopard) in King street, Lancaster, Saturday; each passenger paying ten shillings; and leaving Lancaster on Monday comes into Philadelphia on Tuesday; each passenger the same price." There also appears in this and also in "The Father Abraham Almanac," which is a larger sized almanac, the following list of road houses and the distances westward between them:

**"Roads Westward."**

From Philadelphia to Schuylkill..	2
Black Horse .....	4
Prince of Wales .....	4
Buck .....	1
Sorrel Horse .....	1
Plough .....	1
Unicorn .....	3
Blue Ball .....	4
Ad. Warren .....	5
White Horse .....	3
Downing's .....	7
The Ship .....	2
Waggon .....	6
Millar's .....	6
Douglass .....	3
The Hat .....	4
Duke of Cumberland .....	3
Red Lyon .....	3
Conestoga Creek .....	4
Lancaster Court House .....	2

---

68

I have no doubt that in that early day the running of the stages was

somewhat irregular, but it is evident that they did run before 1777. According to Dr. Sachse, an effort was made, from 1784 to 1788, to establish a line of coaches, but it proved futile. The condition of the great road—the King's highway—was then so bad that travel was almost impossible at times. In a "Summer Jaunt in 1773," written by one who evidently made this trip, it is said: "Wednesday, August 25. Left Lancaster about 3 o'clock afternoon; fine pleasant day, in good spirits; but, alas! a sad accident had like to have turned our mirth into mourning, for W., driving careless and being happily engaged with the lady he had the pleasure of riding with, and not mindful enough of his charge, drove full against a large stump, which stood in the way, by which the chair was overturned and the lady thrown out to a considerable distance, but happily received no hurt."

And now let us digress for a moment. The "Tyffetaffer" mentioned in the Pocket Almanac was Michael Diffenderffer. In 1727, when but six years old, he came to America, with his father, John Michael Diffenderffer, from the Palatinate. The father settled near New Holland, this county, and he was, so far as is known, the first settler at that place. On June 19, 1760, Michael Diffenderffer took up a patent for 268 acres of land, a part of which is now embraced within the limits of the Borough of New Holland. In 1765, the son came to Lancaster, and purchased a lot of ground on East King street. There he built a hotel, which was long known as the "Leopard." Its name has of late years been changed to Hotel Weber. He remained the owner of this hotel until the date of his death, which occurred on September 3, 1789. He was one of the prominent men of the borough.



He was a Commissioner of the county from 1770 to 1772, and a Burgess of the town from 1778 to 1783. When Baron William Henry Stiegel—who, after all, was no baron—fell into financial straits, and his property in and around Manheim was, in 1779, sold by the Sheriff, Michael Diffenderffer purchased it, and he afterwards disposed of it to William Bausman. His son, David Diffenderffer, was a lieutenant of the German regiment in the War of the Revolution. The latter is the grandfather of F. R. Diffenderffer, one of your Vice Presidents. After the death of Michael Diffenderffer, the hotel was kept by Phillip Diffenderffer, until about 1812, when it passed out of the family.

Sometime in the year 1792 Matthias Slough, Hunt Downing and John Dunwoody entered into an agreement to run a line of stages under the title "The Lancaster Stage Dispatch." I read to you from a copy of that agreement, and I present the original—which has lately come into my hands—to the Society. It appears to be in the handwriting of Casper Shaffner. It is as follows:

Articles of agreement, indented, made, concluded and agreed upon the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-two. Between Matthias Slough, of the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, of the first part, Hunt Downing, of East Calne township, in the county of Chester, of the second part, and John Dunwoody, of the city of Philadelphia, of the third part:

Witnesseth that the said Matthias Slough, Hunt Downing and John Dunwoody have established a line of stages between the city of Philadelphia and the borough of Lancaster, under the title of the Lancaster Stage

Dispatch. And they, having had experience of each other's care and fidelity, in confidence thereof, have agreed to carry on the said line of Stages in Co-partnership. And, therefore, each of them doth respectively, and for their several and respective executors and administrators, covenant, promise and agree to and with the others of them, their executors and administrators, by these presents, that from and after the twenty-fourth day of July last past, they, the said Matthias Slough, Hunt Downing and John Dunwoody, shall be and continue co-partners in carrying on the said line of stages and things incident and belonging to the said business. And also that they shall and will purchase eight good horses, two new carriages and harness complete for eight horses, and that each of the parties shall and will pay an equal proportion of the original price paid for said horses, carriages, harness, and of every other other cost and expenses attending the carrying on the said business. And that each of the said parties shall have the full interest, right and property of in and unto one-third part of the said horses, carriages, harness and other things belonging to the said business, and also of and in all the gains, profits and increase which shall arise, happen, accrue or to be made thereby, and also shall bear and pay one-third part of all losses, costs, expenses or damages which shall at any time happen, arise or come, or be expended or laid out in, about or concerning the said joint business in any wise whatsoever.

And for the orderly proceeding in and carrying on of the business aforesaid, it is mutually covenanted and agreed upon by and between the said parties that they shall and will be just and faithful to each other in all their transactions, relative to the busi-

ness aforesaid, and that each of them shall and will provide himself with a book, in which books shall from time to time during the continuance of the said co-partnership be duly entered and fairly written the names of the passengers, the sums received from them respectively for themselves and surplus baggage, the sums paid for forage at first cost, the drivers' wages, and every other expenditure attending the business, of which said books the said parties and either of them, their respective executors or administrators, shall freely at all times have the sight and perusal, when and as often as 't shall be desired, and shall have liberty to transcribe and copy out all or part thereof without any let, hindrance or denial. And, further, that the said Matthias Slough, Hunt Downing and John Dunwoody shall and will, at the end of every three months during the continuance of their said co-partnership, meet at such convenient place as they may agree upon in order to settle their accounts, and whatever sum of money shall at such settlements appear to be justly due to either of them shall be paid by the others. And if moneys shall appear to be in the hands of either of the parties belonging to the said partnership, then the same shall be equally divided between them in manner aforesaid, so as to make them equally in advance as near as possible. And also that the drivers' boarding be charged at reasonable prices, and that either by the week or month, and entered as aforesaid.

And for the true performance of all and every the covenants and agreements aforesaid, each of the said parties bindeth himself, his heirs, executors and administrators unto the others, their executors and administrators, in the penal sum of one thou-

sand pounds, specie money, firmly by these presents.

In witness whereof, the said parties to these presents have hereto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first within said.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH.  
(Seal)

HUNT DOWNING.  
(Seal)

JOHN DUNWOODY.  
(Seal)

Sealed and delivered in the presence of, by Matthias Slough, Cas. Shaffner, Henry Bennett.

Witness at Hunt Downing's signing, D. Whelen, Reuben John.

Sealed and delivered by John Dunwoody, in the presence of us, Jona. Smith, A. W. Foster.

Whether or not the line of stages was started upon the road by these parties in the year 1792 or 1793 is not entirely clear. On May 13, 1796, or thereabouts, there appeared in the newspapers of Philadelphia and Lancaster the following advertisement:

PHILADELPHIA, LANCASTER, MID-  
DLETOWN, HARRISBURG, CAR-  
LISLE AND SHIPPENSBURG  
STAGES.

The proprietors of the Philadelphia and Lancaster stages (Dispatch) return their best thanks to their friends and the public in general for the encouragement they have experienced in this line of business for these three years past, and now beg leave to announce to the public that, in consequence of this encouragement, and the almost completion of the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, they have resolved, for the greater accommodation of their friends and cus-

tomers, to run their stages through from Philadelphia to Lancaster in one day, to commence on Monday, the sixteenth day of May, instant, in the following manner, to wit:

A stage will set out on that day from the house of Matthias Slough, in the Borough of Lancaster, at five o'clock in the morning, and arrive in the city of Philadelphia, at the house of John Dunwoody, the same evening. Another stage will set out from the house of John Dunwoody, in the city of Philadelphia, the sign of the "Spread Eagle," in Market street, on Tuesday morning, at five o'clock, and arrive at Lancaster the same evening. Another stage will set out from the borough of Lancaster on Wednesday morning, at five o'clock, and arrive at Philadelphia the same evening. Another stage will set out from Philadelphia on Thursday morning, at five o'clock, and arrive at Lancaster the same evening. Another stage will set out from Lancaster on Friday morning at five o'clock, and arrive at Philadelphia the same evening. Another stage will set out from Philadelphia on Saturday morning, at five o'clock, and arrive at Lancaster the same evening—and will commence again Monday following, which they flatter themselves they will, from the encouragement of a generous public, have in their power to prosecute every week during the year. This being a business long wished for, the proprietors are willing to commence it, and hope for encouragement sufficient to carry it into complete effect, as no care and attention shall be wanting on their part to give satisfaction, and the proprietors flatter themselves that, when the expeditious manner in which passengers will be conveyed, together with the sums that they pay for use of the turnpike road is considered, it will

not be thought extravagant in them to raise the fare of each passenger from three dollars to three dollars and a half, and the like sum for every 150 pounds of baggage (after allowing each passenger 14 pounds as usual), and five pence per mile will be the fare for all way passengers.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH,  
JOHN DUNWOODY,  
HUNT DOWNING.

And the subscribers, having extended the line from Lancaster to Shippensburg, through Middletown, Harrisburg and Carlisle, beg leave to announce to their friends that, from and after the commencement of the running of the stages from Philadelphia to Lancaster through in a day, they will run their stages on this line twice a week from Lancaster to Shippensburg. That is to say, a stage will set out from Shippensburg on Monday morning, and arrive at Lancaster Tuesday evening, so that the passengers may go on Wednesday morning and arrive at Philadelphia the same evening; and passengers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday morning may go on to the westward from Lancaster on Wednesday morning and arrive at Shippensburg on Thursday evening. Another stage will set out from Shippensburg on Friday morning and arrive at Lancaster on Saturday evening, and the passengers may go on Monday morning and arrive at Philadelphia the same evening. The fare for each passenger on this line will be four dollars and the same for 150 pounds of baggage (after allowing each passenger 14 pounds as usual), and five pence per mile for all way passengers. This mode of conveyance having been long wished for, the subscribers hope for the patronage of a generous public, as

no attention shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH,  
WILLIAM GEER.

May 13, 1796.

The conclusion will arise from the advertisement thus quoted that the stages had been running continuously for the three preceding years, which would be from 1793, but the partnership agreement, it will be observed, dates from July 24, 1792, and it may be that the line was operated from some time in that year. It is not very material, however, which conclusion is arrived at. As has been shown, the line was, in 1796, extended from Lancaster to Shippensburg by Matthias Slough and William Geer. This arrangement lasted until about February 3, 1797, when the following announcement was made:

"The public are requested to take notice that the partnership which has for some time existed between Matthias Slough, of Lancaster, and William Geer is now dissolved, but not as Mr. Slough insinuates to the public, without just cause, as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from Mr. Slough to W. Geer, dated 29th of December last." It is signed by W. Geer. From the date of the quarrel which evidently arose between Slough and Geer. the stages to the west, as far as Shippensburg, were run by Slough, Downing and Dunwoody, and the running of this line was continued by them until the partnership was dissolved by Dunwoody's death. On July 4, 1802, there appeared in the Lancaster "Journal" this notice:

"NOTICE.

"The old line of Stage Dispatch from Philadelphia to Lancaster and

Harrisburg will leave John Dunwoody's No. 285 sign of The United Eagle, Market street, Philadelphia, every morning in the week to Lancaster, and return to Philadelphia the same day in the evening from the sign of the Swan kept by Matthias Slough at Lancaster. The proprietors of this line return their sincere thanks for the favors they have received from the commencement of their old line, hoping a continuance of the same from a generous public. The Great Western mail goes by this line of stages; it leaves Philadelphia every Wednesday and Saturday and passes through Columbia, York, Frederic, Carlisle and Shippensburg, and return; on Friday; a line of stages is also established from Lancaster, via Columbia, York and Frederic Town, to the City of Washington, so that gentlemen preferring that route to the federal city can be accommodated; 14 pounds of baggage free with each passenger—150 pounds equal to one passenger, which is to remain at the risque of the owners. The subscribers pledge themselves to the public that nothing in their power shall be wanting to render the old line worthy a generous patronage.

JOHN DUNWOODY.  
MATTHIAS SLOUGH.  
HUNT DOWNING.

"N. B.—Those who prefer traveling from Philadelphia to Lancaster in coaches can be accommodated at the above stage office, same to go in two days."

This advertisement was published continuously in the Lancaster "Journal" from the above date until December 18. 1802, and it also appears in several Philadelphia newspapers during the same period.

It is not necessary to dwell with any elaboration upon the life of Matthias



Slough. He was, as every one knows, a tavern keeper in this city, and the proprietor of a hotel, first called the Swan, and afterwards the White Swan. Several members of this society have already placed upon the records short histories of his career. He evidently was the western end of the combination, for it was from his tavern that the stages departed, both eastward and westward. In order, however, to fix definitely the time when he retired from business, which is stated in my sketch, entitled "Major Andre's German Letter," as having been in 1806, I quote from the Lancaster "Journal" of October 24, 1806, the following notice:

"WHITE SWAN INN.

"Jacob Slough respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from Columbia to that old stand formerly occupied by his father, in the borough of Lancaster, the southeast corner of Centre Square, opposite the State House, where he hopes, by careful attention to business and genteel accommodations, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage."

It is evident that about this date Matthias Slough was succeeded by Jacob Slough, his son. Two of the waybills on the route to Carlisle and Shippensburg are now in my possession, and the following are copies of them:

# WAY BILLS OF THE OLD LANCASTER DISPATCH.

Passengers Names.	Number of Seats	Weight of extra baggage.	Way Bill For	Lancaster Monday 16th July 1796	
				L.S.D.	By whom received
David Pferfors	2		to Shippensburg	3 0 0	
Miss Ruth Stubbs	1		to Middletown	11 3	Rec'd by within 1.10.0
Mrs. McDonald McQuin	1		to Harrisburg	15 0	for extra baggage of Mrs.
Mr. Bancroft Woodcock	1		to Shippensburg	1 10 0	Peliffer
Mr. Matthias Huber	2		to Harrisburg	1 10 0	
Mr. Frederick Ritter	1		to Shippensburg	1 10 0	
Mrs. Ann H. Anderson	1		to Shippensburg	1 10 0	
Mr. David Hall	2		to Harrisburg	1 10 0	Did not go
Mr. & Mrs. Kinsey			A V to Harrisburg	3 9	Matthias Slough
Esq. Dontzele	1		to be paid by Mr. Goss	7 6	
Elsy Bradburn	1		Hbh to Carlisle	7 6	
Mr. Knox	1		Do to Do	11 3	
			27 miles	1	
Mr. Robert Brown	1		to Shippensburg	7 6	

Passengers Names	Number of Seats	Weight of extra baggage.	Way Bill For	Lancaster Monday 16th July 1796	
				L.S.D.	By whom received
Mr. Isaac Corvan	1		to Middletown	11 3	
Mr. Robert Fitzgerald	2		to Carlisle	2 5 0	
Mrs. Hall	2		to Harrisburg	1 10 0	Did not go
Mrs. John Smith	1		B.	5 5	
Mr. Sharp	1		From Carlisle to Harrisburgh	pd 7 6	Matthias Slough
Miss J Arthurs	1		9 miles		
					Natl Weakley
				3 9	

The originals have Matthias Slough's signature thereon. From the Day Book of Francis and Robert Bailey, who were printers both in this city and in Philadelphia, it appears that, on April 13, 1799, they printed for John Dunwoody "One ream of Way Bills, \$20." These were, without doubt, for the use of the stage line.

Hunt Downing was born in the township of Caln, in Chester county, on January 12, 1757. He was born in the house now occupied by John T. and Clara Downing Fox, at the east end of Downingtown, on the north side of the turnpike, at the junction of the Lionville Road. The turnpike at that point was laid on the Old Road. He was the son and fifth child of John Downing and Elizabeth Hunt Downing. John Downing was the son of Thomas Downing, who came from England in 1720. The original patent taken out by the settler was for 2,000 acres of land, called Northwood. It is situated from the Whiteland township line westward to the east branch of Brandywine Creek, and it covered the larger part of the present borough of Downingtown. The Manor house in which Thomas Downing lived is east of Downingtown, in East Caln township, and it is now owned by J. Havan Downing, a descendent. Hunt Downing married Deborah Miller, a daughter of Patrick and Patience Haines Miller. She was born on February 28, 1760. Patrick Miller and his wife kept "The Buck," on the Old Road (now turnpike) just east of the present Bryn Mawr station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. John Downing became a tavern keeper about 1760; but after several years he quit that business, and was succeeded by Richard Cheyney. He kept tavern at the "Sign of the King in Arms." The Revolutionary Committee for Chester

county met at this place in 1776. Hunt Downing began keeping tavern at the "Sign of General Washington," in Downingtown, about 1786, and he continued to follow that occupation there for many years. This tavern was the same as that which was formerly known as the "Sign of the King in Arms," the name having been patriotically changed. He was the first postmaster of Downingtown, which was the first postoffice established in Chester county. At the time of the Whiskey Insurrection, he was quartermaster to some of the United States troops, who were in camp near the tavern. In 1787, when articles of luxury were heavily taxed in order to raise revenue for the Government, four citizens of East Caln township were taxed as owners of riding chairs (a species of coaches), and he paid £1 10s. for his aristocratic pre-eminence. In 1790, John Edge, who was a storekeeper, asked for a license to keep a tavern on the great road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, in the vicinity of the Downing tavern. It seems that Downing, a short time before, had opened an opposition store. His friends presented a counter-petition against the license, and it was therein intimated that Edge's design was to suppress the Downing store. The petitioners stated that the moderate prices at which they were enabled to purchase their supplies from Downing "justified the latter." Notwithstanding the protest, the license was granted. Hunt Downing died on February 15, 1834. His wife died on December 27, 1833. Both are buried in the Friends Burying Ground, at Downingtown. This graveyard is located just a little south of the turnpike east of the borough. They both died at the house of their son, Joseph M. Downing, with whom they then lived. They

had three children, namely, Joseph M. Downing, Isaac Downing and Israel W. Downing.

Hunt Downing was not unknown in this city. On April 1, 1830, James Buchanan and John Reynolds, administrators of Jasper Slaymaker, deceased, conveyed the tavern property on East King street, which was formerly known as the "Pennsylvania Arms," to him and Jonathan Miller, and on August 19, 1835, David Miller, High Sheriff, under proceedings in partition between Miller and the Downing heirs, sold the same to John Jungling, who subsequently conveyed it to Benjamin Champneys. The Downing heirs were Joseph M. Downing, Isaac Downing and Richard H. and Rebecca M. Downing, minor children of Israel W. Downing, deceased.

It has been considerable of a task to ascertain the history of John Dunwoody, for only here and there are brief references made to him. He was the son of David and Agnes Dunwoody. David is supposed to have come from Ireland, among the many emigrants of Scotch ancestry. He owned a farm in West Whiteland township, Chester county, and on September 11, 1777, when the Battle of Brandywine was fought, and a few days succeeding, a part of the British army camped upon it and committed considerable depredations thereon. His claim, as well as that of his son, James, was afterwards presented to and allowed by the general government. David Dunwoody had the following children: 1, John; 2, James; 3, William; 4, Sarah; 5, Anne.

John Dunwoody was born in 1758. I cannot with certainty say where, but most probably upon his father's farm in West Whiteland township. He married Ruth Miller, a daughter of Patrick and Patience Haines Mil-

ler. A John Dunwoody at one time drove a stage from West Chester to Reading, but I cannot identify him as the subject of this sketch. The children of Dunwoody were: 1, Joseph, who died young; 2, A. Mary Ann, who married Thomas Harris, and who died in 1865 in the eighty-ninth year of her age; 3, Selina, who died unmarried. He at one time kept the "Buck Tavern," on the Old Lancaster Road, near Bryn Mawr, about eight miles out from the Schuylkill Bridge; but, subsequently, he moved to Philadelphia, where he owned and kept the "United Eagle,"—sometimes called the "Spread Eagle,"—from 1793 to the time of his death. This tavern was located at 285 High or Market street, just above Eighth street, in that city. It must have been a place of considerable importance in its day, for in Jacob Hiltzheimer's Diary appear the following entries: "1795, December 5—The Governor, Mr. Barge and myself went to Dunwoody's Spread Eagle Tavern on Market street, and there dined on venison with the following gentlemen: Jacob Barge, born in 1721; William Jones, 1723; Edward Shippen, 1728; Frederick Kuhl, 1728; Michael Hillegas, 1729; Jacob Hiltzheimer, 1729; James Biddle, 1731; Matthew Clarkson, 1733; Jacob Hewes, 1733; Moses Cox, 1734. Daniel Broadhead, 1736; Andrew Tybout, 1737; Rey Keen, 1739; Andrew Wilcox, 1742; Thomas Miffin, 1742, and Charles Jarvis. After dinner we agreed to meet at the same place the last Saturday in the months of March, June, September and December." "1796, March 26—Dined at Dunwoody's, on Market street, with Governor Miffin, Benjamine Chew, Judge McKean, Edward Shippen, Richard Peters, General Wayne, Daniel Brodhead, Edward Duffield, Mayor Clarkson, Charles Jarvis, Cap-

tain Anthony, William Jones, Rey Keen, Tench Francis, Judge Biddle, Andrew Tybout and Joseph Donaldson." He also says that on "September 7, 1796, in the afternoon, Mr. Barge and I took a ride to Point No Point. By invitation of Governor Mifflin, dined at Dunwoody's on turtle with General Brodhead, F. Johnston and John Hall, the three land officers, Judge Yeates, Dr. James Armstrong, of Carlisle; General Henry Miller, of York; Alexander Scott, George Campbell, Edward Fox, Joseph Thomas, John Baker, Matthew McConnell, General Harmer and Captain Pike." A notice in Paulsen's "American Advertiser" states that John Dunwoody died on Friday evening, December 11, 1802, in the forty-fifth year of his age, and that he was "a respectable innkeeper in this city, and one of the proprietors of 'The Lancaster Stage Dispatch, old line of western stages.'" Both he and his wife, who died in 1844, are said to have been buried in the Merion Friends' Graveyard, located in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, near City Line Road, Overbrook. His widow renounced her right to letters of administration on his estate, and letters were thereupon granted by the Register of Wills of Philadelphia county, on December 20 1802, to Hunt Downing, her brother-in-law, and Richard Tunes. The old tavern stand was sold by the administrators under an order of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, to Christian Henry Denkla, for \$20,100, and the old tavern sign was also sold to the same person for \$30. The net amount of his estate was something over \$4,000.

Almost immediately after his decease, namely, on December 24, 1802, the Lancaster "Journal" contained the following advertisement:



"To be sold at Public Vendue.

"On Monday, the 27th day of December, instant, at the house of Matthias Slough, in the borough of Lancaster, the following property, viz:

"Fourteen stage horses with harness and two stages.

"On the following day at the house of Wallace Boyd, at the 42-mile stone on the turnpike road, four horses with their harness.

"On the day following, at Downingtown, eight horses with harness.

"On the day following, at Charles Fahnestock's at the sign of the Admiral Warren, eight horses and their harness.

"On the day following at Jonathan Miller's, at the sign of the Buck, eight horses with their harness and a stage.

"All in complete order. Three months credit to be given on proper security. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon at each place.

"MATTHIAS SLOUGH,  
"HUNT DOWNING."

From this it will be seen that the surviving partners then sold out the partnership stock, and thus ended the partnership.

I do not wish to be understood as stating that the Lancaster Stage Dispatch was the only through line from Philadelphia to Lancaster at that time. I think, however, it was the first one which made regular runs. On April 15, 1796, a line of stages from Philadelphia, by way of West Chester and Strasburg, to Lancaster, was started by John Reilly, and, about July 14, 1796, a partnership was formed, not only to run this line, but also to extend it to York and Fredericktown. This partnership consisted of John Reilly and George Weed. Their stages started at the house of George Weed, Market street, Philadelphia,

and from the house of Mrs. Edwards, in Lancaster. Mrs. Edwards was Susanna Edwards, and her hotel was the "Prince Ferdinand," located on South Queen street, afterwards known as "The Fountain Inn." The stages set out at four o'clock a. m., and arrived in Lancaster the same evening. The price for each passenger to Lancaster was \$3.50. There was also, in 1796, a Philadelphia and Lancaster stage called "Industry," for there is a newspaper notice that the proprietor, Frederick Doerth, died here on August 4, 1796. On November 18, 1797, the Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Frederick, Georgetown and Baltimore line of stages started from George Weed's tavern, in Philadelphia, and from Christopher Brenner's, in Lancaster. Christopher Brenner kept the "Cross Keys" Hotel, on the south side of West King street, where the Lancaster Supply House is now located. The combination that ran these stages was John Reilly, David Witmer and George Weed. Notice had been given, on October 28, 1797, that John Reilly ran this line, and that the stages departed from the house of William Ferree, "Sign of General Washington," which was located on East King street, next to the Farmers' Bank, on Monday and Thursday, at five o'clock a. m., and, on the return, proceeded to Philadelphia on the turnpike by a line of stages owned by David Witmer and George Weed. After William Geer and Matthias Slough dissolved their partnership, Geer, in conjunction with Reilly, Witmer and Weed, ran a Lancaster, Harrisburg Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury line of stages. This line also started from the tavern of William Ferree. The David Witmer, who was a member of this firm, was from Paradise, this county, and he was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Landis. Be-

sides numerous other occupations, he was a hotel keeper, who kept a hotel in Paradise at the "Sign of the Stage." About the same time, Daniel Clapsadle and Henry Vint, the former living at Hanover and the latter at Royster Town, ran the Carlisle, Hanover, Royster Town and Baltimore line of stages. They made connections with the stages to Washington, and also with the line coming from the east. In 1797 William McClellan and Samuel Spangler started the "Lancaster, York and Baltimore Stages," which also left William Ferree's house every Monday morning, at four o'clock, and returned on Friday.

About 1801, Barbara Knatcher informed the public that she had "erected a new and elegant four-horse stage to be drove and conducted by her son, Michael Knatcher, to run from Harrisburg to Lancaster and back again." This stage put up at Mr. Kauffman's tavern in Lancaster. I do not know where this tavern was located. Henry Shepler also announced the "Old Line Mail Stage from Harrisburg to Lancaster," which he asserted had been then carried on for three years. The journey was made three times a week, and the stage left Lancaster for Harrisburg from Mr. Weaver's tavern. This tavern was evidently the one kept by Adam Weaver, from March 23-1779, to March 13, 1810, and was called the "Black Horse." It was located on North Queen street, about where the store of Reilly Bros. & Raub now is. A story is told concerning Abraham Hostetter, a subsequent proprietor of this place, who was a Pennsylvania German. It is said that a theatrical troupe once came to town and played the "Lady of Lyons." Hostetter went to see the performance, and, being asked the succeeding day how he liked it, answered, "Pretty

good. The lady was there all right, but there were no lions."

In December, 1801, a new line of stages was announced from Philadelphia to Lancaster and Harrisburg, by Robert Erwin, Amos Slaymaker, Henry Slaymaker and John Tomlinson. Whether or not this line was run before that date I cannot definitely ascertain. It started from Tomlinson's tavern, the "White Horse," on Market street, Philadelphia, and put up at Henry Slaymaker's, on East King street, Lancaster, called "The Pennsylvania Arms." This hotel was on the north side of East King street, between Centre Square and Christian street, immediately west of the old Bursk property, now owned by McCrory, and it is said that General Lafayette stopped there when in Lancaster during the summer of 1825. Their stage was called "The Good Intent," and this line was known as the "Good Intent Line." In 1804, the Postmaster General made a contract with John Tomlinson and Thomas Ferree for the carrying of the mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, by way of Lancaster, Carlisle and Chambersburg, in four and one-half days, by the "Good Intent Line."

In 1799, Lancaster was made the State Capital. The travel by the stage lines then became enormous. Amos Slaymaker, who then was—or at least afterwards became—a stage proprietor, built a large tavern in Salisburyville, between the forty-eighth and forty-ninth mile stones, and the exchange of horses was made there and twenty minutes was allowed for the passengers to dine. This property is now owned by Mr. Clinton Himes.

On Thursday, June 20, 1809, the following advertisement, which contains a picture of a stage, which was evidently used in those days, appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette:

PHILADELPHIA & LANCASTER  
NEW LINE OF STAGES

---

**T**HE subscribers, under the firm of DAVID BARNUM & Co., respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have made all the necessary arrangements to establish a NEW LINE OF STAGES, to commence running the 1st of May next, from LANCASTER TO PHILADELPHIA, through the pleasant and thriving villages of Strausburg & West Chester.

The Stage will start for the first time from the house of Mr. JOHN Hotel, corner of Sixth & Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, the same afternoon; the next day to return to Lancaster, and so run alternately every other day.

The Fare throughout shall be Three Dollars, Fifty cents for each passenger, including 14 lbs. of baggage—150 lbs. baggage to be considered as equal to one passenger. The fare to West Chester One Dollar twenty-five cents.

Good Stages and careful and obliging drivers may be relied on, and every attention paid to the ease, comfort and accommodation of the passengers. The subscribers confidently look to the public to patronize this undertaking, and pledge their best endeavors to merit their patronage.—  
Way passengers 6 cents a mile.

DAVID BARNUM,  
JOSEPH VODGES,  
CADW'L EVANS,  
WM. BEAUMONTS,  
DENNIS WHELEN,  
JOSEPH WORTHINGTON,  
JACOB HUMPHREY,  
MICHAEL RINE,  
JOHN BAUSMAN,  
JESSE JOHN,  
JOHN NAFF.

April 13—¶

In 1823, no less than eleven principal lines of stages ran daily from Philadelphia, on the turnpike, past the Spread Eagle, which was a tavern located a few rods beyond the fourteenth mile stone from Philadelphia. These were known as:

1. The Berwick.
2. Downingtown.
3. Harrisburg Coachee.
4. Harrisburg Stage.
5. Lancaster Accommodation.
6. Lancaster Coachee.
7. Lancaster and Pittsburgh Mail.
8. Mifflin and Lewistown, via Harrisburg.
9. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, via York.
10. Pittsburgh, via Harrisburg.
11. Philadelphia and West Chester.

A coachee was a carriage the body of which was rather larger than the ordinary coach. The fare by stage was usually six cents per mile through, but to Pittsburgh it was \$18.50 each way. Meals and lodging were extra. In 1830, a stage line was run by S. R. Slaymaker & Company from Philadelphia to Chambersburg, and by Reeside Slaymaker & Company, from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh. In 1831 two lines ran daily to Pittsburgh, viz., "The United States Mail" and "The Good Intent Line." They went through in three days.

In the earliest days of the running of the stages, the conditions were evidently not ideal. A traveler who passed from Philadelphia to Lancaster, in 1795, says: "The taverns are very indifferent. If the traveler can procure a few eggs with a little bacon, he ought to rest satisfied; it is twenty to one that a bit of fresh meat is to be had, or any salted meat except pork. Vegetables seem also to be very scarce, and when you do get any, they generally consist of turnips, or

turnip tops boiled by way of greens. The bread is heavy and sour, though they have as fine flour as any in the world; this is owing to their method of making it; they raise it with what they call 'sots,' hops and water boiled together. The traveler on his arrival is shown into a room which is common to every person in the house, and which is generally the one set apart for breakfast, dinner and supper. All the strangers that happen to be in the house sit down to these meals promiscuously, and the family of the house also forms a part of the company. It is seldom that a single bed room can be procured."

Josiah Quincy tells of a trip that he made in 1826. He says: "At three o'clock this morning the light of a candle under the door and a rousing knock told me that it was time to depart, and shortly thereafter I left Philadelphia by the Lancaster Stage, otherwise a vast, illimitable wagon, capable of holding some sixteen passengers, with decent comfort to themselves, and actually encumbered with some dozen more. After riding till eight o'clock, we reached the breakfast house, where we partook of a good meal." From this later experience it appears that better accommodations had come with the years.

However, the glory of the stage lines was soon to depart. In a few years the railroad appeared, and, except for short routes from country towns, the days of prosperity for the stage lines were over. Since the trolley and the automobile have been added to our transportation facilities, they have been practically set aside for all purposes. It is, nevertheless, interesting to recall the old days and ways, in order that we may better understand and appreciate the benefits and comforts which we enjoy in these later times.

## An Interesting Relic

---

### Discovery of Part of One of Baron Stiegle's Stoves.

The late Mr. John F. Sehner, who resided at No. 120 North Prince street, this city, a number of years ago unearthed a very interesting relic, probably the oldest-known or well-authenticated piece of iron casting made in Lancaster county. It was cast at Elizabeth furnace in 1758. Mr. Sehner had occasion to repair the hearth in an old-fashioned fireplace in one of his houses, No. 106 North Prince, just above Orange (the house is still standing). He was having the hearth relaid with brick, but when the fire was built it was laid with a flat piece of cast iron about two feet and a-half square. This he ordered removed and relaid with brick. After removing the plate where it had lain probably eighty or a hundred years, as the house is one of the oldest in that part of the city, he had it turned over and the underside cleaned off. Under the sand and rust, the accumulation of generations, was revealed a volume of "ancient history."

The lettering that can be distinctly made out is "Stiegle," "Elizabeth," "1758." There are other letters that require studying to decipher, scroll work and ornamentation, some very distinct, others obscured by rust and decay. But the words and figures given above tell the whole story.

The iron plate is believed to be part of the kind of stoves used in those



days in which cord wood was burned, and when wood was cheap and plentiful and houses cold. The history of the plate amounts to this: It was cast at Elizabeth furnace by Baron Henry William Stiegle, in the year 1758. The best authenticated account of Elizabeth furnace is that it passed under the management of Stiegle in 1757, and that he erected a new furnace. The first furnace was built there about 1750.

Elizabeth furnace was operated until 1856. In "Bishop's History of American Manufactures" it is stated that "some of the first stoves cast in this country were made by Mr. Stiegle, relics of which still remain in the old families of Lancaster and Lebanon counties." This same author says they were probably the same as the "Jam stoves," made by Christopher Sower, of Germantown, some of which were cast at or near Lancaster. They were, it is probable, the first stoves cast in America, and are described as similar in construction to the box form of the old ten-plate stove which superseded them, but they were without a pipe or oven. They were set in the side or "jam" of the kitchen fireplace and passed through the wall so as to present the back end in the adjoining room.

Professor Dubbs, of Franklin and Marshall College, is authority for the assertion that at least some of Stiegle's stoves bore the inscription:

Baron Stiegle is der mann  
Die de ofen machen kann.

The furnace that preceded the one erected by Stiegle, according to the first Coleman owner, Robert Coleman, was a small one erected by a German,

John Huber, prior to 1755, and had inscribed on it the following legend:

Johan Huber, der erste Deuche man  
Der das Eisenwerke volfuren kann.

Freely translated the lines mean:  
"John Huber is the first German who  
knows how to make iron."

In most histories the Baron's name is spelled Striegle, but on this plate it stands "Stiegle." We have followed the spelling of 1758.

---

\*This article, with a few later additions since his death, was prepared by the late Samuel M. Sener shortly after the discovery of the plate.

## Minutes of the May Meeting

---

Lancaster, Pa., May 7, 1915.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening. There was a good attendance of members.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—Washington papers, four volumes, from the Library of Congress; Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society, from the Pennsylvania Society of New York; Report of the Commissioner of Banking, 1914, Pt. 1, Report of the Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission, from the Pennsylvania State Library.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Washington Historical Quarterly; Lebanon County Historical Society; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; History of the United Evangelical Church, of Adamstown, Pa., from the author and compiler, Robert J. Gottschall, of New York City; Old unexecuted deed to land in Hempfield township, from Walter C. Zook; Menu of the opening of Hotel Brunswick, from A. K. Hostetter.

The following were elected to membership: William F. Woerner, J. E. McNeal, Miss Emily Heine, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heine and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Vechten, all of this city, and Barr Ferree, of New York City.

The following committee was named to prepare for the annual outing of the society: Miss Martha B.

Clark, A. K. Hostetter and H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. They will report at the June meeting.

The paper of the evening was read by Judge Charles I. Landis, who had as his subject "The Lancaster Stage Dispatch," being a very comprehensive history of the old stage lines which were operated between Lancaster and Philadelphia. The paper, which was unusually interesting, brought out quite a discussion.

Mr. A. K. Hostetter read a short paper prepared by the late John F. Sehner on an old Stiegel stove-plate bearing date of 1758.







PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1915.

---

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

---

MANHEIM TOWNSHIP AND ITS PART IN THE  
INDIAN HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

A WITHERED TWIG.

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING.

---

VOL. XIX. NO. 6.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1915.







**Manheim Township and its Part in the Indian History**  
of the County. - - - - - 163  
BY C. H. MARTIN.

**A Withered Twig.** - - - - - 174  
BY W. U. HENSEL, Esq.

**Minutes of the June Meeting.** - - - - - 182



## Manheim Township and Its Part in the Indian History of the County

---

This society has often been favored by papers on the way in which various sections of what is now Lancaster county figured in the history of the dusky-skinned inhabitants who knew this section to be their home and happy hunting ground prior to the time when the early settler's axe blazed the way on to these fertile acres. Such papers have primarily treated on the history enacted at and about the Susquehannock Indian town and capital in the Manor of Conestoga and the extinction of the tribe. If I am able to present to you some facts based upon which you might grant that the section now known as Manheim township is second in Indian lore to none other section of what now is Lancaster county, than the Manor of Conestoga, I feel that I have paid none but just dues to her. As the township to-day ranks among the very first of her sister townships of the county in its citizenry, fertility of its soil, standard of its schools, extent of road improvement and exceeded by only one in its value of real estate, it is but fitting to deduct that its earlier inhabitants, owing mostly to its natural position, were no less a component part of the life of the day than are its present day inhabitants.

After the county of Lancaster was erected a meeting of magistrates and inhabitants of the county was held June 9, 1729, to agree upon the names and boundaries of the townships,

which agreements were confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions the first Tuesday of following August. The boundary of Manheim township, as agreed upon and not since materially changed, was: Beginning by Peter's Road at a corner of Donegal and Warwick townships, near the head of Little Conestoga creek, thence down the said road by Warwick township to Conestoga Creek, thence down the said creek to the Old Doctor's Ford, thence westerly by Lancaster township on a direct line to Little Conestoga at the upper side of Peter Bamgarner's land, thence up the said creek, to place of beginning. You will notice the eastern and western boundaries of the township are natural ones and the northern one a recognized route of travel at this early date which, according to Ellis & Evans, has never been changed. I shall treat upon two of these boundaries presently under their respective heads. Is it any wonder then that I say, "owing mostly to natural position," that this section, dotted with myriad springs, gave rise to numerous streams in which originally abounded fish, beaver, etc., and to which banks came, and in virgin forests roamed, deer, bear and buffalo, making it a rich hunting ground, figured much less in the life of the day?

#### **Peter's Road—Northern Boundary.**

Historians agree that most early roads were former Indian trails. This road, the northern line of the township, was named after Peter Bazailon (spelling varied), who was a French Canadian and licensed as an Indian trader by the Governor. One authority says in 1710. Mombert, quoting Col. Records, says 1703. He settled

near the Schuylkill, where he established a trading post, but did not remain there long. He then moved to East Caln township, Chester county, where he built a house, his wife, Martha, doing most of this work. While living here his trading post was not at his residence, but among the Paxtang Indians (Ellis & Evans). Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. 19, Sec. Series, gives account of his moving to Donegal, since in 1708 he was granted "free liberty to build to himself a house." Despite the fact that Bazaillon was under suspicion at different times with irregularities in the Indian trade, considered a dangerous man against the English, and upon several occasions held under bond guaranteeing his good behavior toward the Government and the Queen's subjects, his road nevertheless formed the northern boundary of Manheim township and division of several others of the county. Moses Combs, a brother of Martha Bazaillon, who had a trading post near Conoy, and died near St. John's Church, East Caln township, Chester county, and is buried by his sister's side, and Jacques LeTort, another French Canadian Indian trader, first located on the Brandywine and later established a trading post at Conoy Indian town, were without much doubt travelers on Peter's road, since Combs seemed to be closely related in business with Peter Bazaillon and LeTort and made frequent trips to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with him being gone sometimes for a space of two years. According to Ellis & Evans, this road was laid out in 1718 and likely was used for at least ten years prior to this time, since Bazaillon started his trade with the Donegal country prior to 1708. It had in 1725 four hotels along

it, none, however having been in Mannheim township, and were later closed. To-day there is no road coinciding with this line, but a road at points crossing and nearly paralleling with the line is in use for quite a portion of the northern line of the township.

About three weeks ago a friend of mine told me that when he was a boy his father owned a farm along the Cocalico creek, a short distance north of its confluence with the Conestoga, and was pointed out, by his father, the place when Bazaillon forded the creek. The ford must have been at the confluence named, since confluences of streams were radiating points of trails and the line as given for the township is about one perch below the confluence.

#### **Conestoga Creek, Since Christened River, The Eastern Boundary.**

On a map showing the location of the earliest highways from the Susquehanna to the Delaware, published by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., the old Susquehanna and Schuylkill Indian path crosses the eastern side of the township bordering the Conestoga Creek, across country for several miles to the French creek and on to the Schuylkill. That this route was used by the Indians is clearly established by William Penn's writing in 1690 when he says: "Three years ago (1687) a road was definitely cut and laid out between Philadelphia and the Susquehanna country, which, is the course the Indians on the Susquehanna took when trading in Philadelphia," stating they had a way by water going up a branch of the Susquehanna, thence down a branch which flows into the Schuylkill thirty miles from Philadelphia. (Hazard's

Reg., P. 400.) Penn also says this was the common course of the Indians with their skins and furs into our parts and to the Province and East and West Jersey from the western parts of the continent, where they bring them.

It has not been definitely established whether this road as Mr. Eshleman maps it was through the township or on the eastern side of the creek. Several reasons tend to show the former. Nevertheless, if one could have witnessed the travel on it he would have seen pass before him at different times the following:

Indians in trading from, at least, the time of the earliest outlet of such trade to about 1714, when the first road opened to the Susquehanna. Van Swearing says, in 1654, speaking of the Swedes on the Schuylkill, "Thousands of beavers can be had around the Schulykill brought down by the Minquas."

The Indians who came to Penn's treaty, as Rupp on page 24 says, "news of Penn's confirmed promise to the Indians spread even to the Minquas."

William Penn upon his visit to the Susquehanna Indians in 1683 or '84 (Pa. Archives, Vol. 19., Sev. Series, Page 13) also (Vol. 1, Haz. Reg., Page 400), also again when he returned home from his visit to the Susquehannocks, in 1701 (Penn & Logan Cor.), when, as tradition says, he was lost in the woods.

Susquehannocks, Conestogas and other neighboring Indians who made the trip to Philadelphia in 1701 to give Penn goodbye on his departure to England. (Col. Rec.)

Governor James Logan upon his visit to Conestogas in October, 1705.

Conestogas, Shawanese and Gan-



awese who made a trip to the Philadelphia council of June 6, 1706, to confer on public business.

Governor Evans paid a visit to the Conestogas in the fall of 1706 and again in 1707.

Chas Gookin, Lieutenant Governor, visited the Conestogas June 18, 1711, to treat with them on matters reported by Peter Bazaillon.

These are a few of the most prominent personages who traveled this route across the township about the year 1700 and shortly thereafter.

The earliest road across the township of which I find any record in the Lancaster and Reading road, which to-day deviates but little from the original road from Hickorytown (Lancaster) to the Tunker settlement on the Cocalico (called by the German "Schlangenhoehle," in English "snake dens"), now known as the Ephrata Cloister, which settlement was begun in 1725 or '26, and, on to Reading. This road likely followed in part the path to the Nanticoke Indian town of "Lehoy," situated a short distance north of Oregon on lands lately owned by Levi S. Reist in which section scattered families of the tribe were as late as 1758. Oregon, the oldest settlement along this road, was settled in 1717 by Jacob Baer. It was near this road that the last lone Indian of the township lived and died, of whom I shall later speak, and by which road the Governor and Commissioners and some other gentlemen made a trip to the "Tunker Settlement about twelve miles hence," after the great Indian treaty at Lancaster in 1744. During the excitement rampant on the frontiers owing to Indian incursions the inhabitants of Berks county sought shelter and some of them fled to Lan-

caster by this way in 1755. (Pa. Gazette, 10-30, 1755.)

Hon. James Veech, in speaking of the old stage coach and pike, said: "It is a monument of a past age, but, like all other monuments, it is interesting as well as venerable. It carried thousands of population and millions of wealth into the west, and, more than any other material structure in the land, served to harmonize and strengthen, if not to save, the union." How much the less is this true of the Indian trails and early roads?

As to the Indians who lived and roamed over this section, I know of no better reference than a paper found in the first volume of the proceedings of this society read by F. R. Diefenderfer, in which he says that the Nanticokes, Conoys, Conestogas and Shawnese roamed over the county. The two first named, both having towns close to the borders of the township, were the ones who mostly roamed this township, and the villages of the northern section of the township were likely of these tribes, the southern likely being Conestogas.

#### Settlers Among the Indians.

The earliest settlers of note in the township during the Indian occupation were:

John Henry Neff, of whom I shall speak later.

Hans Adam Shreiner, who came into this section in 1729.

Martin Weybrecht, before 1739.

Benj. Webb, before 1739.

Frederick Elselberger, about 1739.

Christian Lang (Long), prior to 1739.

John Huber was in the township in 1740.

Andrew Billmyer, of whom I shall speak later.

According to Ellis & Evans, the name of John Henry Neff appeared on the first assessment list of Conestogoe township, made in 1718. It appears from this that Neff was on the Conestoga in what was later Manheim township at this time. Rupp, page 122, says: "Among others who had transported themselves and estates into the Province of Pennsylvania, between the years 1700 and 1718, and have always behaved themselves religiously and peaceably, and have paid due regard and obedience to the laws and government of the province and were accordingly naturalized, was John Henry Neff. He was known as the 'Old Doctor' and undoubtedly the first regularly bred physician in Lancaster county. Who has not heard of Dr. Hans Heinrich Neff? So well was Dr. Neff known that when the boundaries of the township were fixed, on June 9, 1729, one of the lines of Manheim township is thus defined, thence down the said creek to the Old Doctor's Ford." It affords me pleasure to be able to quote that this settler was of those regarding whom Governor Gordon, January 13, 1729, said, "They have hitherto behaved themselves well and have generally so good a character for honesty and industry as deserves the esteem of this government and a mark of regard for them."

Andrew Billmyer was granted a patent of land along the Lancaster and Reading road, at what now is Landis Valley. The date I have been unable to determine, but it must have been directly after 1730, since he took land adjoining Hans Adam Shreiner, who took up land in 1729. This land was deeded to Leonard Billmyer, who deeded it to a Mr. Landis, and in

which name it is now held. There are four springs on this land in succession. The lower spring is known as Indian spring. It was here that the last Indian of the township had his wigwam, lived and died. He went around among the settlers of the community for food and occasionally performed small favors in return therefor. The year of his death and burial place I have been unable to determine definitely. He is supposed to be buried in the Billmyer family graveyard.

Another resident of the township for the greater part of his life was Peter Maurer, born June 13, 1757. He was a witness to the Indian outrage in the old jail. As a boy he ran down to the old jail and saw the horrid sight. He was married in 1780 at the First Reformed Church, Lancaster, his wife being Eliz. Graffort. Ten years later he bought a tract of land in Mannheim township, where the Lititz and Oregon pikes fork. In 1799 he was granted a license to sell liquor by the small. He called his place Green Tree. Rupp says, "I visited him at his house near Lancaster. He is in his eighty-seventh year and enjoys remarkable health and informed me that he saw the bodies of the Indians buried in one hole at the place where the bodies in 1833 were dug up, at the corner of Chestnut and Duke streets." What an analogy with the account which the "Stroller" had in The New Era a few days ago concerning the digging up of bones in the old jail yard. Mr. Maurer died in 1843. I had the pleasure of seeing the following heirlooms; sword, knapsack, powder horn and spurs, all used by him in the Revolutionary War; lamp, chairs, hotel sign and also saw a table

used in his hotel under which Indians, in the employ of a neighboring farmer, at a later date, sat while at the hotel for rum.

As to the residents who figured in the Indian history, I will make but one more reference. There are to-day quite a number of the prominent residents of the township, one of whose ancestral family, namely, Jacob Reist, fought in the French and Indian War and was killed on Braddock's field, July 9, 1755. Although Mr. Jacob Reist was not a resident of the township he lived close to the borders thereof, and a brother of his was the progenitor of the resident above mentioned, having himself settled in the township at an early date.

To the excitement caused by the Indian atrocities and incursions from 1754 to 1765, the reapers in the fields taking their guns and ammunition with them in the harvest of 1763, this section was, in common with the rest of the country, subject.

#### Indian Relics.

The abundance of relics found gives mute evidence that this section was thickly settled with Indians, as several residents possess excellent collections. Villages were located at different places, principally at the Landis farm, Landis Valley; Hess, Nestle' roth and Zobler farms, near Fruitville, and the Buckwalter farm, at the northern end of the township, as there are strong springs on each of the farms named, and relics by the hundreds have been found around the springs on them. They consist of axes, celts, pestals, hammer stones, spears, ceremonials (both finished and unfinished), arrow points and some few pipes. About the only relics of

which there seems to be a scarcity are beads and pottery. A jasper spear six inches in length was found some few years ago. A soapstone pipe, with a face carved on the bowl and hole in which to stick the stem, found about one-half mile east of Neffsville some few years ago, was among the Zahm collection, which, if I am properly informed, is now at the Franklin and Marshall Museum. There is scarcely a section of the township in which relics in larger or smaller quantities have not been found, showing they roamed and hunted over the entire section. The writer has frequently had the pleasure of finding a half-dozen relics in the short space of an hour.

Their day has passed, but each find recalls to my mind the marvelous development of their art of workmanship in stone and is the only lasting evidence of their primitive needs.

# A WITHERED TWIG

---

## Dark Lantern Glimpses Into the Operation of Known Nothingism in Lancaster Sixty Years Ago.

The following article was prepared by the late W. U. Hensel, Esq., and read before the Society on February 5, 1915:

In these hysterical days, when emotionalism seems to be threatening, if not overturning, so many historical, political, social and religious establishments, there is comfort in the philosophical retrospect that it has been so, more or less, in nearly every period of our country's history. The time is ever "out of joint"; and there has been always many a one who cursed the spite that was was "born to set it right."

In politics, for example, between the demagogism of blind leaders and the shallow and fickle enthusiasm of blinder followers, some of us are apt to think Humbug and Delusion never before had such sway of misrule. But, within the easy memory of men still living, our local, State and National politics experienced convulsions such as are scarcely possible to-day. Among these phenomena two notable illustrations were the Anti-Masonic crusade and the Know Nothing movement. Both were national, but each had emphatic significance in our own community, and drew into it many citizens and voters who lived to regret their association and to be keenly sensitive to its reproach upon their good judgment.

More than sixty years have now elapsed since the rise and collapse of the Know Nothing movement, and few of its survivors will read or can be

affected by a brief tale of one "twig" of the order in Lancaster. Their descendants can afford to regard their attitude from an almost jocular point of view.

Chance opened to me the other day the locked and dust-covered minutes of "Lodge 42," of the Know Nothing or Native American Society of the old North East ward of Lancaster city, as it was organized and operated in 1854. The late Joshua W. Jack was a conspicuous figure; and many of the leading members were from the rural districts. With ostrich-like fatuity, many of the members subscribed their names and had their participation recorded in a simple cipher, which reversed the true spelling of them—a simple device that would have required no Poe, nor Sherlock Holmes, nor Burns' Detective Agency to fathom at first glance.

Another and almost as simple a device was the substitution of figures for letters, so that "R. A. Evans" was represented by "17-177 9.6.11.22.23"; and when Charles L. Frick acted as secretary pro tem. he signed the minutes "Sahc. L. Kcrlf."

The movement as developed here in 1854 seems to have been especially strong in the rural districts, and many residents of the county outside of Lancaster city are carried on the rolls of membership. "Native American," as its friends called it—or "Know Nothingism," as it was derisively styled by its opponents—had its origin, it will be remembered, in the large cities, where a sudden congestion of foreign population was noted as startling to the native element. Socialism was becoming rampant; the State militia were largely alien born; newspapers in foreign tongues began to appear; Catholic bishops were emboldened to



preach the "Decline of Protestantism," and Protestant prelates retorted with abuse of Jesuitical methods. Converted monks and escaped nuns fired the masses from street corners, while Bendi, Nuncio of the Pope, preached defiance to the law of American States. Pierce, candidate for President, was assailed for favoring religious tests of citizenship, though four years earlier General Taylor, elected in 1848, was marked as a Native American. By 1854-5 the Waig party so far crumbled that the strongest opposition to the Democracy was the American party, with the slogan, "Americans must rule America." Its championship of Fillmore divided the opposition and effectively aided Buchanan's election.

Meantime the North East Ward Native American "twig"—as our Lancaster lodge was called—was blossoming and fruitful. The Hensels fell over each other to get in; John Wise, the aeronaut, was a star member; and on the rolls were borne such honorable names as Albright, Zahm, Foltz, Farler, Absalom (father-in-law of E. T. Fraim), J. Franklin Reigert, biographer of Robert Fulton; the Nixdorfs, Stormfeltz, Rotes and McCullys, Elias Barr and A. N. Breneman, Solomon Sprecher, J. T. Springer, Theophilus Fehn, William Kirkpatrick, George B. Markley, David Killinger, Garret Evarts, Abraham W. Russell, J. M. W. Geist, Emanuel C. Reigart, James Black, William R. Wilson, Emilen Franklin and Samuel H. Price. Benjamin and Edward Champneys were admitted; Robert A. Evans saw that Thomas E. Franklin was duly "black balled," and afterwards elected.

One of the persistent seekers for admission was my father-in-law, the late Andrew C. Flinn, founder of the house of Flinn & Breneman. Twice

he was rejected; and, finally, admitted by transfer from a "twig" in Wilmington, Del., his former home, where he seems to have gone expressly to join the order. Finally he was expelled for failing to support some of the political candidates approved by the Lancaster Lodge.

Just what "bad eminence" he occupied does not appear of record—though the Know Nothing records were most distinguished for what they did not record. It seems that his father-in-law, the late Hon. Christian Kieffer, who had been already Mayor of Lancaster, 1852-54, was irregularly elected a member of the "twig." An investigation disclosed the fact that (Captain) William G. Kendrick, who aforesaid lived on Walnut street, near Duke, and was a close friend and business associate of Mr. Flinn, had privately instructed ex-Mayor Kieffer "in the secrets and workings of our order at Colonel William S. Amweg's office. This was the justification for Mr. Kieffer's rejection, for the pronouncement of his election as "illegal and a fraud," and for "Cap." Kendrick's expulsion. In 1855 Kieffer was succeeded by Albright, who was elected Mayor by the Know Nothings.

On August 24, 1854, a vote was taken here for the local choice of State candidates. James Pollock, for Governor, and Henry L. Mott, for Canal Commissioner were the favorite candidates and had the local support. Pollock, be it remembered, became Governor of Pennsylvania, by election as an American, just before the movement flickered and the great Republican organization moved into the leadership of political thought and power.

Edmund R. Kline, long time the fa-

cile editor of the "Examiner," was a member of the order, under suspicion of disloyalty to its candidates. A series of newspaper articles, signed "Q in a Corner," was ascribed to him: they were as keen and vitriolic as the "Junius" letters, and he was identified sufficiently to justify his ouster.

Zuriel Swope looms into view late in 1854, as one of the most active members of the local "twig." About this time a census of the Lancaster city membership shows:

Council 22 .....	153
Council 34 .....	380
Council 264 .....	127
N. E. Council .....	226

In the southwestern part of the city the order was weakest; but the Shiffler Hose Company was a memorial to the "heroes" of native Americanism in the Philadelphia riots of 1844, and "to h——l with the Pope" was then shouted where it is now whispered.

John J. Cochran joined the association as late as 1855; by which time the usual dissensions that prevail in political offshoots began to disturb the society. A bombshell was thrown into its councils when George B. Markley accused Joshua W. Mack of complicity in the illegal Kieffer election, but he was acquitted. Then came the expulsion of Emanuel Reigart, Jr., and Adam Dellet, and drastic punishment of all offenders against the lodge's strict rules. F. S. Carpenter fell under the ban as an accomplice of "Q in a corner;" "Strick" Evarts was put out for voting the wrong way, supporting "the Kieffer ticket."

Robert A. Evans and Joshua W. Jack were rival candidates within the lodge for Select Council; while William Hensel beat A. W. Russel for

common; Samuel H. Price distanced Francis Shroder, and John L. Sampson had more votes than Elisha Geiger. Prosecutions of members for voting wrong and counter-defiances became more frequent; withdrawals from membership rapidly increased in number.

Some idea of the proscriptive character of the order may be obtained from this minute on the Evarts case:

"Brother Strickler R. Evarts admitted to your committee that he voted the whole Kieffer ticket from beginning to end, that he done all for that ticket he could, that he would do so again, and that he wont, and would not be bound to support any set of men for any office under such circumstances.

"Your committee, therefore, consider the charge fully sustained against said Strickler R. Everts, and think that he ought to be expelled.

"Your committee offer the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the said Strickler R. Everts be, and, is hereby, expelled for having violated his obligation, in voting and working against the American ticket on the day of the last city election."

That the head of the snake was scotched appeared when such a resolution as this, offered by Brother Zuriel Swope, was voted down:

"Resolved that a committee be appointed, to ascertain if any brother belonging to this Council has violated his obligation, by voting for persons, not members of this order, when members in good standing were in nomination for office."

But that the tail wriggled was manifest from the following minute:

"Brother John Sherts, preferred the following charge against Brother

John Wise. I hereby charge Brother John Wise, with having violated his obligation, in voting for candidates for city offices (as a member of the Select Council) for men who are not members of our order, but violently opposed to the principles of the order. On motion a committee of five were appointed to investigate the charge and report to council. The chair appointed Brothers Wm. Frick, Leonard Snyder, Jacob R. Smeltz, Samuel Tucker and George Kleiss, said committee."

The upshot of it all was that Wise admitted he had voted for James Carpenter for City Surveyor, and nominated Dr. Henry Carpenter for President of Select Council; he was allowed to withdraw from membership.

The local council went on record as unanimously opposed to an "open organization" of the American party, thereby attesting confidence in the political tradition in the efficiency of mystery and secrecy as elements of party power.

\* \* \*

The minutes I have been reviewing come to a sudden and unexplained termination on September 9, 1855. That was, of course, not the end of Know Nothingism in Lancaster. In modified form it manifested itself in a local club which supported Bell and Everett as the Presidential ticket of 1860, and had its headquarters on the south side of East King street, this side of the Farmers' Trust Company, over the Slaymaker-Reigart liquor store, whose management long and bravely stuck to Native Americanism. Unlike them, many prominent people of Lancaster county who belonged to the Know Nothings, not only during their membership, but after the vogue of it—stoutly denied it, and continued to do so until the end of their lives, or,

at least, until all political aspirations were burned out. It certainly was not an asset after 1860.

The local membership roll, before me as I write, bears the names of many whose denials would make St. Peter's cock hoarse with vain repetition of his vociferous performances. I shall not draw the veil of disclosure. To me the movement was a comedy rather than a tragedy. But so much of politics is comedy that I recommend all young people to try it for a while—and then settle down to the serious aspect of statesmanship.

## MINUTES OF JUNE MEETING

---

Lancaster, Pa., June 4, 1915.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the usual place.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 46; In Affectionate Memory of Major-General William Wells, from the family.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Annals of Iowa; Pennsylvania Magazine; Linden Hall Echo (2 numbers); William Uhler Hensel, An Appreciation, by Barr Ferre, from the Pennsylvania Society of New York; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Special donations—Badge of McKinley and Hobart, from G. H. Rothermel; photograph taken in first square of North Queen street, southeast corner, about 1853, showing a team of six horses with bells, from Mrs. J. Harry Rathfon; stove-plate made in 1755, by John Jacob Huber, at Elizabeth furnace, shortly before it was purchased by Steigel, from John H. Bausman, of Kissel Hill.

The following were proposed for membership: Jacob B. Missemer, Lancaster, Pa.; Harry Landis Stehman, Rohrerstown; Carl W. Drepperd, No. 504 South Shippen street, Lancaster, Pa.; Mrs. Mercy Fridy Miller, No. 48

West End avenue, Lancaster, Pa.;  
Walter A. Miller, No. 48 West End  
avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

The committee to arrange for the annual outing of the society reported that a visit would be made to the home of Miss Blanche Nevin, at Windsor Forges, Churchtown, on June 26. Miss Nevin extended a cordial invitation to the society and with friends to spend the day with her.

The paper of the evening was read by G. H. Martin, on "Manheim Township and Its Part in the Indian History of the county." The author devoted much time to research and study of his subject and the result was a very valuable addition to the Indian lore of Lancaster county.













## PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1915.

---

*"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."*

---

A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT AND HIS WORTHY  
GRANDSON.

REPORT OF ANNUAL OUTING OF THE SOCIETY.  
MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING.

---

VOL. XIX. NO. 7.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1915.





<b>A Revolutionary Patriot and His Worthy Grandson.</b>	<b>- 189</b>
<b>BY MRS. JAMES D. LANDIS.</b>	
<b>Report of Annual Outing of the Society.</b>	<b>- - - - - 200</b>
<b>Minutes of the September Meeting.</b>	<b>- - - - - 208</b>





## A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT AND HIS WORTHY GRANDSON.

---

**I**F any apology be necessary for the raison d'être of this sketch let its justification be a natural desire on the part of the writer to preserve in comprehensive form a few facts in the lives of two ancestors; one, a Revolutionary patriot and public official, the other, a respected citizen and servant of the people.

The first authentic information we have of John Miller is found on a tombstone in the graveyard of Trinity Lutheran Church of Lancaster, the inscription thereon being as follows:

Ruhen die Geborne,  
von  
Johannes Mueller,  
Gebuden 16 Sept., 1739,  
Verschlicht in jahr Nov., 1764.  
um  
Margaret Ganter,  
gesterben, 12 Aug., 1810.

The date of John Miller's coming to Lancaster is not known, but it was probably before or about the year 1764, for in the marriage records of Trinity Lutheran Church under date of November 6, 1764, we find this record: John Miller, a gunmaker of Tulpehockin, and Margaret Ganter, daughter of John Peter Ganter and his wife, Susanna Reigart.

The said Susanna Reigart was a daughter of Ulrich Reigart the founder of the Fountain Inn Hotel,\* and

---

\*The Fountain Inn, on South Queen street, was established by Ulrich

a sister of Adam Relgart, Sr., who was proprietor of the Grape Hotel on North Queen street (the headquarters of the Whigs during the Revolution), and who acted as Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment under Colonel George Ross during the Revolutionary War.

For some years John Miller carried on the business of gun making in Lancaster, at least until the year 1776, in proof of which we find an entry in the account book of Captain John Hubley, who was Commissioner of Purchase in that year. The entry is as follows: Paid John Miller, Jan. 27, 1776, for work done for riflemen, 8s. 1d. (Papers and proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. 6, No. 1, page 15.)

In the following year, 1777, we find him serving as a member of the Committee of Safety and Protection in Lancaster, with Jasper Yeates, Michael Musser, George Moore, Adam Relgart, William Bowman and William Atlee, Chairman, the meeting being held at the house of Mr. Baker, June 28, 1777. (Papers and Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. V, No. 1, page 21.)

He next served as Commissioner of Purchase of the Continental Army, for the County of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, under appointment of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1781. (Colonial Records, Vol. XII, page 660.) An old account book kept by him at this time

Relgart, in 1758, and remained in the Relgart family until 1811. While the Lancaster County Court House was building, Court was held in the Fountain Inn, from 1781 to 1784. The Supreme Court of the State sat at the Inn in 1785. In 1800 a large room in it was occupied by Lodge 43, F. and A. M., as a meeting place, while their hall was being constructed over the city market by Gottlieb Sener, carpenter and joiner. (The Lancaster Intelligencer Centennial Number.)

is now in possession of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and the numerous entries are signed, mostly in German, by many well-known men of Lancaster Borough who furnished John Miller with provisions for the men and the horses of the army. This book was found in the house of a descendant, on the site of which John Miller once lived—the old Zimmerman-Russel house on the east side of North Queen street, between Chestnut and Orange streets, and which was in possession of his descendants for more than one hundred years. (S. M. Sener's "Revolutionary Days" in Papers and Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. VI, No. 1, page 22.)

At the close of the Revolutionary War John Miller became the proprietor and "Mine Host" of the General Wayne Hotel on the west side of North Queen street, between King and Orange streets. This hostelry was evidently named for the then popular hero, "Mad Anthony" Wayne of the Revolution. How long he dispensed hospitality is not known, but in 1785 he became a public officer and served in an official capacity for a period of a quarter of a century.

He was High Sheriff of Lancaster County in the years 1785, 1786, and 1787. (Mombert's History of Lancaster County, page 440.)

He was a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania from Lancaster county in 1789. (Rupp's History of Lancaster County, page 435.)

In the years 1794 and 1795 he served as a member of the State Senate which held its sessions in Philadelphia, then the Capital of Pennsylvania. (Harris' History of Lancaster County, page 395, corrected on page 639.) Nathaniel Ellmaker was a member of the

Senate at the same time, and recently there came under the notice of the writer, Mr. Ellmaker's printed copy of the proceedings of the Senate, which showed that in almost every instance in which a vote was taken the two members from Lancaster County voted alike.

A few years later, in 1799, he served in the capacity of Chief Burgess of Lancaster borough, and in 1805 he was again made burgess. (History of Lodge 43, F. and A. M., by Geo. R. Welchans, M. D.).

In common with the prominent men of his day, our subject was actively interested in a local fire company. The one to which he gave his attention was the "Sun," long time the rival of the "Union." In the "History of the Union Fire Company" by Alfred Sanderson we find this record: 27th of December, 1788, at a meeting of the Union Fire Company, John Miller and Christian App, members of the Sun Fire Company, attended as a deputation from their company respecting the mode to be pursued in procuring another engine for the use of the borough. In confirmation of the purchase of this engine, there is a record in the Auditor's report of £120 paid to John Miller and others, and of £4 10s, to Henry Pinkerton for hauling the machine from Philadelphia.

In accordance with an act of the State Legislature, March 9, 1797, authorizing public lotteries, a number of our enterprising burghers met and appointed a board of commissioners to raise by lottery a sum not to exceed \$20,000 for the paving of the streets of the borough of Lancaster. The following committee, composed of John Hubley, Adam Reigart, Jr., John Miller, Abraham Witmer, Edward Hand, Philip Diffenderffer, Paul Zant-zinger, Matthias Slough, Jacob Krug,

George Musser, John Huber, James Crawford and Jacob Graeff, was appointed, and at a meeting held at the house of Peter Diller on January 26, 1802, John Miller and Abraham Witmer, builder of Witmer's Bridge, were appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency, Thomas McKean, Governor of Pennsylvania, for his approbation. The scheme was approved, the Governor's signature obtained, and the paving accomplished. (F. R. Diefenderffer on "The Paving of East King street by Lottery," in papers and proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol IV, No. 1, page 12).

That John Miller was socially inclined is shown by the fact that he was made a Mason in Lodge 43, F. and A. M., September 29, 1794. He was elected Junior Warden in 1796, and in June, 1797, was elected Worshipful Master. He withdrew from the lodge March 24, 1798. (History of Lodge 43, F. and A. M.), He died in his seventy-first year, survived by his wife, two sons, and four daughters. In his will, made on March 17, 1809, one year before his death, he refers to himself as John Miller, Gunsmith, but whether he was then actively engaged in the manufacture of guns is not known. His estate, which was of considerable extent, was given to his wife and children. He was the owner of four slaves, two of which, "a Negroe wench Phillis and Negroe Boy Richard," were given to his wife, and two others, "a Negroe Boy Michael and Negroe Girl Jul," were to be disposed of as his executors thought proper. The following extract was taken from the Lancaster Journal of Saturday, August 18, 1810: Died in this Borough on Sunday last, aged 71 years, John Miller, Esq. His worth was

acknowledged by all who knew him, and his fellow citizens have given testimony of their friendship by repeatedly electing him Sheriff of the county, and one of its representatives of the Legislature.

In the Moravian Cemetery, on Prince street, the following inscription on a large, flat, white stone attests the burial place of his wife:

Margaret Miller, born Ganter.  
Born Feb. 8, 1743.  
Died March 1, 1819.  
Aged 76 years, 21 days.

The children of John and Margaret Ganter Miller were as follows: I. Susanna, who married on August 30, 1786, Philip Eberman, son of John Eberman; II. Anna Maria, born November 4, 1767, and died May 24, 1845; III. Elizabeth, born December 15, 1769, and who, on March 7, 1799, married first, Michael Weidler, born May 20, 1771, died December 31, 1807, and secondly, John Hambricht, whom she married January 4, 1810; IV. John, born January 5, 1772; V. George, born July 20, 1780; VI. Catharine, born May, 1783, and died March 22, 1817. In October, 1801, she married Henry Hibschan (born October 11, 1774, died May 24, 1859), a son of Major Wendell Hibschan of the Revolutionary War.

Anna Maria, the second daughter of John Miller, married on August 10, 1786, Philip Schaeffer, son of Balthazar Schaeffer (born June, 1716, died December 19, 1781) and Margaret, his wife (born October, 1726, died July 19, 1798.)

Philip Schaeffer was born in Lancaster, October 20, 1766. He was a merchant and manufacturer as may be seen by the following advertisements in the Intelligencer Centennial Number of 1794 to 1894:

June 3, 1795, Philip Schaeffer, at the sign of the Mill-Saw, in Queen Street, North of the Court House, has for sale (next door to where Sheriff Miller used to live) a general assortment of Iron mongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, Brass-ware, Painters-Colours, and Window Glass of all sizes. N. B. Said Schaeffer carries on his Nail Manufactory as usual.

June 24, 1797, Schaeffer and Badecker inform their friends and the public that they have erected a Chocolate Manufactory at the house of Philip Schaeffer (Iron monger) in Queen street, where they carry on the said business in a regular and extensive manner. They flatter themselves that the quality of their Chocolate will not be exceeded by any in the United States, and they offer the same at wholesale and retail.

Whether these alluring advertisements failed to catch the trade of the friends and public or whether a larger city offered greater inducements in the way of business is not known, but a few years later, in 1799, Mr. Schaeffer removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he died of yellow fever on September 18, 1800. According to the records of the First Reformed Church of Lancaster, which church the family attended, a memorial service was held for him in that church in October of the same year. The widow and her family of two sons and three daughters returned to Lancaster, and the second son, Emanuel, then a lad of seven years, became a member of the household of his grandfather, John Miller. The elder son, John, after some years moved to Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. Of the daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret Barbara married, respectively, Adam and Michael Keller, sons of Adam Keller, an ensign in the Revolutionary War. The other daughter, Anna Maria, married John Zimmerman, afterwards Mayor of Lancaster.

---

EMANUEL SCHAEFFER, the youngest son of Philip Schaeffer and Anna Maria Miller Schaeffer,



was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1793. He received a common school education and at the age of fifteen years was apprenticed to learn saddlery, trunk and harness making. After his apprenticeship he worked at his trade as journeyman until he had accumulated about \$100, when he commenced business on his own account in this city. Untiring efforts and strict attention to business brought him the success which he well merited. His manufactory, a three-story brick building, was at one time in the northeast angle of Centre Square, on which site the Western Union Telegraph Office is now located, and which for many years belonged to his grandfather, John Miller. Previous to that the factory was on East Orange street where the Brinkman Hall now stands, and adjoined his own home, all the property from Christian street to North Queen street, and two buildings around the corner on North Queen street belonging to him, as did also the three buildings on the opposite side of Orange street beginning at Christian street.\*\*

In addition to his own business Mr. Schaeffer found time to serve the city. For thirteen years he was President of City Councils and held that office during the mayoralty of John Matthiot in 1832 when the successful effort was made to have the Pennsylvania Railroad pass through our city. (W. U. Hensel in Papers and Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. XI, No. 3, page 102.)

---

\*\*The building at the corner of North Queen and Orange streets was at one time rented from Mr. Schaeffer and occupied by Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the dentist, who afterwards became famous in Paris as court dentist, and who was of assistance to the Empress Eugenie in her flight from Paris during the Franco-Prussian War.

He was a Director of the School Board of Lancaster under the Lancasterian system of 1822, which followed the "Pauper School" system of 1809, and immediately preceded the public school system of 1838. (Intelligencer Centennial number.)

He served as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county for nine years, from September 8, 1842, to the first Monday in December, 1851. His first appointment was made by Governor David R. Porter for five years, at the expiration of which term he was reappointed by Governor Francis R. Shunk on January 25, 1848, and he continued to hold the office until the amended Constitution took effect, by which it was made elective by the people. (Mombert's History of Lancaster County, page 429).

According to an old pamphlet of 1835 he was a trustee of the Lancaster Savings Institution, with Dr. John L. Atlee, John F. Long, Jacob Demuth, John Brown and David Longenecker as his associates. At this time Judge Samuel Dale was President and Christopher Hager, secretary and treasurer. In 1841 he was elected president of the institution, which position he held for many years. When the cashier of the bank misappropriated thousands of dollars of the bank's funds Mr. Schaeffer and the late Thomas Ellmaker, one of the bank's directors (according to a statement made by the latter to the writer) contributed each the sum of \$6,000 from his own private fortune to replace in part the stolen funds. This was before the day of bank examiners, and when the security of the bank was, in a great measure, dependent on the honesty of its clerks.

According to the official returns of the election in Lancaster county Oc-

tober 10, 1848, published in the Lancaster Examiner and Herald, Judge Schaeffer was an unsuccessful candidate on the Democratic (Locofoco) ticket for Congress against Thaddeus Stevens. He, however, defeated Mr. Stevens in this city by a vote of 963 to 862, but was beaten in the county, which was then, as now, largely Republican.

He was elected a trustee of the Lancaster Cemetery Association February 3, 1853, and President of the board of trustees on February 7, 1856. He remained a member of the board until his death, a period of eleven years. His death is recorded in the minutes of the December meeting of 1864.

Like his grandfather, John Miller, he was a Mason, being a member of Lodge 43, F. and A. M. He was an ardent supporter of the temperance cause, a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and his whole life was marked by a close adherence to religious duties. He died November 13, 1864, while attending a church conference at Newburg, Cumberland county, Pa.

Mr. Schaeffer was married three times. His first wife was Mary Metzger, a daughter of Philip and Margaret Brunner Metzger. She was born on February 13, 1794, and died February 1, 1826. She left one son, Edwin Miller Schaeffer. The second wife was Elizabeth Metzger, a sister of his first wife. She was born September 13, 1803, and died November 6, 1858. The children of this marriage were as follows: Mary Elizabeth, who married John Herr; Margaret Louisa, who married Dr. John Levergood; Emanuel Washington, who died unmarried; Emeline Rebecca, who married Henry Brady McNeal.

The third wife of Judge Schaeffer,

whom he married late in life, was a widow, Mrs. Eliza Winebrenner, who died in Wichita, Kan., March, 1890.

It is to be hoped that the writing of this article may induce other members of the Historical Society to record in the pages of its journal the deeds of their Revolutionary ancestors, for, according to Macaulay, people who will take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never accomplish anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants.

## REPORT OF ANNUAL OUTING OF THE SOCIETY.

Two hundred members and friends of the Lancaster County Historical Society attended the outing of the organization on June 26. This is always a delightful annual event for the local historians; but this year the occasion was fraught with unusual significance in that it was held at Windsor Forges, near Churchtown—celebrated for both its past and its present, in that it was years ago the seat of the famous iron-masters of that section and is to-day the beautiful country home of Miss Blanche Nevin, the prominent sculptress, and descendant of theirs, and who is also a member of the society she entertained.

### A Charming Hostess.

Miss Nevin proved a charming hostess and made her guests feel at their ease by her gracious manner and the hospitality which seemed to permeate her home. All through the morning hours the visitors arrived. Many traveled by trolley from Lancaster to Blue Ball, and were there met by auto trucks cushioned comfortably for passengers. Others came by automobile the entire distance from their homes, so that by afternoon more than a score of touring cars were parked about the premises.

### The Receiving Party.

Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, who will entertain the Historical Society at her

( 200 )

home next year; Mrs. L. Heber Smith and Miss Mary G. Smith, of Joanna Furnace, in Chester county, and Mr. and Mrs. William Potts, of Valley Forge, with Mrs. Rutter, of Pine Forge, and Mrs. Brooks, of Birdsboro, all descendants of early iron masters of Pennsylvania, assisted Miss Nevin to receive.

#### Other Guests From Distance.

Other guests from a distance were: Mrs. George W. Longoker, of Pottstown; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wynkoop, of Manasquan, N. J.; Marion G. Bartol, of Springton Manor Farm; Merta H. Potts, of Wyebrooke, Pa.; Mrs. Francis L. Potts, of Bryn Mawr; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Burkholder, of Harrisburg; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker, of McElliotan, Pa.; William Woolver, of Philadelphia; P. F. Masterson, of West Chester; Eli M. Peazoni, of Wyebrooke, Pa.; Alfred E. Brunner, of Middletown, Conn.; W. B. Franklin and Ellen J. Franklin, of Ardmore, Pa.; Elizabeth J. Sellers, of Philadelphia; Betty S. Harrison, of Norristown, and C. Margaret Skottowe and Emily Evelyn Skottowe, both of "The Highlands," Narvon, Pa.

#### A Basket Picnic.

It was a basket picnic and in true picnic fashion the guests partook of lunch 'neath the whispering boughs of the great walnuts and maples which screen the rambling, picturesque, brick and stucco structure, long and narrow, with dormer windows and tiny panes.

Wonderful indeed are both exterior and interior of that Colonial country mansion. It is doubtful if there is another, excepting only Mount Vernon, to compare with it. There a part of it has stood nearly a century and three-

quarters, and the balance since near-Revolutionary times.

#### **The Old Mansion.**

Set in the midst of a spacious lawn facing north, toward charming, old, historic Churchtown, on its high ridge, appears the homestead from the entrance drive. From a wide and deep colonial doorway leads a path flanked on either side by a rearing granite lion supporting an emblazoned shield, the handiwork of the artist owner. Along the older part of the house two doors with old-fashioned fluted column supporting vines whose shelter serves as porticos open as to the north onto a patch which follows the building.

#### **Remarkable Statues.**

In front of the mansion, near its northwest corner, are two remarkable duplicate statues chiseled by Miss Nevin. They are alike in detail. Each is Buddha, the Eastern god. In eternal silence, seated with folded hands and downcast eyes, they hold their station only a few yards apart. One rests upon a foundation, but the other, like the Sphinx, seems half-buried in the soil. Their presence gives to the spot a touch of the charm and mystery of the Orient, in this incarnation of their spirit of the past, typical of this spot of the Occident as well.

#### **Attractive Souvenirs.**

Highly appreciative of the wealth of historic lore about them, as well as the natural charms of the place, the visitors strolled about the lawn or chatted together in groups. Some could be seen admiring and exploring the unusual features of the premises, while others partook of refreshments or quenched their thirst at the strong

spring of sweet water that wells up in a big pipe. Here many filled their souvenir glasses, of dainty pattern, and inscribed "Windsor Forges, 1915," a remembrance from Miss Nevin to each of her guests.

Another attractive souvenir consisted of a handsome picture of the Windsor Forge mansion house as it appears to-day; a fine likeness of the late Hon. W. U. Hensel, and a photograph of an iron gate designed by Mr. Parke E. Edwards, of Lancaster, who graduated recently from the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, and some of whose designs on exhibition on Saturday proved quite interesting, because of their appropriateness to the occasion, as well as because of their merit.

#### **A Woodrow Wilson Bust.**

Indoors there is much to be seen and treasured in memory. Across the wide door-sill one steps back through two centuries. The rarest of hand-carved chairs and cabinets, with other antique furniture, tapestry and ancestral paintings, share place with curios gathered by the owner in her travels through many lands. Even here is found her handiwork, among which is a fine bust of President Woodrow Wilson, whose daughter was betrothed while Miss Nevin's guest at this historic spot.

Just as in those olden days, when house and furniture were up-to-date and luxurious in the view of the elite of Philadelphia society, the cultured and distinguished of that town, as well as men and women of national prominence in Revolutionary, post-Revolutionary and "ante-bellum" times frequented the place, so once again last Saturday, though not for the first time, by far, a score or two of distinguished persons and many



others highly educated and cultured were numbered among the guests of Miss Blanche Nevin at Windsor Forges.

**In Memory of Honored Member.**

Occupying the large, circular, pagoda-like piazza, commanding a view of a pretty vignette of the Conestoga valley, nearing the headwaters of the river, were seated Miss Nevin, with those who helped her receive, the officers of the Historical Society and the orators of the afternoon. President George M. Steinman introduced the speakers. Though informal, the proceedings were marked with dignity throughout, and there was a reverential silence as orator and clergyman made reference to the loss by death during the year of one of the society's most notable members, Hon. W. U. Hensel, who was usually in attendance at and contributed much toward the enjoyment of these annual outings, and in whose memory an arm-chair stood draped in mourning on the piazza, where he had often been an honored guest.

Devotions were conducted by Rev. Dr. Robert McGowan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Lancaster, and addresses were delivered by T. Roberts Appel, Esq., of this city, whose theme was "The Story of Windsor Forge;" Rev. George Israel Browne, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Lancaster, whose subject was "Historical Remembrances," and Mr. Henry W. Shoemaker, a member of Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh's staff, who spoke on "The Wealth of Historic Lore in County and State." Rev. Percy Skottowe, pastor of the Bangor Episcopal Church, of Churchtown, pronounced the benediction.

**Inspiring Songs and Speeches.**

It all seemed like romance on a romantic spot to those whose pleasure it was to be present. Between the special numbers of the programme the welkin rang with "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "My Country 'Tis of Thee," "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Auld Lang Syne," sung by the assemblage. Inspiring, indeed, were both speeches and songs. Pleasant it was to rest and feast on food for mind and soul while birds sang and twittered in the tree-tops and a daring swallow, whose brood was in a nest on the rafters of the porch, darted in and out intermittently and skimmed the air only a few feet above the heads of the audience as it flew back and forth attending to the wants of the fledglings.

**Mr. Appel's Address.**

The address of T. Roberts Appel was a most eloquent and masterful discourse. With pleasing modulation of voice and a thoroughly superb rendition of his paper he held the audience spell-bound at times while he recounted the former glory of Windsor Forges as an industrial centre; the remarkable achievements and virtues of the seven generations of the descendants of David Jenkins, the Welsh emigrant of 1700, and the progenitor of ironmasters, whose lineage through Miss Nevin still holds the proprietorship of the historic spot.

Interesting, indeed, was the recital of that genealogy descending in order up to the present through John Jenkins, pioneer of the family in the Chester-Conestoga valley; Robert Jenkins, student-farmer, ironmaster and statesman; David Jenkins, ironmaster and cultured gentleman; Martha Jenkins Nevin, illustrious wife of

an illustrious husband, Rev. Dr. John Williamson Nevin, President of Franklin and Marshall College, and their distinguished daughter, Miss Blanche Nevin, the gracious hostess of the day, who by word and act showed that she enjoyed the occasion in equal degree with her guests.

Mr. Henry W. Shoemaker, a former member of the American Legation at Berlin, in his address paid a glowing tribute to Hon. W. U. Hensel, his former associate and friend, and dwelt upon the wealth of romantic and historical lore of this section of the State awaiting the inspired pen of an Irving or a Dickens whom he hoped might exist as yet unannounced among the rising generation of to-day.

#### Rev. Browne's Talk.

Rev. George Israel Browne dwelt upon the deep underlying bond between history and religion in an eloquent address on the theme, "Historical Remembrances.

Rev. Browne said that consciousness was the goal of evolution, and the highest consciousness included the race as one whole, and so learned to value the past in the study of history. He was less than half a man who only had interest in the present. Yes, only one-third of a fully-rounded human being. He himself was interested in the past, so he was a member of the Historical Society. He saw the high value of the present, so he was a Christian. He believed in the future, so he was a Socialist. Religion had its roots in the past; it has power in the present; it holds promise of the future.

Fluidity of consciousness is a mark of the American spirit; always to do or vote or believe exactly as our forefathers did is to be in the stagnant

state of death. History is the second of new and original experiments freely drawing inspirations from the lessons of the past and leading towards a more ample future. Openmindedness is a necessity of progress. So by the historical spirit as the motive of advance we learn of God, come to know self, and help the future of the race.

The photographs of the original decorative iron work, designed and executed by Mr. Parke Emerson Edwards, included a very artistic fire screen, which was commented upon by Mr. Christian Brinton, the prominent West Chester art critic, who served as judge in arture at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, as "vibrating with vital interest."

## Minutes of September Meeting.

---

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 3, 1915.

The first regular monthly meeting for the winter of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in its rooms at the A. Herr Smith Library, this evening, and was very interesting throughout. The feature of the occasion was the reading of a paper by Miss Annie Carter and written by Mrs. James D. Landis, of No. 548 North Duke street, on the subject, "A Revolutionary Patriot and His Worthy Grandson." The paper dealt with John Miller, a prominent resident of Lancaster in Colonial and Revolutionary days, and his descendants. It showed much historical research and was well received.

The following persons were elected to membership: Mrs. Mercey Fridy Miller, Mr. Walter A. Miller, Mr. Jacob B. Missemer, Mr. Carl W. Dreyer and Mr. Harry L. Stehman, Jr.

An unusually large number of persons were proposed to membership. These were Mrs. John I. Hartman, Mrs. Elizabeth Hartman Falck and Simon B. Nissley, all of Lancaster; Clarence E. Postlethwaite, of Sewickley, Pa.; Hon. John H. Landis, of Millersville; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Miller, of Lancaster; Miss Margaret Humes, of Jersey Shore, and Sander-son Detwiler, of Columbia.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, presented the following report:

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Catholic Historical Society, records; American Philosophical Society (two numbers); Annals of Iowa; German American Annals (two numbers); Pennsylvania Magazine; Lebanon County Historical Society (Vol. VI,

No. 12); Middlemen in English Business, 1660-1760, from Yale University; "The Marshalls of Berks and Lebanon Counties"; Washington Historical Quarterly; Report of the Board of Directors of the Kansas State Historical Society; Report of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Linden Hall Echo; International Conciliation; Bulletin of the New York Public Library (four numbers); Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library (three numbers); Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh (two numbers).

Bound Volumes—History of the Church of the Brethren of Eastern Pennsylvania, 1708-1915 (by purchase); Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. X, from the Illinois State Historical Library; Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings; Pennsylvania at Gettysburg three volumes (revised edition); Report of the Pennsylvania State College for 1911-12; Report of the Pennsylvania State College for 1912-13; Report of the Department of Forestry, 1912-13; Report of the Department of Fisheries, 1913-14; Report of the State Treasurer; Report of the Public Service Commission, 1913-14; Report of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry; Topographic and Geologic Survey of Pennsylvania, report No. 7 and maps—all from the State Library.

Special Donations—Resources and Industries of the City of Lancaster, 1887, from F. R. Diffenderffer; Notions of the Americans, series of letters published in 1828; collection of simplified spelling literature; several old newspapers, from Dr. R. K. Buehrle; complete file of "The Morning News," from Horace E. Kennedy; complete set of the Washington Historical Quarterly; notice of the Democratic mass

meeting held at Lancaster, October 8, 1856, from Hiram Steinmetz; programme of the Fifth Annual Landis Family Reunion, held at Conestoga Park, Lancaster, August 21, 1915, from Mr. D. B. Landis.

The committee appointed to prepare for the erection of a marker and holding exercises to mark the beginning of the Courts of Justice in Lancaster County, presented the following report:

To the President and the Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society:

The undersigned, committee being appointed by your Honorable body, to take up the subject of erecting a suitable marker and holding proper exercises, to commemorate the beginning of the Courts of Justice, in Lancaster County, which were first held at Postlethwaites, in Conestoga Township, in the year 1729, beg to report:—

1. That they met at the office of the Chairman, on the 16th day of June, 1915, to discuss the feasibility of holding such exercises and of erecting such a marker during the coming Autumn; and communicated with a large number of persons in the Townships of Conestoga, Pequea, Martic and Manor, upon the subject, by which means they learned that a great deal of enthusiasm for the holding of such event was felt in all sections. The newspapers also made public mention of the project, and from all sections of the County came a hearty approval. The owner of the premises, Mr. George Fehl, also gladly welcomes the project. The Judges of our Courts, the Magistrates and the County Government in general, favor it.

2. Your committee, after the first meeting, decided to hold another meeting at the residence of George Fehl

where they met a large number of citizens from the surrounding neighborhood, on the 3d day of July, 1915. At this meeting the committee created from its own membership, and from a large number of added persons, the following sub-committees:—on programme, on boulder, on arrangements for the meeting, on descendants of the original settlers, etc. These sub-committees consist of from ten to twenty members each, and all of them have been more or less actively engaged upon the duties assigned to them.

3. Various sub-committees, among other things, have been deliberating upon a suitable citizen of Conestoga Township, as Chairman of the meeting—and another citizen of the same Township, to deliver one of the address, namely:—an address on the general historical development of that community from the time of the pioneers—have been making experiments on trappe rock and limestone boulders, in the community—have been interesting the owners of collections of Indian relics to exhibit them—have been taking steps to engage the home Township Cornet Band to furnish music—have been arranging to secure boards and materials for speakers' stand and seats for women—have been providing for the care of automobiles and carriages, etc.—have been looking for arrangements for a vender of lunch, etc.—have been arranging for the reception of visitors—have been communicating with persons of note, at home and in foreign sections, who descended from ancient Conestoga, so as to send them invitations—have been taking up the matter of invitations generally—have been seeking material for a proper programme, both literary and musical—and have been attending to the details of the proposed event in general.



These committees have been in correspondence with their Chairmen and have met at different times. The Chairmen of the sub-committees are as follows:—Programme Committee, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and Dr. F. R. Diffenderffer—on boulder, D. F. Magee, Esq.—on descendants of the pioneers, A. K. Hostetter—on meeting and arrangements, M. C. Eshleman and Harry Fehl.

4. Subsequently, the committee on boulder, together with others, made a trip and investigated the stones of the community, and finally came to the conclusion, that the most available boulder would be a limestone, taken from the quarries of Abraham Dambach about one-quarter of a mile distant from the Fehl premises. After this was decided upon, Mr. Dambach and Mr. Edward Ruth met several of the citizens, and blasted out a number of large stones, ranging from five to fifteen tons in size, ready for the committee's inspection and selection, so that one of the rocks may be decided upon and be dressed somewhat into shape preparatory to conveying the same to the site of old Postlethwaite, and erecting it there. This will be attended to as soon as the Society acts upon this report.

5. Your committee reports that a very good encouragement is given by the entire neighborhood, towards the holding of the event, and the desire for the same is universal. The President Judge has given his consent to give the leading paper or address for the occasion; and other materials for the one-half day programme, are already in advanced preparedness. Your committee received suggestions from the citizens who met them upon the date for holding the proposed event, and they believe that either Friday, October 1st, or Friday, October 8th, 1915.

would be the most suitable. Your committee have had in mind fixing a day that would not conflict with the County Fair, nor with the holding of Courts, nor with the extremely busy times of the farmers. Since the Fair will continue until Saturday, October 2d, it is thought, our option is narrowed down to Friday, October 8th, in the afternoon, as the proper time for the event.

A great deal of material, connected with primitive days in and around "Old Conestoga" and the adjoining neighborhood, on all sides, has been brought to light, and very interesting exercises celebrating the beginnings of the Courts of Justice, and the initial operations of our county's government, immediately after its severance from Chester county, can undoubtedly be had with favorable weather. A citizen immediately adjoining Postlethwaite, has offered his large barn for the exercises, in case the weather be inclement.

6. Your committee, therefore, report in favor of the holding of such celebration, at George Fehl's residence in Conestoga, and the unveiling of a suitable boulder, beginning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, October 8th, 1915; and beg that they be given power and authority to proceed to conduct the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN,  
D. F. MAGEE,  
A. K. HOSTETTER,  
F. R. DIFFENDERFFER,  
Committee.

The report was accepted with thanks and the committee continued.  
Adjourned.











## PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1915.

---

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

---

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE HAVING CHARGE OF  
THE MARKING OF THE SITE OF THE POSTLE-  
THWAITE TAVERN WHERE THE FIRST COURTS  
OF JUSTICE IN LANCASTER COUNTY WERE HELD  
MINUTES OF OCTOBER MEETING

---

VOL. XIX. NO. 8.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

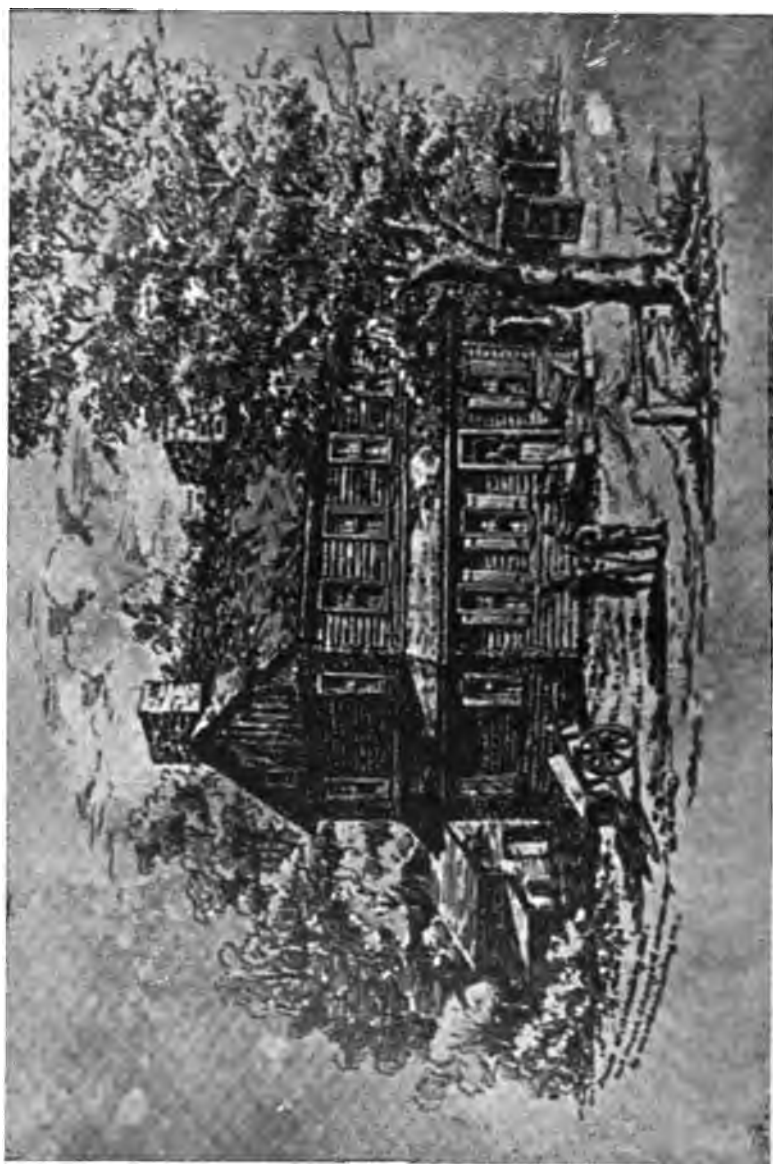
1915.











POSTLETHWAITE'S TAVERN IN EARLY TIMES.

PAPERS READ  
BEFORE THE  
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1915.

---

*"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."*

---

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE HAVING CHARGE OF  
THE MARKING OF THE SITE OF THE POSTLE-  
THWAITE TAVERN WHERE THE FIRST COURTS  
OF JUSTICE IN LANCASTER COUNTY WERE HELD  
MINUTES OF OCTOBER MEETING

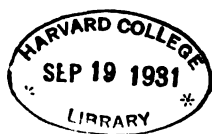
---

VOL. XIX. NO. 8.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

---

LANCASTER, PA  
1915



<b>Report of the Committee having Charge of the Marking of the Site of the Postlethwaite Tavern where the First Courts of Justice in Lancaster County were Held - - -</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>Minutes of October Meeting - - - - -</b>	<b>302</b>



## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Having in Charge the Marking of the  
Site of the Postlethwaite Tavern  
Where the First Courts of  
Justice in Lancaster  
County Were  
Held

To the President and Members of  
the Lancaster County Historical' So-  
ciety:

Your committee, appointed to com-  
memorate, in a suitable manner, the  
holding of our County's first Courts, at  
Postlethwaite's, in Conestoga Town-  
ship, in 1729, respectfully report:

That pursuant to their appointment  
and to the duty committed to them,  
they met and organized and held sev-  
eral meetings and augmented their  
numbers by the addition of citizens of  
Conestoga and adjacent townships;  
and created from the total number  
several sub-committees. They met at  
the place, where the Courts were an-  
ciently held, and arranged with Mr.  
Geo. Fehl, owner, to hold a meeting,  
October 8th, 1915, to commemorate the  
event for which task they were ap-  
pointed.

The sub-committees were:

Committee on Descendants of Pion-  
eers—A. K. Hostetter, chair-  
man; Harry S. Stehman, John  
Warfel, John Urban, Amos N.  
Landis, Walter Hess, Henry H. Hess,  
A. S. Bender, Jacob Hoak, Daniel  
Herr, George Fehl, H. G. Rush, D. H.  
Landis, John Shank, Daniel Witmer,  
A. R. Caldwell.



Programme Committee—F. R. Diefenderffer, chairman; George Murray, Andrew Zercher, Abram Harnish, Charles Warfel, J. W. Gardner, John Burkhart, James W. Morison, H. Justin Roddy, of Millersville; Ross Weaver, Darius Eckman.

Boulder and Tablet Committee—D. F. Magee, chairman; Harry Hoak, A. S. Dombach, Edward Ruth, Noah Shuman, Henry Herr, Jacob Hess, Harry Miller, Albert Kauffman, Christ. Thomas and Al. Stehman.

Committee on preparation for meeting—Harry Fehl, chairman; M. C. Eshleman, joint chairman; Alvin Murray, John McAllister, David M. Landis, Daniel Shank, Harry Stauffer, Maris H. Groff, Harry Warfel, B. Frank Markley, Jacob Erisman, Henry Clark, Daniel Forry, Eli Herr, Eli Kendig, John Kendig, Tobias Stehman, H. B. Kready, Elam Herr and Benjamin Bender.

Your committee at an early date began searching for a suitable boulder to erect at the home of Mr. Fehl (now the owner of Postlethwaite's, about half mile east of Rock Hill, where the early Courts were held) and found that the most practical thing was to have a big rock blasted out of Mr. A. S. Dombach's quarry, at Rock Hill. Together with five or six faithful citizens of Conestoga township, near Rock Hill, and with the aid of Mr. Dombach and men furnished by Mr. Ed. Ruth, they spent one day blasting out the rock—one day in "squibbing" it into shape—one day in dressing a flat face upon it—and one day in hauling and erecting it.

The boulder consists of a seven-ton limestone rock, and is set on a concrete foundation four feet deep. It stands nearly seven feet high, is about five feet wide and two feet to two and one-half feet thick. All parties gave their services free.

Your committee secured a bronze plate from the Monumental Bronze Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., inscribed as will hereafter appear. The proper sub-committee attended to securing seats, erecting a platform and preparing for the meeting. And the sub-committee on programme provided and carried out the following exercises:

#### The Programme.

Music, Conestoga Cornet Band; unveiling of boulder, Harriet May and Grace Martha Shuman, twin grandchildren of George Fehl; presentation of boulder and tablet, D. F. Magee, Esq.; acceptance, Harry Fehl; president's remarks, Henry S. Stehman; paper, "Postlethwaite's and Our First Courts," Hon. Charles I. Landis, president Judge of Courts; music, "America," by school children and audience, accompanied by the band; address, "German-Swiss Influence in Lower Conestoga Valley," Mr. A. S. Benedict; music, by the band; paper, "English and Scotch-Irish Pioneers of Old Conestoga and Their Descendants," Mr. A. K. Hostetter; address, "Old Conestoga Neighbors, 1715-1729," H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Music, "How Firm a Foundation," audience, accompanied by the band; address, "Postlethwaite Family After 1750," Mr. C. E. Postlethwaite; benediction, Rev. Thomas Roberts, pastor of the Methodist Church.

#### The Unveiling.

Thursday night it rained and Friday morning was cloudy; but by 9:30 the sun began to appear and by 11 o'clock the weather was bright, clear and cool. The afternoon was all one could wish. The audience began arriving from all directions about 12:30 o'clock, in autos, carriages, in jitneys and auto-trucks from trolley stations, etc., and by 1:30 p. m. about 1,500 per-

sons were present, including Conestoga township and Millersville Model School pupils. Led by the band, the children, gaily decked with flags, marched by and countermarched, before the boulder and the unveiling took place, as the first feature of the programme.

The Shuman twins, little tots of two years, by silken ribbons, separated the flags which covered the rock, and the inscribed boulder stood forth with the flags fallen at its base, in massive grace, fair proportion and artistic finish.

**Presentation Address.**

Then followed the presentation by D. F. Magee, Esq., as follows:

It is with pride and pleasure I open the ceremonies to-day, and on behalf of the Lancaster County Historical Society present to this community and to this county the handsome monument here erected to commemorate the momentous event that happened here one hundred and eighty-six years ago.

This boulder, hewn from the rocks upon which these hills and slopes have grown in the ages long past, and this plate of bronze that can never rust or decay shall remain here to tell the story to the generations now unborn that here in the great Commonwealth, I may well say, of Lancaster her rugged and heroic pioneers by act and deed declared that within her borders law and order should prevail, even justice should be done, life and property rights be protected and made secure and safe.

By this act and at this spot thus were laid the very foundations of order, justice, government and liberty.

From that day to this all these essentials to life, liberty and the enjoyment of happiness have ever been maintained in our grand old county,

and with an even hand justice administered to all the inhabitants thereof.

It is a grand lesson for you children to learn, it was a notable deed the remembrance of which you people should ever cherish.

And now I present this monument to all of the peoples of Lancaster county and especially to the citizens of Conestoga township, and through you, Harry Fehl, to the family of George Fehl, we deliver its care and protection, and to his descendants and to all future possessors of the Postlethwaite farm we deliver it in charge.

And, in conclusion, I say to you little children, Harriet May and Grace Martha Shuman, draw aside the veil and uncover to all the people that they may see tribute and monument to the worth of their sires which the Historical Society presents.

#### **The Acceptance.**

The marker was accepted by Harry Fehl, son of the owner of the premises, in doing which he promised, in the name of the family and generations, present and future, to take patriotic care of the same. He thanked the Society and the citizens for the enterprise of marking the spot where the county's first activities began, and said it was an honor to all concerned and attested the loyalty of our people to their home county and to its traditions.

This done, the entire assemblage, led by the band the parade of the school children, marched to the Fehl orchard, where President Henry S. Stehman took charge of the meeting.

#### **Assemblage Convenes in Orchard.**

On assuming the gavel and calling the meeting to order, he spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: In accepting

the exalted position, tendered me to-day, I wish to say that I should consider myself neither fair nor just if I were to regard this merely as a personal honor, however freely it may have been bestowed. I believe that it was given me as an acknowledgment of a fitting gift bestowed, out of respect to one of the oldest families of this district, where the events of long ago took place; and I accept it in that spirit. Having thus placed the honor where in my judgment it rightly belongs, I ask you to pardon me when, in returning thanks, I bespeak the gratitude in full measure not only on behalf of the ancient family favored, but also on behalf of the whole of our historic and beloved balliwick, the township of Conestoga.

**Judge Landis' Address.**

The president then introduced Hon. Charles I. Landis, President Judge of the Courts of Lancaster County, who delivered an exhaustive paper on "Postlethwaite's and Our First Courts"; as follows:

**Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:**

The positive location of historical places, and the narration of the public events which have arisen in and around them, should always excite our interest, and their value cannot be overestimated by us. A full description of whatever pertains to our local history fixes it in permanent form for future reference, and thereby preserves facts likely to be soon forgotten, for the generations yet to come. The members of the Lancaster County Historical Society merit commendation for the valuable work which they have accomplished in this direction, and now the good people of this vicinity, who have co-operated and aided in this celebration, are entitled, for their efforts, to a full share

of praise. Considering that it is upon this spot that the legal history of the county had its birth, and that in the house within your sight the Courts likely first undertook to administer justice, is it not fitting that the place be marked by a stone which will stand with the everlasting hills, upon which is placed, in tablet form, the record of this important happening?

By Section 11, of Article 1, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, it is declared that "all Courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, persons or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay." In the history of the world, no matter whether a monarchical or democratic form of government has been supreme, the preservation of liberty and property has ever been vested in the legal tribunals. The legislative branch of the government may pass laws, but none of those laws executes themselves. It is the Courts who are brought in to render legislative enactments effective, and the Constitution itself must be interpreted by judicial power. The Courts are, therefore, the sheet anchor of the people's rights. Men may at times scoff and criticise; they may deride and censure the occupants of judicial places, but they can never escape the authority which has imposed in the Judges the power to supervise and control everything they hold dear, even to life itself. It is true that, occasionally, Judges have abused their functions, and have cruelly and unjustly administered the law. Rarely, however, have such instances arisen. The history of our own and every other county is marked by upright lawgivers, who, like beacons on the shore, have given notice of the rocks

and shallows which lie along the way. The establishment of the Courts in this county was, therefore, the most significant event which has occurred within its history.

At the time of which we speak the Judges were not necessarily lawyers, that is, men learned in the law. Everything done by them was, however, conducted according to the well-known forms of the common law, as brought to the Province from England. A competent number of justices were nominated and authorized in each county by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, and any three of them were empowered to act. Under the Act of May 10, 1729, which was entitled, "An Act for erecting the upper parts of the Province of Pennsylvania lying towards Susquehanna, Conestogoe, Donegal, etc, into a county," it was provided "That all and singular the lands within the province of Pennsylvania lying to the northward of Octorara creek and to the westward of a line of marked trees running from the north branch of the said Octorara creek northeasterly to the river Schuylkill, be erected into a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county, named and from henceforth to be called Lancaster county; and the said Octorara creek the line of marked trees and the river Schuylkill aforesaid shall be (the) boundary line or division between the said county and the counties of Chester and Philadelphia." By the second section of the Act it was declared that "the said county of Lancaster shall have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties, privileges and immunities whatsoever which any other county within the province of Pennsylvania doth, may or ought to enjoy

by any charter of privileges or the laws of this province or by any other ways or means whatsoever, excepting only in the number of representatives to serve in the general assembly." And by the fifth section it was further enacted, "That the several courts of general quarter sessions of the peace and goal delivery and the courts of common pleas for the said county of Lancaster shall be holden and kept on the first Tuesday in the months of February, May, August and November in every year at some proper place within the said county until a convenient Court House shall be built, and when the same is built and erected in the county aforesaid the said several courts shall then be holden and kept at the said Court House on the days before mentioned." Caleb Pearce, John Wright, Thomas Edwards and James Mitchell, or any three of them, were authorized to purchase a piece of land, to be approved by the Governor, in trust and for the use of the said county, and thereon to erect and build, or cause to be erected and built, a Court House and prison sufficient to accommodate the public service of the said county. For defraying the charges of purchasing the land and building and erecting the Court House and prison, the Commissioners and assessors of the said county, or a majority of them, were required to assess and levy so much money as the trustees, or any three of them, should judge necessary; provided, however, that the sum so raised should not exceed three hundred pounds, current money of the province. By a subsequent Act, passed February 6, 1731, the Commissioners and assessors were authorized to raise an additional sum of £300, in the same manner, for the same purposes.



It must not, however, be understood that the building and spot which we are now marking was the one to which this money was applied. While it is said in Rupp's History of Lancaster county that a temporary Court House of logs was erected at Postlethwaite's, it would appear more likely that the tavern was so changed as to make it convenient for the purpose of holding the Courts, and this conclusion has, I think, been generally adopted. I find in the minute book of the Commissioners of Lancaster county, under date of February 4, 1729, the following entry: "Ordered that John Postlethwaite be allowed the sum of £11, 19s, 10 d, being for his attendance and provisions on the Commissioners appointed by Governor and Council for the running the division line between the County of Chester and County aforesaid, £11 19s. 10d. And likewise the sum of £7 to be paid him out of the next assessment, being the full allowance for building a Court House for the county service until such time as another shall be built by the Commissioners appointed for that use, £7." The sum thus appropriated would appear to be inadequate, even in that day, to cover the cost of a building suitable for this purpose."

John Postlethwaite was an Englishman by birth. He settled in Chester county, Pa., some time between 1709 and 1713. It is said that he was the son of George Postlethwaite, of Millom, Cumberland county, England. He kept an ordinary near the Conestoga on the Great Road which led from Philadelphia through the Gap to the Indian town in the Manor. In 1718 Conestoga township was laid off, embracing all that part of what is now Lancaster county between Octo-

raro creek and the main branch of the Conestoga. Postlethwaite must have come to Conestoga after that date, because his name does not appear in the list of taxables of that township for the year 1718. His name, however, does appear in the lists for the years 1724, 1725 and 1726. In August, 1727, his name appears in the list of licenses granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Chester county, and on June 20, 1728, he gave his bond, with Andrew Cornish and Michael Michaelson, in the sum of £20 each. Our records show that he was licensed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county from 1729 to 1736, inclusive. In those early days it was not the custom to present a formal petition every year, but those who previously obtained licenses gave their names to the Clerk for a renewal, and, if there were no complaints, the licenses were continued, as of course. The bonds were probably renewed. That he was an intelligent and influential settler is evident, because he was chosen as the first Treasurer of the county, and in 1746 he was one of the Justices. The newly-appointed magistrates, when a meeting was called to determine the names and boundaries of the townships, met at Postlethwaite's, and their report, which was presented to the Justices at that same place, on August 5, 1729, was confirmed. Postlethwaite was, in 1739, an Indian trader, as he received a license for that year. He was one of the commissioners that ran the preliminary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania in May, 1739, and he was one of the Overseers of the Poor in 1843. He was a member of the Grand Jury of the county in 1733, 1737 and 1746. He was also a member of St. James' Episcopal Church, at Lancaster, and

one of its first wardens. He must have died sometime between 1748 and 1750, for it is recited in a deed from Benjamin Price, goldsmith, and Susanna, his wife, to Joseph Pugh, dated April 16, 1752, that a certain tripartite indenture had been made on the seventh day of December, 1750, between William Postlethwaite, eldest son and heir-at-law of John Postlethwaite, deceased; John Miller and Benjamin Price, and also that John Postlethwaite, in and by his last will and testament, bearing date the 22d day of February, 1748-49, gave and devised, inter alia, to his son, William Postlethwaite a tract of land on the Conestoga creek, containing 120 acres. I have not been able to learn where he was buried. There was an old graveyard on the original tract, not far from the Postlethwaite house, but all the tombstones have long since disappeared, and there is no means now of proving whether or not his remains lie buried there. Seeing the importance of obtaining the county seat, he invited the magistrates and some of the prominent settlers to meet at his ordinary, to consider the subject, and he there provided the temporary quarters in which to hold the Courts. His tavern was widely known in that day, and, as it was very near the center of population of the county, it was regarded by many, on that account, as being the most eligible location for the seat of justice. Other places were also urged. Among these was Wright's Ferry. So confident was Robert Barber, the first Sheriff of the county, who resided at that place, that it would be selected, that he had a strong wooden building put up near his residence, which was intended for a county jail. The minute book of

the commissioners (No 1) shows that on February 4, 1729-30, it was "ordered that Robert Barber be allowed the sum of £5, by order of Court, for building a prison for the aforesaid county service, with a further allowance out of the next assessment as the commissioners and assessors shall see meet; the Treasurer to pay the same." Again in 1730, it was "ordered that Robert Barber be allowed the sum of £3 toward the building of the new jail at his house." There was also a place called Gibson's tavern which was advocated, and which ultimately succeeded in carrying off the prize. This place was where the town of Lancaster was soon after laid out.

The Court met for the first time in the county on the first Tuesday in August (August 5), 1729. George II. was then king, for George I. died in 1727, while on a journey to Hanover. No. 1 docket of the Court of Common Pleas opens as follows: "At a Court of Common Pleas held at John Postlethwaite's In Conestogoe the first Tuesday in August in the Third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George King of Great Britain France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c 1729." The Justices who sat were John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Read, and Samuel Jones. John Wright presided. The first suit brought was by John Brubaker, plaintiff, against John Jones, defendant, and judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff for £10. The records show that suit No. 5 was won by John Taylor against Chicsconicon, who was likely an Indian. The Court sat at Postlethwaite's during August and November terms, 1729, and February, May and August terms, 1730. To August term, 1729, eleven cases were brought;

to November term, 1729, thirteen cases; to February term, 1730, seven cases; to May term, 1730, eighteen cases, and to August term, 1730, fifteen cases. At the November term, 1729, the Justices who sat were John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Thomas Edwards, Andrew Cornish and Andrew Galbraith; at the February term, 1730, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Samuel Jones, Caleb Pearce and Andrew Galbraith; at the May term, 1730, John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Thomas Edwards, Thomas Read, Andrew Galbraith, Samuel Jones and Caleb Pearce, and at the August term, 1730, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Caleb Pearce, Andrew Galbraith and Samuel Jones. Whenever John Wright was present he presided, and at the terms in which he was absent, Tobias Hendricks presided. I suppose that they occupied the presidency of the Court according to the seniority of their commissions. At the February term, 1730, John Postlethwaite entered an action of attachment against John Phipps, and, under it, a horse belonging to the defendant was sold by the Sheriff, and the money arising from the sale was ordered to be produced by him at the next Court. At the May term, 1730, Postlethwaite brought an action against Newcomat and at the August term judgment was entered against the defendant. There appears to May term, 1732, an action brought by Postlethwaite, as assignee of Christian Mayer, against Walter Thedford, and another action, as assignee of Peter Chartier, against James Smith. He was also the plaintiff in an action against George Knasley, to August term, 1732. On the docket to November term, 1729, there appears a case of Isaac Miranda against John Lawrence, and to August term, 1730, a case of James Lo-

gan against James Letort. In the latter suit Letort appeared in open Court and signed the docket, confessing judgment in favor of the plaintiff for £484 18s 6d, with costs. Isaac Miranda was an Indian trader. He settled on Conoy creek in 1715. He died in 1732. His daughter, Mary, is said to have married Governor James Hamilton, the founder of Lancaster, but the weight of the testimony is, I think, contrary to this contention. Isaac Miranda in his will, dated June 20, 1732, left Hamilton a large tract of land, if he married his daughter, but I have found no proof that the Governor accepted the proposition, and that the marriage actually took place. On the contrary when Hamilton died his estate went to collateral relatives. James Logan was evidently the well-known Secretary of the Province, and he resided in the city of Philadelphia up to the time of his death. His life has been written by others, and it is unnecessary to go into any detail concerning it. James Letort was the son of Captain Jacques LeTort and his wife, Annie LeTort. Captain LeTort and his wife were Huguenot refugees, who came to Pennsylvania from London in 1686. In March, 1704, Madame LeTort lived at Conestoga. James Letort was an Indian trader, and in 1728 he lived at Chenastry, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, not far above Shamokin. He, either before this time or afterwards, settled at Letort Springs, Cumberland county, and built there a trading post, which afterwards became the site of Carlisle. He was one of the earliest, if not the first, of the Shamokin traders that followed the Delaware Indians westward of the Alleghenies.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions, held on the first Tuesday in August, 1729, the township lines of the seven-

teen townships in the county, as "agreed upon by the magistrates and inhabitants" of the county on June 9, 1729, were confirmed, and constables were duly appointed for each one of them. The first case that was tried in that Court was *Duus Rex* (George II) vs. *Morris Canady*. The defendant was indicted for having stolen £14 7s, the goods of one Daniel Cookson. He was found guilty by a jury, and he was sentenced to pay "the said sum of £14 7s, and the costs of prosecution, together with £2 18s allowed to Daniel Cookson for loss of time, charges and disbursements in apprehending and prosecuting the thief." He was also sentenced to be publicly whipped on his bare back with twenty-one stripes well laid on. The latter punishment might prove now a more effective remedy against crime than some of the methods for the uplifting of criminals advocated by Reformers in these so-called enlightened days.

In 1729 there were but three lawyers at the Lancaster bar, Joseph Growden, Ralph Asketon and John Emerson. In 1731 Edward Harris and John Moland were admitted, and in 1732, Francis Sherrard. The names of these gentlemen appear in the record of the litigation of that period.

I have not more fully referred to the cases brought while the court sat at Postlethwaite's, because, at least so far as the civil calendar is concerned, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., has, with considerable fulness, placed them on the records of this Society, and the repetition of what he has written would serve no useful purpose.

It is said that an Indian wigwam first occupied the site where the Postlethwaite tavern was built. In the minutes of a meeting of the Com-

missioners of Property, dated August 4, 1715 (O. S.), an entry appears: "Warrants were signed at several times to Robert Hodgson and James Hendricks" for "2 warrants for 3,500 acres at Conestoga at £10 per ct." In Patent Book S, volume 6, page 225, in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg, it is recited that there was surveyed and laid out to James Hendricks by virtue of a warrant dated December 17, 1714 (O. S.), a tract of land on the east side of the Conestoga creek, containing 1,100 acres. This survey was never returned to the office. In the Patent Book it appears that James Hendricks, by deed, dated January 22, 1727, sold to John Postlethwaite and Tobias Hendricks 300 acres, and that shortly afterwards John Postlethwaite and Tobias Hendricks divided this land, of which division John Postlethwaite, in two tracts, received 170 acres. There is a deed upon the records of this county, dated November 13, 1738, from Tobias Hendricks to John Postlethwaite, wherein, in consideration of £200, Hendricks conveyed to Postlethwaite 130 acres, "beginning at the elm tree by Conestoga, at a corner of the said John Postlethwaite's land." It seems that this is the tract of land upon which the ordinary and Court House were located, and it may be that, while the sale took place at an earlier period, the deed was not then executed and delivered. With the other land belonging to Postlethwaite we are not at this time so much concerned. The name of Postlethwaite's wife was Mary. I cannot find out her maiden name. They had six children, viz: William, John, Susanna, wife of Benjamin Price, Samuel, Edmund and Richard. It is said that he bequeathed



his estate to his children, but, if he did, the will was not recorded in the office of our Register of Wills. If the will is upon record, which I doubt, it must have been proven somewhere else than in Lancaster county. He owned five tracts of land in Conestoga township, aggregating about 500 acres. By virtue of the Act of February 6, 1730-31, or some other act extending its provisions, he borrowed, on October 15, 1742, from the Trustees of the General Loan Office of Pennsylvania, on this land, the sum of £247, and he gave a mortgage upon the property to secure the payment of the money thus obtained. When the debt became due the payments were not met according to the stipulations of the mortgage, and the loan commissioners thereupon, after his death, foreclosed the mortgage and sold the land to Joseph Pugh. They executed a deed to Pugh for the same, bearing date June 10, 1756. At the time of making the sale the loan Commissioners made it a part of the conditions of their sale that whoever should purchase the mortgaged lands should execute deeds in fee simple to the children of John Postlethwaite, for their respective shares as bequeathed to them by the will of their father, John Postlethwaite, and, while Pugh did not make deeds direct, in strict accordance with this agreement, the children either transferred to him their rights, or the sales which he subsequently made were confirmed by them. Thus, on October 28, 1761, John, Samuel and Edmund Postlethwaite, three of his sons, gave a release and quit-claim deed to Tobias Stehman for 197 acres of land which were included in the original holding of John Postlethwaite. And on October 28, 1761, a like release and quit-claim deed was

made to Joseph Pugh for 168 acres of land which Pugh had sold to Bear, and which was likewise included therein. This latter release and quit-claim deed was executed by John and Samuel Postlethwaite. Mrs. Susanna Price and her husband, though named in these deeds, did not sign them, but her interest was evidently conveyed in some other way. All the proceedings in regard to the sale of the land were amicable between Joseph Pugh and the Postlethwaite children. He was their step-father, for a few years after Postlethwaite died he married the widow. The records of St. James' Episcopal Church show that on February 1, 1753, pew No. 13 was assigned to Mary Pugh, in the right of her former husband, John Postlethwaite. On December 4, 1753, the Orphans' Court of this county appointed Joseph Pugh as guardian of John and Samuel Postlethwaite, and, at the same time, on his petition, appointed James Wright, one of the loan commissioners, guardian of Edmund and Richard Postlethwaite. On September 7, 1756, when Edmund arrived at the age of fourteen years, he also selected Joseph Pugh as his guardian, and the appointment was made. I can find no accounts of these guardianships, nor are there any releases from the heirs to the guardians on record. Pugh was Sheriff of Lancaster county from 1755 to 1757, and some time between 1760 and July 5, 1770, he moved to Frederick county, Va. A deed made by him on the latter date makes no mention of his wife. The records of baptism of St. James Church from 1757 to 1783 have unfortunately disappeared, and the early records of the interments, if there ever were any, cannot be found. It is well-known that there were many persons

buried in St. James Graveyard whose graves are unmarked.

William Postlethwaite, who is mentioned as the eldest son, lived, at least for a while, in Lancaster city. He was a member of St. James' Episcopal Church. He was of age in 1750, for he was then, as has been stated, a party to a tripartite deed between himself, John Miller and Benjamin Price. On December 7, 1750, his brother-in-law, Benjamin Price, and his sister, Susanna Price, conveyed to him a house and lot of ground located on the north side of East King street, in the borough of Lancaster, near Centre Square, and also two small pieces of land in the rear. This property he, with his wife, Hannah, conveyed on August 14, 1751, to James Murphy. I have not been able to find out the surname of his wife. He then disappears, and where he went to I cannot ascertain.

John Postlethwaite, the son of John Postlethwaite, was born in 1737. He first married Hannah Wright, and afterward Susannah Irwin. He served in the Revolutionary War as a private. He was for a number of years a warden of St. James' Episcopal Church in Lancaster, and was also a charter member of the Juliana Library. He finally removed to Mifflin county, and settled in Long Hollow, Wayne township. Tradition says that he purchased his homestead for a horse and \$10. He died and was buried there on October 6, 1802.

Samuel Postlethwaite was born in 1738. On October 11, 1760, he married Matilda Rose, a daughter of Joseph Rose, barrister, who emigrated from Ireland. He was then a captain in the provincial militia. He subsequently served in the war of the Revolution, wherein he reached

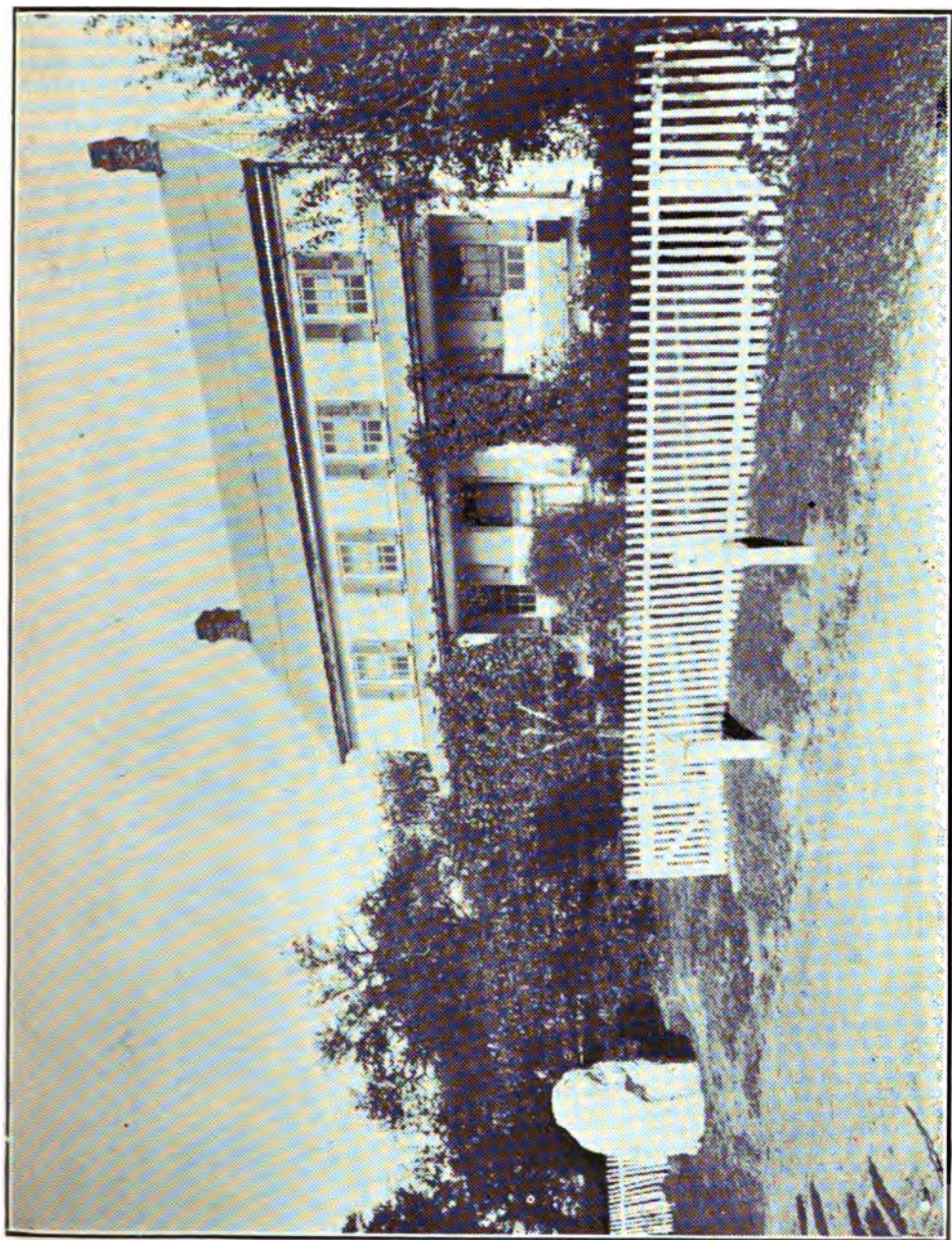
the rank of Colonel. He moved to Cumberland county about 1781, and he was chosen Sheriff of that county on October 2, 1783. He was the first commander of the Carlisle Barracks. He, too, was a charter member of the Juliana Library. He died on August 24, 1810.

I cannot find any mention of either Edmund or Richard, except in the guardianship proceedings referred to above.

On April 26, 1762, Tobias Stehman deeded 73 acres, and on April 2, 1771, he deeded 22 acres and 102 perches, both included in his purchases from Pugh and the Postlethwaite's, to Andrew (Feal) Fehl. On August 8, 1792, Andrew Fehl and wife made a deed for the 73 acres tract to Jacob Fehl, his son. On December 24, 1805, the same tract, which was then described as 82 acres, 2 quarters and 29 perches, was sold by William White, High Sheriff of Lancaster county, as the property of Jacob Fehl, to John Good. John Good and wife signed a transfer for this same land on the back of the last mentioned deed to Daniel Good, but though this transfer was recorded, it was never delivered, and, therefore, Daniel Good and his wife and John Good and his wife subsequently, on March 24, 1838, granted and conveyed the said tract to Jacob Fehl, the son of the Jacob Fehl above mentioned. The latter in turn, with his wife, on April 1, 1876, conveyed this land to his son, George J. Fehl, who is its present possessor, and in whose ownership it has been now for almost forty years. As all of you know, you are now standing upon that land.

At a council held at Philadelphia, on February 19, 1730, the Honorable Patrick Gordon, Lieutenant-Governor, "acquainted the board that whereas

by the law for erecting Lancaster county John Wright, Caleb Pearce, Thomas Edwards and James Mitchell, or any three of them, are empowered to purchase, for the use of the said county, a convenient piece of land, to be approved of by the Governor, and thereon to build a Court House and prison, have, by a certificate under their hands, signified that they have agreed upon a lot of land for the uses aforesaid, lying on or near a small run of water between the plantations of Roody Mire, Michael Shank and Jacob Imble, about ten miles from Susquehanna river, and pray his approbation of the same. The Governor thereupon referred the matter to the consideration of the board whether the situation of the place those gentlemen had pitched on for a town might be fit to be confirmed and that a town should accordingly be fixed there. But the question being asked to whom the land they had made choice of belongs and who has the property of it, because it may be in such hands as will not part with it, or at least on reasonable terms, for that use, and this not being known by any of the board, it was deferred until such time as that point could be ascertained. But as it is presumed, for anything that is known, to be his surveyed land, and that the right is only in the proprietary, it is the opinion of the board that it is more proper to be granted by the proprietary for such uses than by any other person." Attached subsequently to the minutes of the same meeting appears the entry: "The Governor having understood that the right to the land pitched upon for the town stead of Lancaster remains yet in the Proprietaries, was advised to approve the place agreed on by Messrs. Wright, Pearce and



Postlethwaite Tavern as it now appears (Residence of George J. Fehl, owner. Boulder in foreground).



Mitchell, and the same was confirmed accordingly by a writing dated May 1, 1730."

By a deed dated May 16, 1730, Andrew Hamilton, of the city of Philadelphia, and Ann, his wife, deeded to Caleb Pearce, John Wright, Thomas Edwards and John Mitchell, the persons designated in the Act of May 10, 1729, a lot of ground, whereon the Court House was to be erected, situated within the public square, near the center of the town of Lancaster, "Beginning at a post by High street, thence east 3 degrees north, 66 feet, thence north 3 degrees west, 66 feet, thence west 3 degrees, 66 feet, thence south 3 degrees east, 66 feet, to the place of beginning. Containing 484 yards, and bounded by the said street and public square on each side." And also a lot of ground whereon a prison was to be erected, situated at the south end of North Water Square, beginning at a post by High street, thence by the same, east 3 degrees north, 148 feet to a post at a corner of the said street to Water street, thence by Water street, north 3 degrees west, 120 feet, thence by other land of the said Andrew Hamilton, west 3 degrees south, 148 feet, and thence south — degrees east, 120 feet to the place of beginning. Containing 65 perches."

The Courts were moved from Postlethwaite's to Lancaster in 1730, and the first session was held at the latter place on November 3 of that year. It is certain that there was no Court House erected in Lancaster at that time. Where the Courts were temporarily held is not shown in any of the histories, nor in the county records. The Court House there was commenced in 1731, for, in a letter dated October 3, 1731, written by Samuel Blunston to Robert Charles,



it is said: "About a week ago several of the magistrates met at Lancaster to assist in raising the Court House." The first entry in the minute book of the County Commissioners concerning the Court House at Lancaster is dated November 3, 1737. It is as follows: "The Comrs. mett & considered about getting the court house finished and ordered the clerk to give notice to Cornelius Vorhaltz to attend at Lancaster on the 11th of this inst. to show why he doath not go on with the work. Then they adjourned to meet at Lancaster on the 11th day of this inst." On November 11th there is another entry: "The Comrs. mett butt Cornelius Vorhaltz did not attend. They have therefore agreed with Samuel Bethel for bricks to pave the florres of the court house as also to gett scaffold powles for the carpenter to shingle the pent housis of the court house, and having that Samuel Blunston, Esq., notified to be at Lancaster to-morrow morning. They were desirous to have his advice about the finishing of the bars. They therefore adjourned to to-morrow morning."

"November 12. The Comrs. mett. Samuel Blunston, Esq., was in town, who assisted in advice, and it was resolved that the bench that now is and the barr should be taken down and altered and two turned posts should be affixed under the girders, which is to done before the floor be paved there. They sent to Cornelius Vorhaltz, the carpenter, immediately to go on with his part of the work."

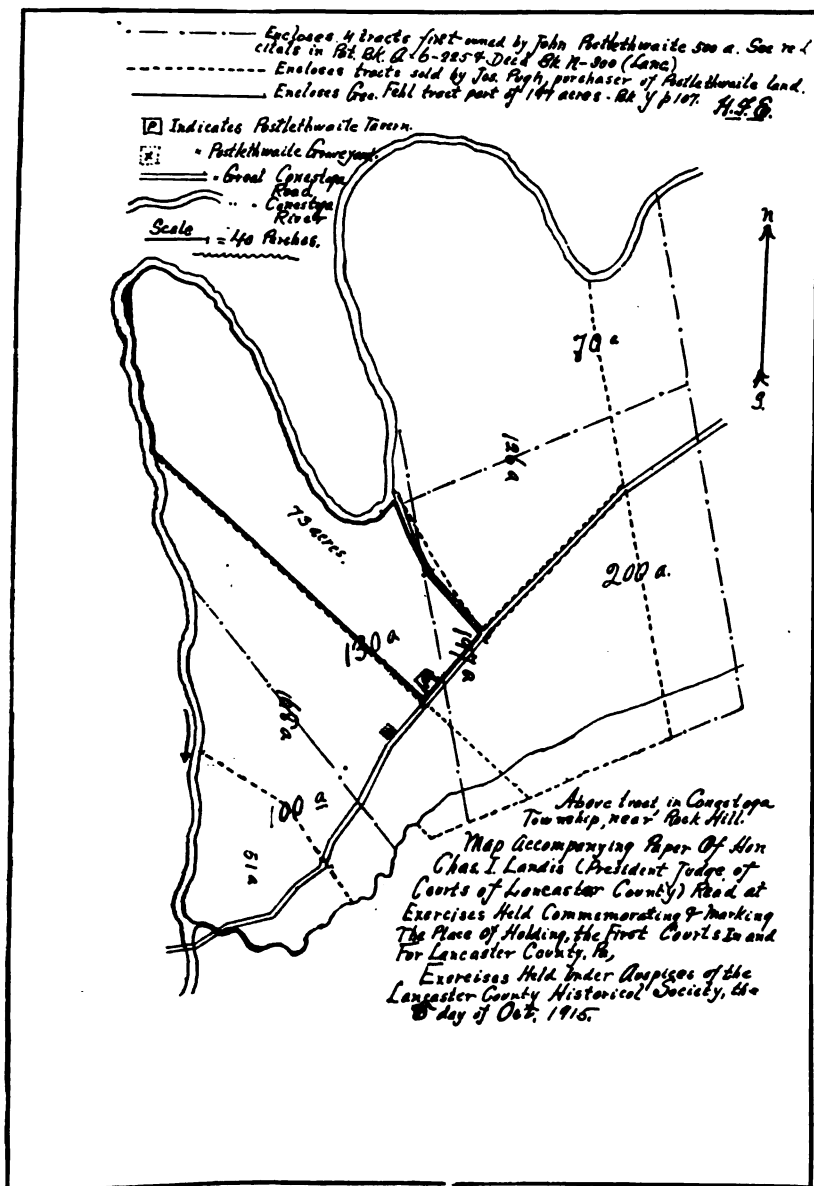
William Marsh, secretary of the Commissioners of Maryland, who attended at the making of the Treaty with the Six Nations on June 25, 1744, and for some succeeding days, writes in his diary as of June 21, 1744: "Messrs. Calvert, Craddock and

myself went into and viewed the court house of this town. It is a pretty large brick building, two stories high. The ground room where the justices of this county hold their court is very spacious. There is a handsome bench and railed in whereon they sit and a chair in the midst of it which is filled by the judge. Below this bench is a large table of half-oval form. Round this and under their worships sit the county clerk and several attorneys of the court, who, here, as well as in most other Courts of the plantations, plead as counsellors. There are particular seats and places allotted to the sheriff, clerk, &c. Fronting the justices' bench and on each side of it are several long steps or stairs raised each above the other, like the steps leading into the north door of St. Paul's. On these steps stand the several auditors and spectators when a court is held here. It was on these that the Indian chiefs sat when they treated with the several governments. This court house is capable to contain above 800 persons without incommoding each other. When we had surveyed this room we went upstairs into one overhead. This is a good room and has a large chimney. In this the justices sit in the month of February for the convenience of the fire. Adjoining to this room is a smaller one, where the juries are kept to agree on their verdict. On the top of the court house is a kind of cupola. We ascended a ladder and got into it. From hence we had a complete view of the whole town and the country several miles around and likewise of part of the Susquehanna river at twelve miles distance." Mr. Marsh, of course, was wrong when he thought he saw the Susquehanna river.

On or about June 9, 1784, this Court House was destroyed by fire. A new one in its place was commenced in Centre Square, in the same year, and it was completed by February, 1787. This building is described as follows:

"This second Court House, which also occupied Centre Square at Lancaster, was a two-storied structure, having four faces and four gables, facing respectively towards North Queen, East King, South Queen, and West King streets, that facing southward being then considered its main front. The building was of brick, but its eight corners were laid up of blocks of cut stone and the lintels and window-sills were of the same material. From the centre of the shingled roof rose a steeple or cupola, in which hung the bell, and on this the hours were struck by the hammer of the Eberman clock, which had four dials, fronting north, south, east, and west, like the gables of the building.

"There were doors in the centre of each front of the building, but the principal entrance to the Court room, which occupied the entire lower story, was by the South Queen street front. The door on the North Queen street side was never opened, that end of the Court room being occupied by the Judges' bench. The west door was seldom opened, except when there was a great crowd in attendance, and the east door was used principally by the attorneys and Court officers, and by persons having business in the rooms in the second story of the building. At the north end of the Court room was the Judges' bench, placed on a platform raised some two or three feet above the floor. The bench was reached by a flight of steps placed at the east and west ends of the platform. In front of the bench



Map of Postlethwaite Tract.

was a convenient desk for the use of the Judges. At the west end of the desk was the witness stand, a little crib raised a step or two above the floor, just large enough for one man to get into, and close beside it was the seat of the crier. The 'bar' occupied a semi-circular space of some twenty feet in diameter, immediately in front of the bench. It was raised one step above the Court room floor, and inclosed by a high and strong railing. On the east side of the inclosure were placed seats for the grand jury, and on the west seats for the petit jury. In front of the juries were two long tables, and about two dozen chairs for the use of the lawyers. Access to the bar was had through a wicket at the south end of the inclosure, and here were placed two tipstaves with their official 'poles,' to keep order and prevent the intrusion of improper persons. Inside the bar, to the west of this wicket, was the prisoners' dock, inclosed by an additional railing.

"On the east and west sides of the bar were a few rows of benches, raised one above the other, and facing inward, for the accommodation of jurors and witnesses awaiting their turn to be called. The southern half of the Court room was for the public generally, and was supplied with long rows of benches rising one above the other, and facing the bench and bar. \* \* \* The walls of the Court room were quite plain, but were relieved by a very heavy moulding running around the ceiling, while at equal distances from the east and west doors arose two fluted columns, to support the weight of the heavy girder that extended from the east to the west wall. Above the Judges' bench was a very well-executed painting of the coat of arms of Pennsylvania.

"The second story of the Court House was divided into three rooms, access to which was had by a circular stairway, built just inside the east entrance to the main Court room. Ascending this stairway, a landing was reached opening into the three rooms, the larger of which occupied the western half of the building, and was used for holding District and Orphans' Courts. The other two rooms occupied the eastern half of the building, and were used for jury rooms, meetings of City Councils, school board, etc. These rooms were heated by wood fires in old-fashioned fire-places built in the corners of them."

In this building, besides the holding of the Court, the Legislature met while Lancaster was the capital of the State, from 1799 to 1812.

On August 23, 1852, the corner stone of the present Court House was laid by S. Sloan, architect, and Jas. Crawford, superintendent. The building was first occupied for the holding of the Courts on November 20, 1854. The addition on the north end of the same was commenced November 1, 1896, and it was completed about January 1, 1900.

While much more might be added to this sketch, yet I feel that I have sufficiently taxed your patience. In extenuation of the length of time that I have taken in presenting it to you, I must plead that it is to me a most interesting story, and one with which I think every citizen of our county should be acquainted. I make no pretense that what is here set down is new, for how can any one hope to bring to light new things after a lapse of almost 200 years? There are, however, a few historical facts relating to the subject which have not yet been encribed in our journals, and their presentation, perhaps, may

serve as a sufficient excuse for the retelling of the incidents which have heretofore been noted.

**An Address By A. S. Benedict.**

After "America," by the audience and band, Mr. A. S. Benedict, of Conestoga, read a pleasing paper, on "German-Swiss Influence in Lower Conestoga Valley," as follows:

Neighbors of old Conestoga, after having been assigned the topic, "German-Swiss Influence in Lower Conestoga Valley," I first wondered why so many German-Swiss came to Pennsylvania.

If you will review the early history, you will find, as early as 1671, Wm. Penn was in Germany preaching the religion he loved, and winning honest men to this cause. Again in 1677 he traveled over Europe, and preached his principles of peace to a war-weary people.

It was no small task to preach and suffer in a strange land. Penn did this so nobly that he won the love and gratitude of many Germans, and with them he kept his word as sacredly as he did with the Indians. It was a great moment in Penn's life when he faced the Indians, unarmed, under the Shackamaxon Elm. It was a greater moment when he preached his way into the hearts of the Germans along the Rhine.

This is why Pennsylvania became the most important German settlement in the New World. The true history of their mutual love and helpfulness is the unwritten story of the rapid growth of the grand old Keystone State.

These Germans that came to Pennsylvania were not an ignorant people.

They were the most learned settlers that came to America. The first Speaker of the House of Representatives, F. A. Muhlenberg, and eight Governors of Pennsylvania, had German blood in their veins. Among these early German settlers were such men as Christopher Sauer, of Germantown, the first great printer in America. In 1743, thirty-nine years before the Bible was printed in English, the Germans of Pennsylvania were reading the German Bible from the press of the learned Dr. Sauer.

Another German of note in those ways was Christopher Dock. He was a good scholar, a devout Mennonite, and a school teacher.

Dock's schools were famous among the Germans of the Schuylkill Valley. His Dunker friend, Christopher Sauer, persuaded him to write and print a description of his method of keeping school. Dock at first refused, fearing it would be sinful to write anything in his own praise. His minister, Dielman Kolb, removed his scruples on this score, and Dock completed the work August 8, 1750.

He then said he would not allow it to be printed during his lifetime, but nineteen years afterward Christopher Sauer's son won Dock's consent to print it. But the manuscript was lost. Dock wrote to young Sauer: "Do not trouble yourself about the lost writing. It has never been my opinion that it should be printed during my lifetime, and so I am pleased that it is lost."

But a year later it was found, and was published by the young Sauer in 1770.

This book was the first written and published in America on school teaching.



It is pleasant, indeed, to follow these early German-Swiss settlers westward through the fertile valleys and over the pleasant slopes of our own great county of Lancaster, and, in our historical cruise stop a while at Ephrata, where the second great printing establishment was located. Here and at Germantown many religious works, a newspaper and almanac were printed and widely read.

We follow them on into ancient Conestoga township, and even into our homes.

Taking up the public spirit of our German-Swiss on the lower Conestoga, which included the original Conestoga, Pequea and Manor townships, I have collected these facts:

Among the German-Swiss holding township offices for Overseers of the Poor, Town Clerk Supervisors and Auditors during the one hundred years from 1740 to 1840, in Conestoga township, which includes Pequea, the Good family held offices for 31 terms; Bachmans, 17; Hessses, 20; Myers, 15; Millers, 10; Warfels, 16; Urbans, 11; Shenks, 11; Thomases, 6; Stehmans, 5; Rathfons, 6; Mussers, 10; Kendigs, 8; Haversticks, 7; Gochenaur, 5; Fehls, 5; Brennemanns, 11; Bears, 11, and also others a similar number of terms of office.

As to Justices of the Peace in Conestoga we have Germans holding office, among others, as follows: Martins, 1845-74; Fehls, '54, '59, '64, '69; Urbans, '61, '66, '71, '76; Fultons, '42, '47, '52, and others.

The German-Swiss were zealous enough to hold a fair amount of county offices. Michael Shenk, Commissioner, 1804; Jacob McAllister, 1832; John Warfel, Legislature, 1842;

Hugh Mehaffey, Register of Wills, 1836-39; Jacob Peters, State Legislature, 1860; John W. Urban, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, 1872-74; Amos Groff, Coroner, 1875-77; John P. Good, Recorder, 1880-82.

When we turn to landowners in Conestoga township, for the year 1780, we find the Bear family owned 180 acres; Brennemans, 450 acres; Burkholders, 180; Eshlemans, 640; Fehls, 100; Hesses, 649; Kendigs, 365; Kreiders, 305; Lines, 200; Myers, 220; Millers, 480; Resh, 240; Rathfons, 285; Stehmans, 725; Shenks, 580; Urbans, 300, and Warfels, 160 acres.

As to the value of our German-Swiss landowners' estates in 1780, we find that Bear's real estate was assessed at £10,000, Michael Brenneman's at £6,000, David, John and Benedict Eshleman's at £26,000; Samuel Myers, £8,800; Tobias Stehman's at £14,000, and Michael Shenk's at £6,000.

As to the German-Swiss predomination in Manor township, we find out of 280 heads of families, 15 were English or Scotch-Irish, and the other 265 were German-Swiss.

When we turn to the Germans of Manor township, taking in the public affairs and official life, we find that in the Legislature of Pennsylvania there were Jacob Krimmel, 1803-1807; Jacob Shuman, 1845-1846; Abram Peters, 1861. Jacob Stehman was State Senator in 1854.

There are now only a few figures I wish to read which will show our comparative standing in Lancaster county to-day. These figures will show to what extent these German descendants, or to what extent you have developed Conestoga, how an-

cient Conestoga stands in Lancaster county at the present time.

You have at present 1,131 land-owners, owning one-seventeenth of the number of acres in the entire county.

You have one-fourteenth of the horses, representing one-thirteenth of the value of the horses in the entire county.

You have one-thirteenth of the cattle, representing one-fourteenth of the value of the cattle of the entire county.

You pay one-seventeenth of the county tax; you have one-sixteenth of all the money at interest.

You pay one-fifteenth of the personal taxes. You have within the borders of ancient Conestoga township forty schools, which measure up from every viewpoint to any schools in the other rural districts of Lancaster county.

You have a corps of teachers within those schools that have developed to such a degree of efficiency that their marks show that they are among the best in the county.

Thanks to the teachers and the pupils, and to the directors and the parents in aiding the teachers in bringing out the schools of the township, and showing their true German holiday spirit.

As to the patriotism displayed by the German-Swiss of Conestoga township, out of the ninety soldiers enlisted during the Civil War, sixty-two were German-Swiss. In the militia to protect the State of Pennsylvania, there were forty German-Swiss out of a total of forty-seven.

The Germans, as a people were not of an inventive turn of mind, but in the art of development, they were past masters.

The large landowner was not alone in work of development. The farm laborer, the mechanic, the business and professional men share an equal amount of credit.

As a rule, the German settlers stuck to the soil. As an example of the German landowner, I will mention the Stehman family, who, for 156 years, have owned land along the Old Road, and within the borders of ancient Conestoga township.

Just one day less than one hundred years before the birth of our president, H. S. Stehman, his great-great-grandfather, Jacob Stehman, was born. He built the old hotel at Slackwater, and also the grist mill, which afterwards was converted into the paper mill. He afterwards purchased the farm now owned by Charles Warfel.

We find that all succeeding generations of the Stehmans stuck to the soil until at present we have H. S. Stehman, Tobias Stehman, Albert Stehman, Frank Stehman, representing the sixth and seventh generations, owning five farms along the Old Road, and within the borders of ancient Conestoga township.

As a German laborer, I will mention Isaac Hoak, quite lately deceased. This man was born on the farm now owned by Frank Stehman, but at the time of his birth by Tobias Stehman. For seventy years Isaac Hoak first played, then labored for four generations of Stehmans, on Stehman soil. Only two years did he spend in labor for other men. I do not believe there is another case parallel to it in the county, possibly not in the State. Does that not show in the life of that man, as well as in the lives of his employers, a spirit that is invariably crowned with success

As an example of the strictly Swiss family, I will mention the Pfautz family. The first of this family landed in Philadelphia prior to 1709. Six generations of his posterity lived in ancient Conestoga township, all tilling the soil as owners or laborers.

Now, neighbors of old Conestoga, you as descendants of the German-Swiss of earlier days, have progressed along financial, industrial and educational lines. You have toiled and helped to build up the produce markets of Lancaster, until they have become the best in the country. The products from this particular section are asked for and sought out by our urban population. The proceeds therefrom have been deposited in our county banks, which has resulted in making our forty-eight banks worth the enormous sum of \$48,000,000.

Through your industry you have helped to make Lancaster the greatest cattle market, east of Chicago.

You have helped to give Lancaster county a political standing so high that the flashing of her returns upon the canvass are as eagerly watched for as are the best districts of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh. You have helped to build a wonderful county and made her stand out so that she can be easily viewed from every part of the Keystone State.

You were willing to give your lives during the greatest of civil strifes. You have fought your way through until you can say that you have been a great factor in building the "Garden Spot" of the nation.

You, as German-Swiss descendants in all these achievements have done your part well and success has crowned your efforts. Well you may be proud of the part you have taken in building a township like Conestoga, a county like Lancaster, and a State like Pennsylvania.

**A. K. Hostetter's Address.**

After music by the band, A. K. Hostetter read an erudite paper on "English and Scotch-Irish Pioneers of Old Conestoga and Their Descendants." He spoke as follows:

By scanning the historic pages of early Lancaster county we find that among the pioneer settlers in this locality were numerous families which came here from the British Isles. We also find, however, that for some reason they did not remain here long, most of them migrating from here to the neighborhood of the "Donegal Meeting-house," around which were grouped many of their old-time friends, most of whom were Presbyterians, and perhaps selected that locality so as to be near their place of worship. From thence they scattered to points farther west, some going to Cumberland, Juniata and Allegheny counties, while others pushed still farther into the undeveloped country of the Middle Western States.

History tells us that there were no white settlers in Lancaster county before 1708 or 09. However, there were a few traders scattered along the Susquehanna as early as 1703, these being Peter Bazillon, Jos. Jessop,, James Letort and Martin Chartier, all French; one, — Mitchell, a Swiss; Nicole Godin, an active young fellow, reputed to be a sneak, and one, Franciscus. In 1705, Thos. Chalkley, an eminent Quaker preacher, of Nottingham, Chester county, made a visit to Conestoga, preaching to the Indians (through an interpreter) of the crucifixion of Christ and the saving power of Jesus. In 1706, Governor John Evans, who had come to America with Penn, fearing that the Indians at Conestoga might be alienated

on account of the warfare between the French and English, visited this place and was warmly received. In 1707 Governor Evans again visited Conestoga, but on this visit he was found to be a traitor, for he was permitting French Papists from Canada to trade with the Indians and seduce them from the English interests. In this, as well as other instances, it was shown that he was guilty of conduct far beneath the dignity of his position; so much so that the Legislature sent a petition to England asking for his removal, which request was granted, and Charles Gookin was named as his successor.

In 1709 Governor Gookin made his first visit to Conestoga and was much impressed with the attachment the Indians showed toward the English.

In 1711 he made a second visit to this place.

In 1715 Rev. Chalkley again visited and preached to these Indians.

In 1717, Sir William Kleth, who succeeded Governor Gookin, visited Conestoga, as he also did in 1722.

Having told you about the various visits made by the early English pioneers to this vicinity, we are now about to take up the subject of Indian traders, and, if possible, trace the line of descent of the English and Scotch-Irish down to the present generation.

It is always interesting to note the movement of population, and to trace the records of early settlers and settlements in any locality, particularly when the period covered is several centuries as in the case in this instance. However, to forge a connecting link between the families of those early pioneers and those of the present generation is an undertaking of no diminutive degree.

The earliest Indian traders to locate here were Canadian Frenchmen, the first of whom was Martin Chartier, who married an Indian squaw, and in 1708 died and was buried in Washington Borough, leaving all his property to his son, Peter, who likewise married an Indian squaw. Then followed Joseph Jessop, Peter Bazillon and James Letort. After the Frenchmen came the two Cartlidge brothers, Edmond and John, the only Quakers who were known to be traders. They resided in Chester county as early as 1698.

We now reach that part in the historic annals of our county when the Scotch-Irish and English appear on the frontier. In the list of taxables for 1718, we find that forty-one Englishmen had previously located hereabouts, including the single men, or freemen, as they are significantly called.

Among these we find that James Patterson, a native of Salisbury, England, located in Conestoga-Manor, about one mile east of Washington Borough, where he had a trading post; also, large tracts of land on the east and west sides of the river. The western part of his land was cleared and fenced for grazing. It was here where he kept his pack horses with which he brought his purchased pelts from along the Potomac. The Governor of Maryland, claiming all the land west of the Susquehanna as part of their domain, sent Colonel Cresap, with his band of ruffians, to take possession of this western tract. Cresap began laying claim by killing Patterson's horses. Patterson made a vigorous defense, saying that he would wade in blood up to his knees before he would allow Cresap to drive him away from there. These troubles, however, broke



up the west side trading post, which was a great loss to Patterson. This was the beginning of the border troubles, which led to Cresaps' war. Patterson died at his home in Manor in 1735. To his son, James, he bequeathed three hundred acres, in the Cumberland Valley. He left another son, Thomas, who died young; also, three daughters—Susanna, who married an Indian trader, James Lowery, of Donegal; Sarah, who married Benj. Chambers, a native of Ireland, who landed in Philadelphia in 1726, at the age of eighteen. Being a millwright, he was attracted, by the description of a hunter, to a fine water-fall at the mouth of the "Falling Spring," where he erected, first, a saw-mill, and later a flouring mill, much needed industries which soon influenced new settlements in the vicinity.

Here, in 1764, he laid out the town of Chambersburg. He was commissioned as Justice of the Peace; also, a Colonel of the Militia. His sons, James, William and Benjamin, entered the Revolution at its outbreak, in 1775. James was advanced to the position of colonel, while William and Benjamin became captains.

Colonel Benjamin died in 1788, aged about eighty. The third of Patterson's daughters, Rebecca, married John Keagy, of the old mansion farm. Dr. John Keagy, the eminent educator and author, was a descendent. One of the leading practitioners of the Lancaster Bar, Mr. John A. Coyle, is also a direct descendent of this family.

Mr. Keagy died, after which his widow married James Jacks, who after the Revolution became Register of Wills.

James Patterson died, after which his widow married twice—firstly, to Thomas Ewing, and afterwards to

John Conolly, and became the mother of the notorious Dr. John Conolly, who was imprisoned in Philadelphia for his traitorous conduct toward the patriots in their struggle against Great Britain.

Captain James Patterson settled on his Cumberland Valley farm until the Juniata Valley was opened up, when, in 1755, he got his warrant for 407 acres at Mexico, which, in 1763, he had patented. His home was known as "Pattersons," and to the river boatmen it was known as "Patterson's Landing." He died here. His will was probated at Carlisle January 22, 1722. His wife, Mary (Stewart), died in 1785, survived by the following named children, viz.: Captain William, James, Mary, Susanna and George. William (James, James) was married to Mary Galbraith, which marriage was blest with one son, Galbraith Patterson, who was born at Patterson Fort, now Mexico, in 1776, who studied law with Jasper Yeates and was admitted to the Lancaster County Bar in 1789. He was admitted to the Dauphin County Bar shortly afterwards, where he attained considerable prominence as one of the leading practitioners. He died in 1801. His widow married Jos. Orbison, of Chambersburg. Galbraith's marriage was blest with two children, Dr. Edmund B. Patterson, who practiced medicine at Lewistown, where he died in 1828, without issue, and Isabella, who married, firstly, David Maclay, and, secondly, Judge Alexander L. Hays, of Lancaster, who was born in Delaware, in 1793, graduated from Dickinson College in 1812, was admitted to the Delaware County Bar in 1815, practiced law in Philadelphia for one year and in Reading for six years. While in Reading he married

Miss Patterson. In 1827, Governor Schulz appointed him Associate Judge for Lancaster county, which office he held until 1833, in which year the district was divided, and Governor Wolf appointed him as President Judge of the District Court of Lancaster City and County, which office he held until 1849, when that Court was abolished.

William's wife, Mary, died, after which he married Esther Finley, a granddaughter of John Harris, and daughter of John Finley, who, in 1744, guided Daniel Boone and his party into Kentucky.

Mary (James, James) married General James Potter, of Cumberland county, who, although having had a very limited education, the native force of his intellect and his hopeful tact in military and civil affairs was such as to bring him success in all his undertakings. Having been driven from his settlement by the Indians at the opening of the Revolution, he enlisted and was with Washington during the campaigns at Valley Forge and Brandywine, and many of Washington's orders and letters are preserved among General Potter's papers. After years of military service, in 1782, he returned to his farms in Cumberland county, which farms aggregated about 900 acres. We find him assessed there with negroes, servants and other taxables, which indicate that he had attained great prominence. On one occasion he came within one vote of being elected President of the State.

General Potter's daughter, Mary, married Hon. Andrew Gregg, who, in 1790, was elected a member of Congress, which office he held for sixteen years. During the term of 1806-07 he was a member of the United States Senate.

In December, 1820, under Governor Hiestler, he became Secretary of the Commonwealth. In 1823 he was the nominee of the Federal party for Governor in opposition to John Andrew Shulze. His grandson, Hon. Andrew Gregg Curtin, a son of Roland Curtin, was born in Bellefonte in 1815; studied law at Carlisle and Bellefonte; was admitted to the Bellefonte Bar in 1837; took an active part in the Harrison campaign in 1840; was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Governor Pollock in 1855. By virtue of this office he became Superintendent of Public Schools, during which time he made one of his most popular moves by the institution of Normal Schools. In 1860 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. At the close of the war he made another, and, perhaps, the most popular, move of his whole career by the establishment of Orphan Schools for the children of those who fell in the service of their country. In 1869 President Grant appointed him Minister to Russia. George Patterson married Jane Burd, daughter of Colonel James Burd and Sarah Shippen, of (Titian) Highspire, Pa., who was a daughter of Edward Shippen, at that time prothonotary of Lancaster county. This Sarah Burd was a sister to Chief Justice Shippen, consequently aunt to the Judge's daughter, who a few years later became so prominently identified in history as the wife of Benedict Arnold.

Among the descendants of this family we find that George's daughter, Charlotte, married William Thompson, of Thompsontown, Pa., whose son, Theodore S., married Annie Elizabeth Cassel, of Marietta, he being the proprietor of the Thompsontown flouring mills which were established in 1780. They had a son, Edward Shippen

Thompson, who married Charlotte Patterson Crowthers, and following the line of descent we find that William Haliburton Thomson married Charlotte Patterson, which now brings us to the eighth generation from our pioneer, James Patterson, and as a representative of that branch of the "family tree" we have Edward S. Thompson, a historian of Thompsontown, Pa.

In the early part of the Nineteenth century there occurred in the Patterson family a romance which historians have been very fond of alluding to, when Miss Elizabeth Spear Patterson (daughter of William Patterson, who was then a prominent merchant in Baltimore) met in that city Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, by whom she was wooed and won as a bride on December 27, 1803. When the war broke out between France and England in 1803, Jerome was cruising off the West Indies, but was soon compelled to take refuge in the port of New York, from whence he went to Baltimore, where, it is said, he was successful only in one particular, viz: That of a "drawingroom artist." Miss Patterson was universally conceded to have been the belle of her day. She was beautiful, rich, and highly accomplished. Young Bonaparte, like many others, fell in love with her, which feeling was at once reciprocated by her, with the above result.

After two years of married life he took his wife on a voyage to England. In the meantime he had heard of his brother, Napoleon's indignation about this marriage, and, therefore, left his wife at Lisbon under a plea of ill-health, and went permanently to plead his case before the Emperor, who had been heard to swear that no

Patterson should ever be a member of his family. He had the marriage annulled, and the young wife was never allowed to set foot on French soil

While in England she gave birth to a son, Jerome Bonaparte Patterson, after which she returned to again make her home in Baltimore. This son grew to manhood and was married to Susan Mary Williams, by whom he had two sons, Jerome Napoleon Patterson and Charles Joseph Patterson.

The latter matriculated at Harvard in 1871 with a degree of A. B., in 1874 with the degree of LL.B., and at Mt. St. Mary's in 1882 with the degree of LL.D. He married Ellen Channing Day, of Newport, R. I., on September 1, 1876; was admitted to the Baltimore Bar in 1874; was Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt's administration in 1905, and Attorney General from 1906 to 1909.

I have previously stated that the first Quaker-Indian traders were the Cartlidge brothers (French), but the first English Quakers who became traders here were James, John and Tobias Hendricks, from Chester. The first two named were here prior to 1718, but we find no record of the date of Tobias' arrival here. However, we find that several bonds of tavern-keepers were taken by Tobias before the county was erected. The immense immigration into Pennsylvania caused the settlements on the frontier of the province to increase so rapidly that it was found necessary to have Chester county divided, and a number of petitions praying for the formation of a new county out of Chester were forwarded to the Governor. On February 20, 1729, the Governor issued an order for such division, and the formation of the pro-

posed new county. Tobias Hendricks was named as one of the viewers to lay out such dividing line. We also find that Tobias was one of the presiding Judges at three terms of Court held at Postletwaite's—on November 1, 1729; February 3, 1730, and August 4, 1730. In Will book A, Vol. 1, P. 39, of our Court records we find that his will was probated in 1739, and that he was survived by Catherine, his wife, and eight children, among whom was Tobias, Jr., who settled in Cumberland county, and in 1747 became tax collector for East Pennsboro township there. In 1760 we find him listed there among the taxpayers. In the next generation we find that Tobias, Jr., had a son, Abraham, who married Ann Jamison, both of whom are buried in the Presbyterian burying-ground at Ligonier, Westmoreland county.

They were survived by nine children, one of whom was John, who became one of the foremost citizens of his community. He was deputy surveyor of lands under Jackson and ran his first lines around his own pre-emption. He married Jane Thompson, a sister of Judge Alex. Thompson, a renowned jurist of the Franklin-Somerset-Fulton Bedford district. After his retirement from that official position his library became the law school of Marshall College of Mercersburg, at that time a prominent seat of learning in the town in which he lived. Frank Thomson, a son of this Judge Thomson, became vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. After the marriage of John Hendricks this name disappears from the annals of Pennsylvania history. William Hendricks, an older brother, who had for some time been a prominent lawyer in Cincinnati, moved

to Indiana and became second Governor of that State. He also served as a Member of Congress, and subsequently was United States Senator from that district.

To show what prominence he had attained in the Hoosier State, I beg to refer to Hendricks county, which was named in his honor. John and his bride soon followed William westward, locating near Zanesville, O., where Thomas, their oldest son, was born September 7, 1819. In 1822 he settled on a farm which became part of the plot on which Shelbyville, Ind., was afterwards built.

We have now reached the most prominent part of the Hendricks "Family Tree" when we refer to Thomas Andrew Hendricks, who in his early life, having shown an ardent love for books, was given all possible encouragement in that direction by his parents. After leaving his preparatory school, he was sent to Hanover College at Madison, graduating there in 1841. He then took up the study of law under Judge Major, one of the leading lawyers in Shelbyville, and later, under his uncle, Judge Thompson. He was admitted to the Bar in 1843, and soon attained great prominence as a lawyer. In 1845 he became a member of the Legislature.

In 1851 he was sent to Congress, which honor was again accorded him in 1853. From 1863 to 1869 he was United States Senator. In 1876 he became a candidate for Vice President of the United States with Samuel J. Tilden, and is said to have been elected, but was counted out. Although he had now become a full-fledged politician, yet he had at no time lost interest in his profession; on the contrary, his reputation as a lawyer, was growing and he was be-



coming all the more prominent as such. One of his most successful efforts in behalf of his client was that of Miller, an embezzling officer of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, in the United States Court, and the tact with which Mr. Hendricks handled the case showered the highest commendation on him. In 1884 William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, again nominated him for Vice President of the United States under Grover Cleveland's candidacy, and both candidates were duly elected. Mr. Hendricks took an active part in this campaign, but in no State was he more of a favorite or were his services more eagerly solicited than in Pennsylvania, where both lines of his ancestry had their roots. On one occasion, in making a stump speech in Philadelphia, he said: "The war is over; the winds of heaven have blown away the smoke of battle. We are one people. One flag once more floats over us all. One constitution establishes the framework for us all. Let us in heart and in hand, in sentiment, in affection, and fraternity be again one people."

Among the taxable of 1718 for Conestoga appears the name of Robert Middleton, a freeman, who evidently died about 1781, for in that year we find his will probated, and in it learn that he was survived by his wife, Mary, and three children, viz: John, who resided in Donegal; George, who by a Penn grant became the owner of a large tract of land in Martic township, and Jean. The only one of these having issue was John, who married Mary Moderwell. Their daughter, Mary, married John Whitehill in 1783. They had ten children, of whom John married Elizabeth Cameron. The first one of their eight children, Jane C., married Samuel

Redsecker. This now brings us down to the present generation when we refer to their daughter, Jane E. Redsecker, of this city, at present a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, as the widow of the late Samuel Slaymaker. The surviving children of this family are Miss Rebecca J., Samuel R., one of Lancaster's prominent manufacturers, as the head of the Slaymaker Lock Manufacturing Company, and Henry C., also members of this society. Miss Arabella W. Redsecker, of Columbia, and Samuel Redsecker, of this city, are also descendants of this branch of the family.

Another of the early English traders of this section whose descendants attained great prominence was Robert Wilkins, who settled near Conestoga in 1718, as indicated by a letter written by James Steel, the surveyor for Chester county, which county at that time included all of our present Lancaster county. It read as follows:

Philada, 6th 1st Mo. 1727.

"Loving friend Isaac Taylor:

"Some time in September, 1718 Robert Wilkins obtained a warrant for 150 acres of land near Conestoga as it was then called. Some time after he paid £10 of the purchase money, upon which he was allowed to add 50 more acres. Now, Robert Wilkins having sold his rights in the said land to James Anderson the Presbyterian minister of those parts, who, finding the survey begun but not finished, he desires the same to be completed and if there be any vacancy adjoining that may accommodate him, I desire thee to include it for him and send a return into the Surveyor general's office.

"I am thy real well wishing friend  
"JAMES STEEL."

In 1719 Robert Wilkins bought 300 acres along the Susquehanna and laid out the town of Waterford, now Marietta.

In 1727 he sold this tract to Rev. James Anderson. Thomas Wilkins, the oldest son of Robert, in 1718 took up 200 acres along the river, which he sold to John Lowrey and which afterwards became part of the Duffy estate. He then purchased the tract adjoining the Donegal meeting-house, which he later sold to Gordon Howard. He died in 1747, leaving two sons and two daughters, viz: Andrew, John, Mary and Elizabeth.

Robert's son, Peter, located in the Cumberland valley, where he died in 1748, survived by his wife, Rachael, two sons, William and James, and one daughter, Margaret.

John, the third son of Robert, was an Indian trader who owned several hundred acres adjoining Gordon Howard's tract. He was the first man to take an aggressive stand against the Marylanders during the boundary difficulties. He was wounded several times. The Governor of Maryland offered \$50 for his arrest. John Hendricks, who had turned traitor to the Penns, led him into an ambush prepared by Cresap, where he was captured and imprisoned in a filthy cell for many months in the Annapolis jail. He died in 1741, survived by his wife, Rachael, and five children. In 1742 his widow married John Ramsey, an uncle of David Ramsey, the noted historian, and a distinguished General in the Revolution. John Ramsey died in 1746, and in 1751 his widow was again married to Gordon Howard by a Lutheran minister in Lancaster. In 1755 her third husband died, after which she lived with her stepson, Jos. Howard, until she died.

John Wilkins, Jr (John Robert),

was born in 1733, moved to Carlisle in 1763, when he was appointed a lieutenant for Cumberland county. In 1773 he entered into the mercantile business in Bedford. At the outbreak of the Revolution he organized a company of associates, and in 1776 was commissioned a captain, and as such played a prominent part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In 1783 he moved to Pittsburgh and opened a store at the northeast corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Upon the organization of Allegheny county, he was appointed one of the Associated Judges of the Court, serving as a member of the supreme executive council in 1790. He was chief Burgess of Pittsburgh, commissioner of public buildings, and County Treasurer from 1794 to 1803. He died in Pittsburgh in 1809, and was survived by General John and Hon. William Wilkins. The former was born in 1761; was an officer in the Revolution; Brigadier General during the Whiskey Insurrection, and was prominent in the history of Western Pennsylvania. He died in 1816, survived by a son, John, who married Rachael Howard, and a daughter, Janet.

Hon. William Wilkins was born 1779. He was a Judge of the United States District Court for western Pennsylvania. In February 1810, when the population of Pittsburgh was 4,800, the "Bank of Pittsburgh" was organized and Judge William Wilkins was elected its first President, and his portrait hangs on the walls of the bank, at this time. In September, 1817 James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States, visited Pittsburgh and was entertained by Judge Wilkins at his elegant home.

In 1816 better intercourse between Pittsburgh and the surrounding country became so necessary that a char-

ter was obtained for the building of the Monongahela bridge, a wooden covered structure at a cost of nearly \$100,000, and William Wilkins was chosen as one of the building committee. He was a member of the Legislature and United State Senate from 1831-34; was Minister to Russia in 1835; was member of Congress 1843-4; Secretary of War under President Harrison in 1844-5.

Wilkinsburg, a town located about ten miles east of Pittsburgh and near to the old historic Braddock field, was founded by Judge Wilkins, and it was here that he erected for himself one of the most elegant houses of its day.

R. W. Guthrie, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh, and Hon. Geo W. Guthrie, at present a Minister to Japan, of the same city, are grandsons of Judge Wilkins.

Other names which we find in history among these early pioneers are, Stephen Atkinson and his sons-in-law, Thomas Doyle, Joshua Minshall, Samuel Reed, his son, Matthew; the Clark brothers, Edward Pugh, John Farrar, Adam Boyd, John Postlethwaite and others, but the time allotted for this paper and its preparation will not permit of any further reference to them, more than to say that we feel highly honored by the attendance at this celebration of ten descendants of the Postlethwaite family from Missouri, Illinois and other distant points, one of whom, Mr. Clarence E. Postlethwaite, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has consented to read a paper to us this afternoon, from which we will learn a great deal of the history of this family.

#### **"Old Conestoga Neighbors."**

This was followed by an address on  
"Old Conestoga Neighbors—1715—

1729," by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.  
The address was as follows:

Dear native county of Lancaster, we love you. Dear, beautiful, historic hills and vales of our fathers, our hearts are full because of your ancient story, which you have held in your bosom in silent dignity for two centuries and more. Dear skies of Conestoga, we look into your pure, blue vaults, and say, blessed be the land you have watched and hovered over—smiling in its peace and progress for 200 years.

Good people of lower Conestoga Valley—of our imperial county of Lancaster everywhere, and friends: It is right and proper that we give this day to a review of the work of the pioneers, and to extolling their virtues and their careers. True, not one of those whom we have studied or shall study, on this occasion, were rich in great estates and possessions.

None of them were of social or political eminence, of a degree to attract the attention of America, or of the Province of Pennsylvania. None of them accomplished, in himself, any prodigious feats or acts that made him a Washington or a Lincoln, or an Edison in his times or in his community. Nay, on the other hand, the greatest of them were comparatively humble—achieved only modest results—and when their last day's sun had set saw only the beginnings of a rude civilization accomplished.

Yet, their lives and labors, taken in connection with the results of later generations that have followed, were not mean nor small, nor unimportant. Two reasons make this so. First, great geniuses—men of power and who have achieved much for the world—have descended from those modest pioneers, as we have learned

to-day. Not only that, but strong and virile generations of industrious and thrifty and clever men and women, by hundreds, have come from them, right on these acres round-about, and have made this a garden, a region of wealth and prosperity. The last two or three generations at least, living here, have done a great work. Perhaps, the first generation hereabouts did not accomplish much. Perhaps the great things were done by recent generations—by the modern men of skill and force, etc. May be, we are the greatest generation that ever lived here. Yet, without the humble ancestor, the pioneer from whom we came—we and other modern generations, and the modern men of power and wealth and learning, who came from those primitive, plodding souls, would never have existed. Thus, as they lay at the source of all the goodness and greatness that followed, and made it possible, we should hold them in reverence, in gentle memory and extol in them, the meed of gratitude that is logically just and due to them. Second—what has happened here in 200 years is all a part of God's plan; and the humble beginnings of the life here under that plan are as sacred as the work being done here now. They were humble and poor, but when what God has designed for Conestoga Valley, for Lancaster county, for Pennsylvania, is considered as a whole, the work the pioneer did may be more important than the part which we performed.

When our county was created in 1729, and her first Courts were held here, this was not simply a wilderness, inhabited only by Indians. Neither were the other valleys and hillsides south, east, north and west, to the edge of the Susquehanna, barren of

civilized life and progress at that time.

In 1729, the actual heart or center of Old Conestoga—that land which our eyes now actually behold, two or three miles in all directions—was dotted with homes of civilized man built a dozen to fifteen years before. Off to the east, in Pequea's valley, was the twenty-year-old German Swiss settlement, with Strasburg and Willow Street as sentinels at its eastern and western limits. To the west, the Conestoga Manor, laid out and settled, at least ten years before 1729, was smiling and blooming under the industrial touch and thrifty care of the sturdy German-Swiss Mennonite brethren of that great garden. Off northwest, ten miles, Wright's Ferry, just established a year or two before 1729, was the healthy nucleus of the future Columbia; while farther on, up the Susquehanna, rugged Donegal was well-filled, at least a decade, by the Scotch-Irish pioneer, who worshipped and watched and worked and warred, while the German-Swiss tilled the interior valleys. The Hempfields and Mannheim had felt the pulse of civilized life a few short years. The Earls had begun to awaken under the magic of the white man's plow. Lampeter and Strasburg regions had ten years at least of progress. The Valley of the Octoraro could boast of over 100 farms. Old Drumore and Martic, carrying within them their unborn daughters (Little Britain, Fulton and Providence), had throbbed, through a dozen years or more, with the active and hardy life of the buoyant Scotch-Irish. In fact, in 1729, this region of Susquehanna, Conestoga, Pequea, Octoraro and Chickies, just formed into a new county, had about 3,500 white inhabitants.<sup>1</sup>



Considerable history was made here before 1729. In 1638 Claybourne traded in this section.<sup>7</sup> Forty years before Penn reached Pennsylvania Conestoga river, with the Indians,<sup>8</sup> the Swedes carried on commerce upon About 1684 Penn himself visited this region.<sup>4</sup> In 1690 he laid out plans for a small county on the Susquehanna, extending from the mouth of the Conestoga, fifteen miles up the river, in which he designed a model city, to be a second Philadelphia, and drew up a complete plan of government for the same, which he recorded in 1703,<sup>5</sup> in Philadelphia. In 1701 Penn made a second journey to the Susquehanna coming by way of Chesapeake Bay and going home by travelling up the Conestoga and on to its source and then by French Creek to Schuylkill and back to Philadelphia,<sup>6</sup> in 1706 Governor Evans and members of Council, etc., made a treaty with the Indians, here and at mouth of Pequea.<sup>7</sup> The next year, 1707,<sup>8</sup> the Governor, with Col. French and Mitchel, Bezellon and others came here to make a second treaty and particularly held an important meeting at Washington Borough.<sup>9</sup> In 1710 Governor Gookin and French and Worley visited the Indians here in a treaty.<sup>10</sup> In 1711 another Indian treaty was held at Indiantown, partly to get them to agree not to harm the Swiss Mennonites who had recently settled at Pequea.<sup>11</sup> In 1717, just as a settlement by whites here took shape, a great treaty was held at Indiantown, between the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania and the chiefs of the Conestogoes, the Delawares and the Shawanoes and the Ganawese to keep land matters peaceable.<sup>12</sup> In 1720 James Logan and his party came here and held an Indian treaty at John Carlidge's house, to

prevent these Indians joining other Indians in War." In 1721 Governor Keith and members of Council and eighty horsemen held a big treaty here at John Cartlidge's house, at which a large audience of the Mennonite and other settlers were present, with the Conestogas and Iroquois Indians and again in 1722.<sup>4</sup> Also in 1728 Governor Gordon and members of Council and about thirty others held a treaty here at the house of Andrew Cornish, a mile from Indian-town, and also at Indiantown.<sup>5</sup> Thus we see a great deal of activity was going on here before 1729.

In 1729 an ancient Swede road from the lower Delaware reached into Conestoga.<sup>6</sup> The "Great Conestoga Road"—the first great highway from Philadelphia to Susquehanna—had stretched out across our new shire over thirty miles, from Octoraro to Conestoga, since 1714,<sup>7</sup> just where it lies to-day, before your eyes—now over 201 years old. And for three years, the new road from the Earls, to the head of Pequea, had been in use.<sup>8</sup> Several mills were in operation in different sections of the county. But while all this development had taken place, as we have noticed, in various sections of the county before 1729, Lancaster town was not yet in existence; all there was of that town then was a house or two built a year before.<sup>9</sup> This region then was to become, for a little while, the county-seat because it was about fifteen years older than Lancaster. But Conestoga was soon outstripped when the Hamilton boom took place, where Lancaster now stands.

Who were the Conestoga neighbors in 1729? When did they come here? Where did they live hereabouts?

The assessed inhabitants of what is

now Lancaster County, in 1718, were 129 male heads of families, and 12 single men or 141 in all, about one-third English and two-third German.<sup>22</sup> But there were some Welsh of Caernarvon and whites of other sections also here. In 1722 the most thickly settled sections of Lancaster county were known as Conestoga, Donegal and Pequea, and they included seven-eighths of all the white people then in what is now our county.<sup>23</sup> Donegal in 1722 had 92 male heads of families; Pequea had 42, and Conestoga had 244.<sup>24</sup> In 1724 Pequea embraced the land about the headwaters of Pequea creek, Donegal included all west of main Conestoga river (principally north of the site of Lancaster);<sup>25</sup> and in it lived a considerable number of German-Swiss, though most of the inhabitants were Scotch-Irish. Conestoga embraced all of our present county from the Susquehanna from and below the mouth of Pequea creek up to Columbia and northeastward of that width beyond Strasburg, Bird-in-Hand, the Earls and Ephrata, etc.

Let us see who the old Conestoga neighbors were. They were, in nationality, Scotch-Irish, English and German-Swiss. They were, religiously, Episcopalian, Quaker, Presbyterian and Mennonite. They were industrially farmers, merchants, millers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights and tradesmen. In discussing these old Conestoga neighbors we shall try to keep within a radius of five or six miles of the spot where we now stand.

Let us now draw a picture of this region all about us, within that radius, as it was 186 to 200 years ago. This is the 200th anniversary of the taking up the central tract of old Conestoga, where we now stand—the beginning of the little group of houses called Con-

estoga town, started in 1715 by James Hendricks, who in that year secured the right to 1,166 acres of land, reaching from Rock Hill up Conestoga river, eight miles—almost to Wabank and east along and south of "Stehman's run," nearly to New Danville Old Mennonite Church."

This settlement differed from the Pequea settlement to the east. While the Pequea colony, at Willow Street, were all Swiss Mennonites, the settlement on Conestoga consisted of a Scotch-Irish and English core, bordering on both sides of that river, surrounded by scores of German-Swiss on all sides.

Now who were these old Conestoga neighbors of Postlethwaite's time? Who lived within a radius of five or six miles from this place in the days when our first Courts were held here and before?

Of English and Scotch-Irish residents, starting with John Postlethwaite and his grown up son, William, and passing up the Conestoga river on the eastern side, dwelling in consecutive order on or near the "Great Road," there were: James Hendricks," John Hendricks, Tobias Hendricks, Thomas Baldwin," Thomas Gale," George Gray," John Linvill" (all owners of parts of the James Hendricks tract), John Farrer," Richard Grist," John Grist," Wm. Hughes," Edmund Cartridge," John Powell," Thomas Doyle," Stephen Atchison" and James Lewis."

The Scotch-Irish and English people across from the above Postlethwaite's, on the Manor side, were Thomas and Reese Price, Alexander and Samuel Ritchey," Joshua Low," Daniel McConnell" and Alexander Beuse," practically all of whose lands adjoined the stream.

On the Conestoga side, going down the stream from Postlethwaite's, there were Robert Wilkins," Thomas Wilkins," David Priest," James Dawson," Richard Carter," Patrick Keregan." And some what separated from the others and over toward Pequea creek, near Susquehanna, were Peter Kline," Peter Creamer," Francis Worley," Joseph Rebman" and Robert Baker."

Going down the stream on the Manor side there were Samuel Ritchey," Andrew Cornish" and John Cartledge," as English neighbors.

Over to the east on Pequea creek the English and Scotch-Irish, beginning about the neighborhood of Marticville and going down the creek, were: William and Robert Middleton," Albert Hendricks," William Sherrell," David Jones," Samuel Jones," John Robinson," John McCreary," practically all on the east side of the creek, and Daniel Jones" on the west side.

Off to the west on and near Susquehanna river, beginning about Washington Borough, and extending up and down the river, the English inhabitants were Edward Smout," James Patterson," Moses Comb," Martha Bezelion," James Letort," Thomas and Robert Wilkins," Jonah Davenport," John Hendricks" and the Chartier descendants."

About two miles southeast from where we now stand, extending along the northwest bank of Pequea creek from the neighborhood of the "Burnt Mill," below Marticville, to near the Conestoga township line, there was a small Irish settlement consisting in succession down stream of Roland Ellis," Collum McQuire," John McDonald" and Francis McDonald."

And adding both picturesque and

weird romance and melancholy to it all, along a dashing run of water, flowing into Conestoga river from the west, on an eminence, about a mile west of John Cartlidge's farm, was the village of the ancient dusky neighbors of these newcomers, the Conestoga Indian town, pensively looking across the Conestoga Valley to Postlethwaite's hill and village on the east, where their civilized successors and new neighbors were gradually taking the place of these aborigines, who had held forth here for centuries, and whose sun was now setting forever.

These, then, together with a little Indian town in a loop of the Conestoga near Atkinson's, up the stream, were the Scotch-Irish and English and aboriginal neighbors of ancient Conestoga, in the center of which we stand and hold our exercises this day.

Who were the German-Swiss neighbors of those English and Scotch-Scotch-Irish making up the center of this ancient section between and about 1715 and 1729? Off toward sunrise, with its western limit at West Willow, was the Pequea Swiss colony; south of it. Amos Strettle's 3,380 acres; and southwest of that, Herr and Kendig's 5,000 acres.

Above Postlethwaite's, and between the English on Conestoga river on the west and the Swiss tract and Herr and Kendig on the east, coming down (from West Willow and the London or Estaugh tract of over 8,000 acres<sup>71</sup>) toward the spot where we now stand, were Harnish<sup>72</sup> and Herr<sup>73</sup> and Schlager<sup>74</sup> and Pretter<sup>75</sup> and Samuel Gulden<sup>76</sup> and John Burkholder<sup>77</sup> and George Kendrick<sup>78</sup> and John Milen<sup>79</sup> and Christ Herr<sup>80</sup> and Benedict Venrich<sup>81</sup> and Hans Moyer<sup>82</sup> and Melchoir Breneman<sup>83</sup> and Michael Shenk<sup>84</sup> and Christopher Franciscus<sup>85</sup> and

Jacob Eshleman<sup>m</sup> and Tobias Stehman<sup>m</sup> and others.

The German-Swiss neighbors below Postlethwaite's east of the Conestoga across to the Pequea were Jacob Miller,<sup>m</sup> Michael Sprengle,<sup>m</sup> Hans Keagy,<sup>m</sup> Frederick Maynard,<sup>m</sup> Benedict and Jacob Eshleman,<sup>m</sup> Joan Stoneman,<sup>m</sup> Christian Burkholder,<sup>m</sup> Henry Stehman,<sup>m</sup> Abram Burkholder<sup>m</sup> and a few others.

Across the Conestoga, the Manor, as far north as a line extending from Millersville to Washington Borough, had been generally settled for twelve years in 1729 by the German-Swiss. Passing from the Conestoga river westward, in tiers, reading from north to south, by great large tracts were: Christian Herr,<sup>m</sup> Abram Herr, John George Seeger, Michael Moyer (whose farm of 217 acres coincided with the whole of Millersville to-day west of Manor turnpike, or George street), Henry Kilheffer, Rudy Herr, John Shank, Christian Martin, Jacob Hostetter (containing Windom), John Herr, Abram Herr, Michael Shenk, Michael Baughman (whose farm included Letort), Jacob Brubaker and Michael Moyer (whose farm of 270 acres in partnership bounded Indian town on the east), John Shank and Martin Funk's 480 acres (whose joint tract included Central Manor), Andrew Kauffman and Michael Baughman's western farm, which reached to the Indiantown 500 acres, and bounded it on the north. Two other ancient Manor tracts lay on the west bank of the Conestoga—Peter Leaman's<sup>m</sup> tract bounding the Cartledge tract on the south, and south of Leaman's, Michael Creiter's<sup>m</sup> tract of 290 acres—this last named extending from the road at the upper end of Safe Harbor, in Manor, to the road near the lower end of Safe Harbor

leading westward into Manor by the Safe Harbor school-house.

The large tract stretching from Washington Borough to Creswell, of 3,000 acres, extending eastward nearly to Central Manor and Letort, was reserved by the Penns, prior to 1729.<sup>107</sup> And the remainder of the Manor, south of Creswell and west of Indiantown (except such tracts on the river as a few English and Scotch-Irish had taken up) was all vacant in 1729.

Thus we have now traced out the English and the German-Swiss neighbors for several miles in every direction from Postlethwaite's in 1729; and for a dozen or fifteen years prior thereto. Out of the 285 heads of families and single male adults in and about old Conestoga, in 1726 or 1728, nearly half of them lived there as early as 1718, as the assessments show. Therefore, in 1729, a great portion of the people who lived round about here were old residents. Some of them lived there since 1712.<sup>108</sup>

Those desiring more accurate information as to the location of the several tracts, and as to who dwell on those tracts to-day will be aided by consulting the map accompanying this paper and the key explaining the same, so far as the map includes the tracts mentioned.

Many interesting personal incidents could be told about most of those old Conestoga pioneers, if time and the occasion permitted it. A few can be mentioned, however. Postlethwaite died a few years too early to make golden returns out of his land investment. He borrowed 247 pounds on his 496 acres and failed, and it was sold for 500 pounds, and a few years later the purchaser sold it in parts, receiving over 3,000 pounds for



it.<sup>122</sup> Thomas Baldwin was a son-in-law of James Hendricks and a brother-in-law of John Linvill.<sup>123</sup> Tobias Hendricks and Andrew Cornish were the Conestoga members of the county's first bench of Judges. John Grist was tried for attempting to dispossess Indians from their land. Schlagel-Worley and Atkinson all had mills in the Conestoga.<sup>124</sup> James Patterson could fight as well as pray; when his ferry, near Washington Borough, was interfered with, he declared, to defend it, he would wade in blood up to his knees.<sup>125</sup> Wm. Clark in his will gave his wife an estate conditioned on "Christian behavior."<sup>126</sup> Daniel Preece in his will gives a certain daughter a full share if she marries a Dutchman, but only a shilling if she marries an Irishman.<sup>127</sup> Francis Worley was an important factor in all Indian treaties. John Cartledge was given his land at twenty per cent. off on condition he looked after the welfare of Indiantown.<sup>128</sup> Samuel Gulden was a Swiss Mennonite minister and also John Estaugh.<sup>129</sup> Herr and Kendig, who received the 5,000 acres of land, owned everything on Pequea creek, below Beaver down to Marticville. They sold it at great profit to many holders. Christopher Franciscus was noted for killing panthers and wolves in the woods and was a reputed giant.<sup>130</sup> Mart Mylin started brick making in 1724.<sup>131</sup>

When we turn to the public activities of those early neighbors of Conestoga, we find that thirty-eight of them were signers of the petition in 1728 to create the county of Lancaster out of 188 signers from the entire county, or over one-fifth.<sup>132</sup> This section furnished more signers according to the area than any other. Jones, the Hendrickses, Postlethwaites, Gales,

Swifts, Linvills, Worleys, Pattersons, McCurrys, Bakers, Middletons and Wilkinsons, Hughs, Willisies, Mitchells, Brians, Powells, and Ludford, representing the English, and Stoneman, Stehman, Ferree, Barr, Funk, Lemon, Hanspacher, Miller and others, representing the German-Swiss, all signed it.

The Court records in Chester county as to Conestoga township in those days show that both the English and the Swiss took part in public affairs.<sup>129</sup> Christopher Franciscus was Constable in 1722 and 1723, John Roberts in 1724, Benedict Venrick in 1725, David Jones in 1726, 1727, 1728 and 1729. The Constable of West Conestoga in 1727 was Daniel Ashleman, and William Hughes in 1728 and 1729. Peter Worral, John Baldwin, Robert Carter, Thomas Lindley, William Hughes, John Carter, Samuel Lewis, John Baker and others, early Conestoga citizens, served on the grand juries and made up petit juries, etc., in 1720 to 1729.

The minutes of the County Commissioners from 1729 onward show also that Conestoga and her citizens were taking a leading part in the public affairs of the new county.<sup>130</sup>

The steady growth of the ancient Conestoga region from the time when the inhabitants were first assessed here in 1718 is shown by the assessments to be as follows:<sup>131</sup> English, 43; single, 12, and Dutch, 86; total, 141, male heads and families and adults in 1718—166 in 1719, the same in 1720. 142 Swiss and 56 English in 1721 or 196—66 in West Conestoga and 148 in East Conestoga or 214 in 1722. (The assessment of 1723 is missing). Two hundred and forty in 1724—243 in 1725. and 285 in 1726. From 1726 to 1729, when our county was organized, the assessments of Conestoga, Donegal

and Pequea (all there was of now Lancaster county) are lost or destroyed. And since 1729, when our new county began its career, the assessments, of nearly a score of years of practically the whole county, are lost or destroyed and no copy or record of virtually any of them were ever made, except a few appearing in Evans and Ellis' history.

The assessment of 1721 shows the valuation of the property owned by the various citizens of Conestoga. In it we find that among the English, John Cartlidge was valued at sixty pounds, Francis Worley at 20, Robert Baker at 31, John Gardner at 24, James Patterson at 50, James Letort at 100 and Peter Bazillion at 154 pounds. Among the Palatines the largest land owners and the wealthiest men in 1721 about Conestoga were Christian Herr, 32 pounds; John Herr, the same; Martin Kendricks, 60; Christ Franciscus, 30; John Buckwalter, 40; John Line, 55; Jacob Kendrick, 46; Isaac Lefever, 50, and Daniel Ferre, 50 pounds. From this we see that Letort and Bazillion were the best rated men of the times here.

In religious profession, as we have said, Quakers, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Mennonites flourished here. The Quaker leaders were James, John, Tobias and Albertus Hendricks<sup>122</sup>—Francis and Susanna Worley<sup>123</sup> and their family, viz.: Rebecca, Mary, Caleb, Brosey and Henry Worley—John and Edmund Cartlidge,<sup>124</sup> Thomas and Elizabeth Gale, Samuel Jones, Joshua Low and a few others.<sup>125</sup>

These Quakers were the southern branch of the Quaker migration from old Chester. They were likely the earlier branch, arriving about or before 1718. The northern branch followed John Wright to the Columbia

locality about 1726.<sup>126</sup> Sufficient proof that they came from old Chester lies in the fact that Worley, Baldwin, Cartlidge, Hendricks, Linvill, Hughes, Gale, Worrall and others all appear as residents of Chester in the Chester County Recorder's office records, from 1696 to 1720, etc.<sup>127</sup>

Then, too, the Concord quarterly meeting of Friends in and about Philadelphia, in 1722, as shown by their minutes, resolved that it was "necessary to visit those friends that are removed to Conestoga, etc."<sup>128</sup>

The Episcopalian branch was represented by John and William Postlethwaite<sup>129</sup> and others. The society for the propagation of the Gospel to foreign parts aided their movement to these regions.<sup>130</sup> The Presbyterians living in this old Conestoga region were James Patterson,<sup>131</sup> the Middletons,<sup>132</sup> the Wilkens,<sup>133</sup> the Carters,<sup>134</sup> the Lindleys,<sup>135</sup> the Atkinsons,<sup>136</sup> the Linvills, the Evanses<sup>137</sup> and others.

The Mennonites were the German-Swiss of the Manor and in fact the other scores of them on all sides.

Somewhere in these valleys did these religious ancestors worship as early as 1718. The Mennonites worshipped here in some sort of meeting house before, Masonville church ground was given them out of the Michael Baughman tract,<sup>138</sup> before they received the New Danville Church grounds out of the Samuel Gulden tract<sup>139</sup>—before Samuel Boyer gave them "Beyerland"<sup>140</sup> and before Benedict Eshleman gave them "River Corner."<sup>141</sup>

As to the Episcopalians, Hazard's Register, Vol. 5, p. 21, tells us that an Episcopal Church was built in Conestoga in 1732. That may mean the Episcopal Church at Churchtown, far up the Conestoga Valley.

The minutes of the Donegal Presbytery of 1732<sup>14</sup> and other records from the year 1725<sup>15</sup> onward make reference to the Presbyterians of "Conestoga;" and Ministers were more or less regularly sent to them at those dates. Somewhere here surely the Presbyterians I have mentioned worshiped. They did not (except one or two) worship at Donegal, because Donegal itself refers to them as Presbyterians of "Conestoga," and sent ministers to them. It seems likely that wherever they worshipped that they were the predecessors and ancestors of the First Presbyterian Church of Lancaster, and moved in or began to worship there after the county government and other public county activities moved in from Conestoga. It is certain that the calls for ministers by the "Presbyterians" of Conestoga cease and the calls for ministers by the "Presbyterians of Lancaster" begin simultaneously, 1741-2.

As to the Quakers (who, next to the Mennonites, were the strongest sect here, in earliest times) it seems they worshipped, either at Wright's Ferry (now Columbia) or at Bird-in-Hand, or both. These were their first known meeting houses near here.<sup>16</sup>

I may stop long enough, at this point to say that in 1729 there were large regions round about this place not taken up. The region, of Conestoga Center was not opened up until twenty years later. Much of the land about Shenk's Ferry was not taken up until 1750.<sup>17</sup> The Creswell and Highville region also opened up late. Colemanville and Martic Forge lay dormant also for ten or twelve years after the time of the Postlethwaite Courts. The same is true of other adjacent sections.

I must stop also to observe the influence of early land boundaries upon the public roads of to-day. In many cases the division lines of the ancient large tracts were used as roads and finally became the public highways, and are so to-day.<sup>146</sup> Thus, when you spin along these old highways, pray do not forget that the roads became fixed where they are, simply because at the beginning that road on which you pass (as well as other roads) happened to be the dividing line between two large 500 acre farms, etc. The surveyor ran those lines as they are so as to make the first tracts abut properly on the great streams; and the whole plan of our principal roads grew from it.

Such was the Conestoga neighborhood from 1715 to 1729; such the movements and activities and incidents in the opening years of civilized life here, and such were the old Conestoga neighbors, English, Scotch-Irish and German-Swiss.

Very early in their careers the English and Scotch-Irish began moving up the river to Donegal, and joined their brethren who first landed there. Pattersons,<sup>147</sup> and Middletons<sup>148</sup> and Mitchels and Burts<sup>149</sup> and Gardners and Wilkineses,<sup>150</sup> among others moved there from Martic and Conestoga before 1726. They continued moving out of Conestoga—out of Donegal—moving westward and southwestward, and by 1750 they and their descendants dwelt numerously in the Cumberland Valley, in now West Virginia, in western Pennsylvania and along the Ohio. By that time, too, very few of them were to be found in Conestoga. Those Scotch-Irish and English followed the frontier line as it moved westward—they followed the political offices wherever they newly opened,

they followed and managed political affairs and public affairs. And thus it happened that they left Conestoga entirely. Not one Scotch-Irish or English Quaker name exists in the Conestoga or Manor region to-day. The races that founded the settlement and first managed its affairs are now all gone; and no physical evidence remains to-day that this region ever had a Scotch-Irish and English admixture in its origin. But, on the other hand, the German-Swiss who were practically contemporaries of the Scotch-Irish and English, who held the plow while the latter held the offices, are here in their descendant, to this day. Very early they began buying out their English and Scotch-Irish neighbors; and many patents issued to German-Swiss settlers for land warranted to Scotch-Irish and English holders attest this fact.

And now our task is done. We leave these ancient Conestoga, Scotch-Irish, English and German-Swiss neighbors and also their dusky Indian friends, who lived in peace, one with another for many years. The Indian and the Scotch-Irish both have gone from Conestoga. The one to the "Happy Hunting Ground;" and the other to regions where the German-Swiss did not hamper them. Your knowledge of history and of the Scotch-Irish character must help you determine where these regions are. Both those races are gone. But the stocky, steady German-Swiss are here to-day, guarding the graves of their fathers, helping to feed the world from the soil, heightening the glowing sunset over Conestoga's valley, by reflecting upon the sky, the lustre of their golden corn, and "holding fast to that which is good."

## CITATIONS AND AUTHORITIES.

1. Lancaster Co. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, Vol. 12, p. 23. (Hereafter cited "Lanc. Hist.") 2. Vol. 3, Md. Arch., p. 66 and do., Vol. 5, p. 231. Also Eshleman's Susquehannocks, etc., p. 19. (Hereafter cited "Susq. Ind. etc."). 3. Susq. Ind. etc., p. 20. 4. Do., p. 129 and authorities there cited. 5. Lanc. Hist., Vol. 12, pp. 10 and 11; also, 1 Haz. Reg. 400. 6. Susq. Ind., 159 and citations. 7. Do., p. 184 and Vol. 2, Col. Rec. 261. 8. Do., p. 187. 9. Do. 10. Do., p. 201. 11. Do., 208 and 2, Col. Rec. 532. 12. Do., 224 and 3, Col. Rec. 21 and 22. 13. Do., p. 241. 14. Do., 252 and 256; also, Col. Rec. 15. Do., p. 302 and 3, Col. Rec. 309. 16. Susq. Ind., pp. 21 and 36; also, Campanius, p. 157. 17. Rec. Lanc. Co. Qr. Sessions Office Docket, No. 1, p. 89. 18. Chester Co. Qr. Sess. Records and Lanc. Hist., Vol. 12, p. 17. 19. Witham Marshe Dairy and Susq. Ind., p. 344. 20. Assessment of Conestoga 1718 and Evans and Ellis Hist. Lanc. Co., p. 20. 21. Do., and assessments for said years. (Assessments for 1718 to 1826 inclusive—except that of 1723, are in the possession of Gilbert Cope of West Chester). 22. See Assessments. 23. Do. 24. Pat. Bk. A, Vol. 6, p. 226 (Hbg.) and drafts in Bk. D, 82-161 and D, 78-19 and 46 and D, 66-209 and Pat. Bk. A, 7-336 and 7. 25. Do., 26. Draft Bk. D, 266-209, Hbg. (Hereafter cited "D. B."). 27. D. B. Vol. D., 78-20. 28.—Pat. Bk. A, 7-336 and 7. (Hereafter cited "P. B."). 29. D. B. Vol. D, 78-20. 30. As adjointer in D. B. Vol. D., 88-138 and Taylor Papers (Drafts) No. 2664, hereafter cited "T. P. Drafts." 31. Do. 32. T. P. Drafts 2484-6-8, No. 2607 and 2678. 33. T. P. Drafts, No. 2559 and 2607 and 2722. 34.



T. P. Drafts, No. 2531. 35. Do. 36. Do., 2678. 37. Do. 38. Third Ser. Pa. Arch., Vol. 4, Map Con. Manor. 39 to 42. Do. 43. D. B. Vol D, 88-102 and 104. 44. Do. 45. Do., D, 88-161 and Pat. Bk. A, 6-320 and T. P. Drafts No. 2363. 46. T. P., Do. 47. Do., No. 2596 and Vol. D, 88-102 and 4. 48. Vol. D, 78-46. 49. Pat Bk. AA, 13-491. 50. Do. 51. Vol D, 69-285 and Survey Book B, 22, p. 121. 52. Do., Pat Bk. B, 22-124. 53. Do. 54-56. Map Con. Manor, and Evans & Ellis, 950. 57. T. P. Drafts, No. 2689 and Pat. Bk. A, 10-143. 58. D. B. Vol. A, 84-42. 59. D. B. Vol. D, 78-47 and Survey Bk. B, 22-121. 60. T. P. Drafts, No. 2581, p. 2, Pat. Bk. A, 7-134. 61. Do. 62. T. P. Drafts, No. 2401. 63. Lanc. Col. Rec. Off. M. M., 224. 64. Survey Bk. B, 22-121. 65 to 67. Map Con. Manor. 68 to 73. T. P. Drafts, No. 2397 and 2400. 74 to 77. Do., No. 2552 and No. 2405. 78. Do., 2486. 79. Do., 2559. 80. D. B. Vol. D, 78-138. 81. T.P. Drafts, No. 2472. 82. Do. 83. D. B. Vol., D, 88-126. 84. Do., D, 78-206. 85. Do. 86. Do. 87. Do., D, 13-138. 88. Do., D, 78-208. 89. Do., D, 73-53. 90. Do., 138. 91. Do., 78-46. 92. T. P. Drafts, No. 2616. 93. Pat. Bk. A, 6-321. 94. Lanc. Rec. Off. N, 301. 95. D. B. Vol. D, 88-102. 96. Do., 104. 97. Book 102-45. 98. Pat. A, 9-493 and B, 22-121. 99. Pat. AA, 13-490 and 4. 100. B, 210 (Lanc.). 101. C, 12-3 (Hbg.). 102. Do. 103. Vol. D, 537 (Hbg.). 102. Con. Manor Twp. 705 and 106, T. P. Drafts, No. 2483. 107. Con. Manor Map. 108. Pa. Arch, Vol. 1, p. 337. 108a. Lanc. Co. Recorder's Office. 190. Vol. 19-20, Ser. Arch., p. 640. 110. Do., 644 and T. P. Misc., No. 2827. 111. 1 Pa. Arch., 334. 112. Will Bk. A, 1-5 (Lanc.). 113. Lanc. Reg. Off. 114. Pa. Arch., 2d Ser.,

19-644. 115. Do., 608 and 574. 116. Weekly Mercury, Jan. 14 and 27, 1729 (30). 117. Vol. 10, Arch., 2d. Ser., 721. 118. See petition Lanc. Hist., Vol. 12, p. 28. 119. See Records. 120. Vol 1, Com. Office (Lanc.). 121. See assessments. 122. Hendricks-Worley marriage, certificate (Cope). 123. Do. 124, Evans & Ellis, p. 15. 125. Hendricks-Worley marriage witness (Cope). 126. See Hist. of Columbia. 127. Ches. Co. Records. 128. Evans & Ellis, p. 896. 129. St. James Church Records. 130. Evans & Ellis, p. 464. 131. Donegal Records. 132. Do. 133. 37 Family Records. 138. Map of Manor. 139. Gulden Draft. 140. R., 3-549, Rec. Off. Lanc. 141. Bk. 3S., 110, Rec. Office Lanc. 142. See minutes. 143. Presbytery of Newcastle. 144. See Ellis & Evans. 145. See surveys at Hbg. 146. Proved by surveys and map accompanying this paper—vide. 147. Cf. Conestoga and Donegal Records. 148. Bk. A., p. 38, Rec. Off. Lanc. 149. Evans & Ellis 17. 150. Do.

---

#### TOWNS.

A, Washington Borough; B, Creswell; C, Safe Harbor; D, Windom; E, Letort; F, Millersville; G, Rock Hill; H, New Danville; J, Marticville; K, West Willow; L, Marticville; M, Martie Forge; N, Colemanville; O, Pequea; P, Slackwater; R, Wabank.

#### STAR AND CIRCLE.

Postlethwaite; Large Stream, Susquehanna River; next in size, Conestoga River; smallest, Pequea Creek.

**KEY TO MAP OF LAND OWNERS.**

1, James Patterson; 2, The Proprietors' 3,000 A.; 3, vacant; 4, Andrew Cornish (later John Shenk and Martin Funk); 5, Andrew Coffman; 6, Abram Stoner; 7, Michael Bachman; 8, vacant; 9, Jacob Hostetter; 10, John Herr; 11, Abram Herr; 12, Michael Bachman; 13, Michael Shenk; 14, Jacob Brophater, Michael Moyer; 15, Thomas and Reese Price; 16, Indiantown; 17, Andrew Cornish (later James Logan); 18, John Cartlidge; 19, Peter Leaman; 20, Michael Creiter; 21, Andrew Hamilton; 22, Samuel Overholtz; 23, Henry Kilhaver; 24, Rudy Herr; 25, John Shenk and Christian Martin; 26, Alexander and Samuel Ritchey; 27, Michael Moyer (later Millersville); 28, Joshua Low; 29, Dan McConnell; 30, John George Seeger; 31, Abram Herr; 32, Christian Herr; 33, John Postlethwaite (formerly part James Hendricks); 34, John Postlethwaite (formerly Tobias Hendricks); 35, John Postlethwaite (formerly Michael Shenk); 36, John Postlethwaite (formerly John Hendricks); (35 and 36 inclusive are John Postlethwaite's 500 acres; 35 and 39, inclusive, are parts of James Hendrick's 1,100-acre tract); 37, Thomas Baldwin; 38, Thomas Gale (later George Grey); 39, John Linville; 40, Richard Carter (later Robert Wilkins, finally Jacob Miller); 41, Richard Carter (later Michael Stringle); 42, Hans Keagy; 43, James Logal; 44, Francis Worley; 45, Fred. Maynard; 46, Benedict Eshleman; 47, vacant; 48, Kaleb Baker (this and 56 were the original Col. French tracts); 49, Christian Burkholder; 50, Isaac Burkholder; 51, David Jones (later John Robinson); 52, vacant; 53, Benedict Eshleman; 54, Francis Worley (later Joseph Stone); 55, Abram Burkholder; 56, John Rebman (later Jacob Good); 57, Daniel Jones; 58, claim of Henry Stehman; 59, vacant; 60, Melchoir Breneman; 61, Hans Moyer; 62, John Ferree; 63, Richard Greist; 64, Benedict Venrich; 65, Christopher Franciscus and Hans Nissley; 66, Samuel Guldin; 67, Pequea Swiss Mennonite Settlement; 68, David Priest; 69, James Dawson (later Jacob Ashleman); 70, vacant; 71, vacant and Collom McGuire; 72, John Meyer; 73, Hans Hess; 74, Christopher Franciscus; 75, John McDonald; 76, vacant; 77, John DeHoff; 78, vacant; 79, Ulrich Hooper; 80, vacant; 81, Collom McGuire; 82, Robert Ellis; 83, vacant; 84, Hans Boyer; 85, Thomas Lindley; 86, John Warder and John Swift; 87, Samuel Boyer; 88, Albertus Hendricks; 89, William Sherrell; 90, Ulrich Stauffer; 91, Peter Good (now Jacob Good); 92, Robert Middleton; 93, vacant, in Martic Twp.; 94, York county; 95, Hempfield Twp., north of Conestoga Manor, now part of Manor Twp.; 96, part of Lancaster Twp.



The figures and letters on above map are a key indicating owners, village, etc. See pages 291-292. Scale, A to B equals 1 mile



**"Postlethwaite Family, 1750."**

"How Firm a Foundation" was sung by the audience, led by the band, after which Mr. C. E. Postlethwaite read an interesting paper on "Postlethwaite Family, 1750." He spoke as follows:

While attending the annual Pennsylvania Society dinner in New York some five or six years ago I first met the Honorable W. U. Hensel, whom you all knew better than was my fortune and whose death has left a gap in your historical and other political, business and social societies, and whose memory will always be honored and kept green by Pennsylvanians everywhere, but especially in Lancaster county. Mr. Hensel said that he needed no introduction to any member of the Postlethwaite family and commented with such complete and detailed knowledge upon the history of our forebears in the early days of Lancaster county that I then and there realized that I owed it as a duty to my children to know more about the family than I did at that time.

I had heard more or less about our ancestors of Lancaster county, but did not have all the facts, and after obtaining the information from various records here in Lancaster, and from various histories, I became deeply interested in following the various family lines.

The late Reverend William Morton Postlethwaite, for many years chaplain of West Point Military Academy, and my brother, Albert Gayton Postlethwaite, of Passaic, New Jersey, have in years past contributed much information from records both in this country and in England. The Reverend William Morton Postlethwaite made a trip to England, and in his investigations there it seemed clear that all

Postlethwaites trace back to one original family at or near Millom, Cumberland county, England.

Judge Landis has referred very fully to the life of John Postlethwaite, who occupied this property in 1729, and of his six children, Susannah, Samuel, John, William, Edmond and Richard. We have not been able to trace any descendants of Edmond, William or Richard, nor have we yet been able to look up the daughter, Susannah, who married Benjamin Price. There is no information concerning her other than is conveyed in the statement of her marriage.

The family seems to have left Lancaster county about the time, or shortly after, the old-homestead was sold, which was October 28th, 1761.

Samuel went to Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, was in the Revolutionary war, first as a captain and later as lieutenant-colonel, and was elected Sheriff of Cumberland county in 1782.

John went first to the vicinity of Harrisburg and then Mifflin county about 1789, settling in Wayne township on a farm for which, according to tradition, he traded one horse and ten dollars.

Just here let me say it is not my intention to follow family lines in detail in this talk to-day, nor do I intend even to try to cover all the important or interesting points in the field of action by the descendants of the John Postlethwaite who lived here. Time permits reference to the family only in a general way. A more detailed account will appear in the archives of the Historical Society.

Samuel had seven children and John eight, and many of these children left Pennsylvania, going to other parts of the country and we next hear of them

in Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky and in the western part of Pennsylvania.

Dr. James Postlethwaite, a son of Samuel, was a noted physician and politician in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and was the ancestor of the McLean family of Pittsburgh, represented here to-day by Mr. Jay Donald McLean.

A son of John Postlethwaite, of Mifflin county, another, John, by the way, went to Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, about 1814, and there is a large branch of the family still in Jefferson county, while many of them in turn have gone to other parts of the country. William Perry Postlethwaite and his son, David Neal, represent this branch here to-day.

Then a grandson of John Postlethwaite, of Mifflin county, also named John, went to the state of Illinois about 1830, and there is a large branch of the family in that section. This branch is represented here to-day by Dr. John Arthur Postlethwaite, of Tarkio, Missouri, and his cousin, Calvin, of Alexis, Illinois. Members of this family have also gone to other States.

The "stick to Pennsylvania" Postlethwaites have representatives here from two branches of the family. Mrs. L. Banks Doty, daughter of the late Thomas Fisher Postlethwaite, of Mount Union, from one branch, and Samuel Cloyd Postlethwaite and myself from the others. Trace back in a straight line to your John Postlethwaite, of Lancaster county, our ancestors lived and died in Pennsylvania. I, myself, digressed from the State during seven years residence in Virginia, and I am proud of the fact that my two daughters are Virginians, but with all that has been said here to-



day I leave you to judge the delight it gives me to tell you my son, Clarence Gayton Postlethwaite, was born in Pennsylvania.

It is practically impossible to trace the location by families any further, for many members of the western branches came East, while members of the eastern branches went West, until to-day we know of them in the majority of the States, and we doubt very much if there is a State or territory in the United States that does not give citizenship to descendant of your John Postlethwaite of Lancaster county.

We have been able to obtain considerable data concerning some of the branches, but there is still so much yet to be done that those of us who have been devoting what little time we have to sport on the subject sometimes feel that this Postlethwaite family is getting too much for us.

One of the interesting features brought about by my investigation has been the fact that while the Postlethwaites were prominent in the organization in 1744 of St. James' Church, in Lancaster, and continued their interest in this church up to the time they left this district, yet in coming in contact with the different branches of the family who have not been in touch with each other for a generation or two, we find almost invariably they are all Presbyterians. One notable exception to this was the family of the late Rev. William Morton Postlethwaite, who was an Episcopalian minister, yet his brother, Thomas R. Postlethwaite, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is a Presbyterian.

We find the family, as a rule, industrious, faithful and loyal and I have yet to locate a Postlethwaite family who were not able to take care of themselves. They can be found in practically every occupation or profession,



The boulder and tablet marking the site of the first Lancaster County Courts, held in 1729 at Postlethwaite's, and the Postlethwaite descendants who attended the celebration. From left to right—standing: Samuel Cloyd Postlethwaite, of Huntingdon, Pa.; David Neal Postlethwaite, of Columbus, O.; Clarence Elmer Postlethwaite, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. John Arthur Postlethwaite, of Tarkio, Mo.; Jay Donald McLean, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; sitting: William Perry Postlethwaite, of Valer, Pa.; and Calvin W. Postlethwaite, of Alexis, Ill.



both as officials and workmen. As legislators, my grandfather, Thomas Irvin Postlethwaite, now deceased, represented Mifflin county, Pa., in 1843, when he made the trip to and from Harrisburg on horseback. Dr. John Arthur Postlethwaite, who is here to-day, was elected to the Missouri Legislature in 1888 for two years. There have been many legislators descendants of John Postlethwaite through the feminine side of the family. I do not have a complete list but notable among them was the late Dr. William P. McNite, who represented Huntingdon county in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

As a general thing they are a peace-loving people and in spirit are forbearing, but on the other hand they have been well represented in the wars of this country, starting with the Revolutionary War, and have always been ready to fight for their country when necessary. Every branch of the family in all parts of the country were well represented in the Civil War. William Perry Postlethwaite, of Jefferson county, who is with us to-day, is a veteran. General Basil W. Duke, of Confederate Army fame, told me he knew two families of Postlethwaites in Kentucky, the head of one family being in the Federal and the other in the Confederate army.

Another point of interest in following the various lines of the family, and this will, I believe, apply to all families, is the constant use of family names; thus we have the original John Postlethwaite, of Lancaster county, and his sons, Samuel, John and William. These names run all through the families of the various branches and it is a reasonably safe proposition to meet a Postlethwaite anywhere and ask for his brother John, his uncle John or his cousin

John, or any other relationship that you care to use. In the representation here to-day we have a John, a William and a Samuel.

Speaking generally of the early day families of this country, we do not always think of the hardships through which they must have gone in order to make this glorious country the habitable place we find it to-day. We have at our hand so many facilities for travel and for communication, one with another, no matter where we are, that we cannot do better than obtain the records as far as possible and put them in the possession of the descendants in order that they may more fully appreciate the blessings which they enjoy to-day, and at the same time do honor to those who have gone before. Such a record should give inspiration to those of us who are living to-day and those who follow us to see that our records, when we have passed on, fit in well with those who have gone before, and this thought has been our incentive after having been started on the subject by your most honored neighbor and fellow-citizen, the late Hon. W. U. Hensel.

It is gratifying to be here to-day. This is my second visit to the old homestead, I having been here three years ago. The late Rev. William Morton Postlethwaite and my brother, Albert Gayton Postlethwaite, of Passaic, N. J., visited the homestead in 1879, and I think Mr. Fehl told me that as far as he knew we were the only Postlethwaites who had come back to see the place. There are five branches of the Postlethwaite family represented by those present to-day. No one of us knew all the others before to-day so that there was a general introduction of the Postlethwaites among themselves before the

committee met us. We all feel specially privileged in being here to-day and we all extend our best thanks and deep appreciation to Judge Landis, Dr. Diffenderffer, Messrs. Eshleman, Magee, Hostetter, and other members of the committee of the Lancaster County Historical Society, not only for the opportunity given us to be here to-day and for the honor done our ancestor, but for the many courtesies extended to us after our arrival. It is a day we shall not forget. We shall always be proud of our association with Lancaster county through our ancestors and for this visit to-day. This I am sure will be shared by all the descendants who know the history of those early days. It is our hope that Lancaster county may always be proud of the family who went out from here about one hundred and fifty-five years ago.

#### **The Benediction.**

Rev. Thomas Roberts, pastor of the Methodist Church, then dismissed the assemblage with the benediction.

#### **Postlethwaite Descendants Present.**

The affair was honored by the presence of a number of the descendants of the original Postlethwaite family who were domiciled at the Brunswick.

The group included the following persons: Mr. W. P. Postlethwaite, of Valler, Pa.; Mr. D. N. Postlethwaite, of Columbus, Ohio; Mr. C. W. Postlethwaite, Alexis, Ill.; Dr. J. A. Postlethwaite, of Tarkia, Mo.; Mr. S. C. Postlethwaite, of Huntingdon, Pa.; Mr. Clarence E. Postlethwaite, manager of sales of the Pressed Steel Car and the Western Steel Car and Foundry Companies, Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. L. Banks Doty, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Jay Donald McLean,

manager of the W. B. McLean Co., of Pittsburgh,

#### Inscription On Tablet.

The inscription upon the tablet is as follows:

ON AUGUST 5, 1729, AT OR NEAR THIS SPOT ON THE LAND OF JOHN POSTLETHWAITE, HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE THE SECOND'S JUSTICES MET FOR THE FIRST TIME IN LANCASTER COUNTY AND HELD THE SEVERAL COURTS OF JUSTICE. THE MAGISTRATES PRESENT WERE JOHN WRIGHT, TOBIAS HENDRICKS, ANDREW CORNISH, THOMAS READ AND SAMUEL JAMES. JOHN WRIGHT PRESIDED.

THE COURTS WERE HELD AT POSTLETHWAITE'S FOR AUGUST AND NOVEMBER TERMS, 1729, AND FEBRUARY, MAY AND AUGUST TERMS, 1730. THIS STONE AND TABLET HAVE BEEN ERECTED BY THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY ON OCTOBER 8, 1915.

#### The Expenses.

The expenses incident to the event, besides the great amount of labor contributed free, were:

Bronze plate .....	\$ 60.00
Conestoga Band .....	35.00
Powder, dynamite and fuse....	6.50
Photographic work .....	6.00
Haldy, attaching plate.....	8.00
Expressage on plate.....	.95
Automobile hire, Oct. 8.....	12.00
A. S. Dombach, auto service etc., at divers times.....	5.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$133.45</b>



**Boulder and Tablet (See Inscription, page 300). 7 feet high—7 tons—limestone.**





**Those Who Contributed.**

These expenses were met by contributions made by Messrs. George Steinman, Henry S. Stehman, B. C. Atlee, R. M. Reilly, W. N. Appel, H. Frank Eshleman, A. K. Hostetter, F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D., D. F. Magee, A. J. Zercher, A. S. Benedict, John Lefever, Hiram Warfel, J. W. Morrison, The New Era, Judge Chas. I. Landis, Mrs. Mary Landis, F. S. Harnish and A. A. Onney.

All of which we respectfully submit and report to your Honorable Body, and ask to be discharged.

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN,  
Chairman.

A. K. HOSTETTER,  
F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, Litt.D.,  
D. F. MAGEE,  
Committee.

## Minutes of October Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 1, 1915.

The October meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in their rooms in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library building this evening, with a fairly good attendance, despite the inclement weather. The feature of the meeting was the reading of two papers by Miss Lottie M. Bausman. These papers were "Transportation Troubles in Lancaster County During the Revolution" and "The Garden of Pennsylvania." Both were very interesting. The former showed that Lancaster was a central depot for transportation during the Revolutionary War and that this county was largely depended upon for transportation by the Colonial army. George Ross, Jr., the son of Gen. George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence, also being appointed in charge of this work. The second paper dealt with the fertility of the county even in Revolutionary times and showed that it was on account of this productiveness in Lancaster county that Washington's army could be fed. A large quantity of the supplies for it at Valley Forge came from here, and it was in consequence of this that a certain Tory in this country, in writing to a friend who was an officer in the British army, spoke of this locality as "the garden spot of America," a name which has stuck to the county ever since.

The Librarian presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1914.

The Railway Library and Statistica, 1914.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Catholic Historical Society, Records; American Philosophical Society, Proceedings; Lebanon County Historical Society, Vol. VI., No. 13; Annual Report of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

Special Donations—Four old deeds from Miss Louisa Ringwalt, Downingtown, Pa.

F. R. Diffenderffer, the Vice President, announced that he had received a number of old deeds from John N. Hetrick, Esq., with the request that they be donated to the Society with the compliments of Miss Louisa Ringwalt, now living in Downingtown, Chester county, Pa., and who was formerly a resident of New Holland, Lancaster county. Miss Ringwalt has never lost her love for Lancaster county, the place of her birth, and she is a frequent visitor to the old town of New Holland, which is dear to her heart.

The following were the deeds presented to the Society:

Parchment deed, dated August 9, 1766, from John Barr, Sheriff, sold as the property of Felty Kintzer, to Christian Breamer, for 100 perches and the usual allowance of five per cent. for roads, in the Town of New Design (now known as New Holland), Earl Township. The deed is in a good state of preservation, and bears the original seal of wax, indented through the instrument, and, also, bears the signature of Edw. Shippen, Prothonotary, who took the acknowledgment of the Sheriff, and the separate impression seal of the Common Pleas of Lancaster County is attached.

The next deed, in age, is one for the same premises, from Christian Breamer and wife, to Rosina Bieble,

dated March 1, 1770, also, bearing the original wax seals, written on parchment and well preserved, the ink on the paper being more distinct than some of the more recent instruments now recorded in the Court House.

Two other deeds, dated July 26, 1782, and November 11, 1782, from Rinehart Shibler to Henry Peters and Zacheus Piersol, and William Barlitz, respectively, being in the same chain of title as the older deeds, and for the same premises.

The following persons were elected to membership in the society: Mrs. John I. Hartman, Mrs. Elizabeth Hartman Falck, Mr. Simon K. Nissley and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Miller, all of Lancaster; Mr. Clarence E. Postlethwaite, of Sewickley, Pa.; Hon. John H. Landis, of Millersville; Miss Margaret P. Humes, of Jersey Shore, Pa., and Mr. Sanderson Detwiler, of Columbia.

The persons proposed for membership were: Miss Eleanora Jane Fulton, Miss Susan Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Hetrick and Dr. D. Sherman Smith, all of Lancaster.

D. F. Magee, Esq., reported for the committee having in charge the Postlethwaite celebration, October 8, and stated that everything is proceeding satisfactorily in the way of preparations for the event. The people of Conestoga township are greatly interested in the celebration and are making elaborate preparations. The stone for the marker has been taken from the quarry in that township by the citizens and placed in position. The people have also made arrangements for seating the audience in the orchard of Mr. George Fehl, on whose property the celebration will take place. Arrangements have been made to run motor busses to the spot both from Millersville and from Landis'

station at the Long Lane on the York Furnace trolley line. There will be ample accommodation for all visitors who come by these routes to the celebration. Information has been received to the effect that the tablet of bronze has been cast and that it is perfect in detail. It will arrive in Lancaster not later than Monday or Tuesday and will be put on the marker immediately. Word has been received that a number of prominent persons from a distance will be in attendance, and the descendants of the Postlethwaite family from as far west as Missouri will be there as guests of the Historical Society. A reception committee is about to be appointed.









## PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1915.

---

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

---

THE GARDEN OF PENNSYLVANIA  
THE LIBERALITY OF LANCASTER COUNTY, 1793-94  
MINUTES OF NOVEMBER MEETING

---

VOL. XIX. NO. 9.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1915





<b>The Garden of Pennsylvania. By Miss Lottie M. Baus-</b>	
<b>man - - - - -</b>	<b>311</b>
<b>The Liberality of Lancaster County, 1793-94. By Miss</b>	
<b>Lottie M. Bausman - - - - -</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>Minutes of November Meeting - - - - -</b>	<b>326</b>



## THE GARDEN OF PENN- SYLVANIA

---

Since Lancaster county did such a noble part in helping to lay the foundation of the new federation, what did it merit and what was the reward? Its modesty would ask for none but its reputation claimed for it the title of "the Garden of Pennsylvania." At the present time it is not unusual to hear it referred to as the "Garden Spot" but that the name should have clung so closely to it ever since 1779, possibly earlier, does seem rather surprising. The authenticity of this fact can be found in a letter written in New York by Dr. John Abraham DeNormandie to his friend in London, Joseph Galloway, March 29, 1779. This letter is signed with initials only. At first it was supposed that John Anthony DeNormandie, a Tory of Bucks county, had written it but on closer examination the decision is that John Abraham DeNormandie is the author. The New York Public Library, the owner of this letter, is the authority for the following statement: "After comparison with a letter in this division, dated 1784, October 15, and signed, "Jno. Ab: DeNormandie;" and examination of the "Annals of DeNormandie . . . collated, translated, and explained by Arthur Sandys," Cambridge, 1901, p. 141-142; 145-150, there is conclusive evidence that the letter to Joseph Galloway is written by John Abram DeNormandie." Facts mentioned in the first paragraph indicate

that the letter was sent to England in care of "Our friend Mr. Fisher," who was about to leave for London. The part of this lengthy communication pertinent to our country is the extract herewith given.

" \* \* \* Our affairs in America are hardly to be described; Faction and discord among the leaders of the present unneutral system predominate in every Province, particularly in Philadelphia, the present capital of America, of this you will be fully informed by their own publications and the testimony of our Friend. Poverty & Famine are making hearty strides over this once happy Quarter of the World and however improbable this may appear to proper requirements with the plenty and fertility of America I do assure you it is a fact; and from persons who have lately come in, I am assured that in Lancaster county, the Garden of Pennsylvania, wheat cannot be purchased under fifty shillings pr. Bushel hard Money, and that Continental cannot purchase it, that the Crops in the Ground are trifling as the Farmers have no encouragement for raising Grain; that Continental Money notwithstanding the various threats made use of to support its credit, is declining in every colony, and in some of them is openly refused.

\* \* \* "

No doubt affairs had a gloomy aspect at the time DeNormandie gave his pessimistic views. John Abraham DeNormandie was a native of Bucks county. For some years he practised medicine in Philadelphia. Later he was a justice of the peace for Bucks county, but this commission he resigned in 1773, owing to his intention to remove to Geneva, in Switzerland. "During the war of the Revolution he was chosen and appointed to select sites and establish army hospitals.

Like all the members of his own and Bard family, he had no sympathy with the war or its objects, but performed his duty with zeal and ability, obtaining the esteem of General Washington and the commendation of the authorities." (1) Owing to his intention to leave the country, he began to dispose of his property, when he found it was illegal according to "an act for the further security of the Government." In August, 1778, he made application "To the Honorable, the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met" to be relieved of the penalties concurring with the sale of his property. (2) At this time he declared himself to be a "Burgher, citizen, and subject of Geneva," as he held an estate there which had been left him by a relative. His petition was heard with favor and granted, and the sale was allowed to continue. In his letter to Galloway he showed plainly that his sympathies were with Great Britain. This was natural under the circumstances as Galloway was an ardent loyalist, though at first he had identified himself with the cause of the colonies.

Joseph Galloway was a nephew of the Joseph Galloway who had married Hannah Cookson, of Lancaster. (3) He was born in Maryland. He went to Philadelphia, and there took up law as a profession. Later he made his home in Bucks county. He was a member of the Assembly and at one time Speaker, also a member of the first American Congress. In 1776 he joined the British army, taking up their cause, and in 1778 went to Eng-

1—Annals of de Normandie; pages 145-148.

2—Penna. Archives, second series; Vol. 3, page 198.

3—Lancaster County Historical Society; Vol. 18, page 259.



land.(4) This accounts for the letter being sent to him at London.

Does it not seem strange that we are indebted to the loyalists for the first known reference of our county's well-known titles? If it was "the Garden of Pennsylvania" during the dark times of the Revolution how much stronger is the claim during times of prosperity? The Poverty and Famine" mentioned by DeNormandie passed it by, while plenty came and lingered. So, by right of inheritance and by virtue of thrift, Lancaster county has been able to retain, since 1779, the appellation, which the gentleman of Geneva mentioned to his friend, the loyalist in London—"the Garden of Pennsylvania."

4—Davis' History of Bucks County: Vol. 1, page 113.

## THE LIBERALITY OF LAN- CASTER COUNTY, 1793-94

---

This county is accredited as generous, always, when responding to a call for assistance. Whether the calamity be war, floods or, as in the present case, disease, its people are ever ready to lend the "helping hand." The recent aid given the war victims of Belgium has not been forgotten. The flood disasters which have occurred in our own State, and also in Ohio, gave to the people of this vicinity an opportunity to help the unfortunate. And if the people of the present generation are generous, it may be well to remember that those of the past were generous also.

Philadelphia, at various times during its earlier existence, was the unfortunate victim of yellow-fever epidemics. In the year 1793 occurred the worst of these catastrophies, it being of such proportions that it became necessary for the city authorities to ask for assistance from the outside of provisions, clothing and money. This appeal was answered by Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia. In Pennsylvania the largest contributors by counties were Chester, Bucks and Montgomery, with Delaware and Lancaster next.

Just what Lancaster county did to help the afflicted in the metropolis of its own State can be found on the minutes of the committee who had charge of the affairs at this very se-

rious time in Philadelphia's history. A copy of the published account of the proceedings of this committee is owned by the Lancaster City and County Medical Society. The title page reads:

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee, appointed on the 14th September, 1793, by the citizens of Philadelphia, The Northern Liberties, and the District of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the city and its vicinity, with an appendix, Philadelphia; Printed by R. Aiken & Son, and sold by . Cruikshank, W. Young, T. Dobson and the other Bookseellers. M.DCC.XCIV. On the blank page opposite is written "The Monies from the Sale of those Books are for the Support of the Orphan Children whose Parents died of the Malignant Fever in Philadelphia, 1793." and across the title page in the same handwriting is the name, Christopher Mayer.

The first reference to our county on the minutes is under date of October 14th, just one month after the committee went into service. This item explains itself by stating that—"A letter was received from Paul Zantzinger, at Lancaster, informing the committee of a collection being made of clothing for the orphans under their care, and that a collection through the county, of cash and provisions was making for the use of the poor, etc." Confirmation of this promise was had on October 22d, the minutes giving the following account: "One," meaning letter, "from Paul Zantzinger, dated Lancaster, 19th instant, informing that the sum of one hundred and ninety-four pounds, six shillings and five pence, hath already been collected, that there is a pleasing prospect of a considerable

supply of flour from the different townships in that county, and that a collection of grain, etc., is making for the relief of the poor. That the sum of fifty-five pounds, two shillings and two pence was raised by the German Reformed congregation of that place for the use of the poor children whose parents belonged to that society in this city and have died of the prevailing disorder (to be under the direction of the trustees) if there be any; if not, that this sum is to be at the disposal of the committee. He also forwarded a very handsome supply of clothing in 38 packages, for the orphans under the care of the committee, which was presented by the benevolent ladies of the Borough of Lancaster." This donation, coming so promptly, must have been much appreciated. If the good people of the borough were quick to respond with the necessary supplies, the people of the county were not slow to contribute their share, as only a few days afterward, October 25th, the committee made this acknowledgment: "A letter was received from Peter Martin, of Cocalico township, Lancaster county, dated 23d Instant, accompanying 12 barrels flour and ten dollars, which the President was requested to answer." On October 29th "The Secretary read an extract of a private letter, informing the committee that the inhabitants of that part of Lancaster county, where the writer resides, are raising supplies, etc., for use of the poor, and requested information in what manner it may be best conveyed; the Secretary is requested to inform him." The last donation for October comes from another township as "Israel Israel delivered thirty pounds, two shillings and three pence, being a collection from the congregation of Leacock township, Lancaster county, for the

use of the sick, etc." Under date of November 4th "A letter was received from Paul Zantzinger, dated Lancaster, the 1st Instant, informing that he had sent five bundles of clothing for the use of the orphans, which have been received." The minutes of November 7th show a large donation from the county, as follows: "A letter was received from the Governor covering a check for 86 67-100 dollars from the congregation of Chestnut Level, handed to him by the Reverend Dr. James Latta.....Two other letters were received: One from Christian Lover, from Lampeter township, Lancaster county, with 14 barrels of flour; part of a donation from that township; and one from Frederick Seiger, Lancaster county, with 14 barrels of flour; a donation from the inhabitants of Earl township, which were delivered to Henry DeForest."

From the dates of acknowledgment which follow so closely, one after the other, it can easily be seen that the assistance given from our county was actuated by a willing spirit and a cheerful promptness. Getting fourteen barrels of flour to Philadelphia by a wagon was not the simple task of sending it down on a railroad. However, the new turnpike, the first one in the United States, was just being completed, so that the difficulties of transportation were somewhat modified at this time.

Reverting again to the minutes, November 12th gives this statement: "A letter from Paul Zantzinger, accompanying ten barrels of flour, six of which were manufactured at Rudy Hare's mill three miles from Lancaster, and four barrels at Christian Stoner's mill, two miles from thence, from wheat collected in the vicinity of Lancaster." The item for November 14th reads: "Also another letter

from William Smith and Frederick Sieger, dated Earl district, Lancaster county, 21st ultimo, informing that the inhabitants of that township had collected a parcel of wheat for the purpose of being manufactured into flour for the use of the poor; and requesting that the committee would give instruction how and to whom the same shall be directed."

The record of November 21 gives Robert Coleman special recognition. Whether he established a precedent or just adhered to a custom already established, we do not know. However, the custom seems to be in vogue up to the present time though, as a matter of fact, not a large number of people follow the good example. The liberality of Mr. Coleman is reported in his statement that "a letter was received from Robert Coleman, Esq., Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Lancaster county, dated Elizabeth Furnace, November 12, covering a draft on the State Treasurer, for the amount of his salary for one year as Associate Judge; to be applied to the use of the afflicted under the care of the committee; which was delivered to the treasurer, to be appropriated accordingly." No mention is made that Mr. Coleman was seeking reappointment to the official position he was holding at this time.

On November 23rd a belated acknowledgment of a donation was made: "Eighty-five dollars and twenty-five cents were received from A. H. Middleton, treasurer of Woodbury Committee, on the 20th October, and seventy dollars and fifty-one cents from Lancaster borough, by the hands of Paul Zantzinger, on the 2d November, which were omitted to be entered in the minutes of that date." The

county now takes the lead in contributions. The committee on November 26th had the following to consider: "Two letters were received, one from Frederick Sieger, dated Earl township, Lancaster county, 18th instant, inclosing sixty-five dollars, for the use of the orphans, and inform the committee that sundry parcels of flour had been sent, and desiring receipts therefore; as the waggoners had neglected to deliver those given to them; the other from New Holland, in the same township, dated the 15th instant, signed by Henry Moeller, minister of the Lutheran Church, inclosing eighteen pounds, ten shillings, a donation from the benevolent farmers of Alleghany and Muddy Creek, exclusive of those in their congregations, who have made their donation in wheat: These donations are particularly designed for the orphans: The secretary is directed to deliver them to the orphan-committee, and the president is requested to answer the letters." Another township sends its donations on November 26th: "Thirteen barrels of flour were received from the inhabitants of Mannheim township, Lancaster county, accompanied by a letter from Martin Mayer, which was answered." The donations for December came from several new sources. Under December 2d is noted: "A letter was received from John Bauchman, dated Conestogo township, 27th ultimo, informing that fifteen barrels of flour are on the way; and covering nine pounds and ten shillings, being the amount of a donation raised in that township, for the use of the poor. The president is requested to answer it as soon as the flour is received." From among a large list of contributions received by the committee on

December 21st, one only came from this locality, being "Ninety-two dollars and four cents from Leacock township, Lancaster county, by the hands of Jacob Johns." The minutes for December 24th contain two items which show further proof of the liberality of the county: "Sixty-four dollars and ninety-seven cents from the west end of the township of Little Brittain, in Lancaster county, received by the hands of Levi Hollingsworth;" and "Forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents from Donegal township, Lancaster county, by the hands of John Whitehill, Esquire." The last one for this month is on December 28th, and is for "Forty-five dollars and twenty-five cents from the inhabitants of Carnavon township, Lancaster county, delivered by Edward Bonsall." The report for January 11th 1794, shows that "Twelve barrels of flour were received from Donegal township, Lancaster county, forwarded from Jacob Graybill's mill, accompanied by a letter from Paul Zantzinger, Esquire, at Lancaster." According to the minutes the "considerable supply of flour from the different townships" which Paul Zantzinger mentioned in one of his letters, up to this time had not been received. The reason for this is explained under date of January 18th: "The following parcels of flour have been received as donations from Lancaster county, and as the whole were not entered in the minutes at the time they were received, Resolved, that the list be now inserted, and is as follows:



**Donations In Flour Received From Lancaster County.**

<b>Townships.</b>	<b>By Whom Forwarded.</b>	<b>Waggoner's Name.</b>	
Warwick.	J. Gingrict.	M. Miller . . . . .	14
Cocalico.	P. Martin.	E. Barr . . . . .	12
Manor.	V. Rummel. }	A. Hare . . . . .	11
	J. Goodman. }		
Lampeter.	C. Lower.		14
	C. Yoredy.	C. Doner . . . . .	14
	John Smith.		7
Ditto, and Strasburg.	<hr/>	E. Moore . . . . .	13
			<hr/> 48
Earl.	F. Seiger.	J. Brightenstein . .	14
	"	P. Werrentz . . . .	14
	"	H. Tanny . . . . .	11
			15
			<hr/> 54
Manheim.	J. Baughman.	L. Holl . . . . .	14
	M. Mayer.	B. Bastian . . . . .	13
			<hr/> 25
Conestoga.	J. Baughman.	J. Bar's team . . . .	15
Donegal.	J. Graybill's mill.	V. Wishaupt . . . .	12
Neigh. of }	R. Hare's do. 6 }	J. Stigelman . . . .	10
the borough }	C. Stover's do. 4 }		
Rapho.	M. Kauffman.		13
Brought to the city, and put down by the waggoners, without giving an ac- count from what township they were sent, . . . . .			22
			<hr/>
		Barrels, 236	

This accounting shows that the farmers were liberal in their offering and counteracts the statement made in 1779 concerning our county "that the crops in the ground are trifling, as the farmers have no encouragement for raising grain." On February 1st the last donation from this county is recorded. It reads: "Eighteen dollars and thirty-five cents from New Holland, Lancaster county, by the hands of Frederick Seiger. And sixty-two dollars from St. John's Church, Salisbury township, Lancaster county, by the hands of John Hopkins and James Henderson."

The total amount of money sent to the assistance of Philadelphia, as given in the summary was \$1,265.77. However, the contribution sent from Caernarvontownship was accidentally counted in with those sent from Berks county, so that by adding \$45.25 to the amount just mentioned, Lancaster county's part was \$1,311.02. To Leacock township belongs the credit of sending the largest sum of money, exclusive of the borough. Earl township was next, though first in sending the largest supply of flour. The reason for the largest contributions coming from the eastern section of the county is given in the census of 1790. This places the population of the entire county at 36,147, with Cocalico and Earl townships as the most thickly populated. From the report in general it appears, however, that each section responded generously to the cause of the afflicted.

This was not the only time that the good people of the county of Lancaster were called to the assistance of Philadelphia. As previously mentioned that city had a number of yellow fever epidemics to contend with. No doubt, help from this locality was asked on many of these occasions, but

one reference only will be necessary to prove this supposition. This was in 1797, when our Revolutionary patriot General Hand was urging the people to send supplies to the afflicted in Philadelphia. In "The Hive" of October 11th, 1797, printed by William Hamilton, which paper is the property of this society, is the following:

Fellow Citizens and Brother Farmers  
of the County of Lancaster.

The calamity with which it has pleased God to visit the city of Philadelphia, has reduced many industrious families to the utmost distress, and calls loudly for the benevolent aid of the charitable and well disposed in every quarter of the State. The Citizens of Philadelphia have done much for the alleviation of the public distress; fall short of the object. Let me, therefore, humbly request of you, my neighbors, whose humanity I am well assured of, to contribute to the relief of our afflicted brethren, in grain of any kind fit for the food of man, according to your several circumstances; a small quantity from every man, who can afford it, will, when collected, form a magazine worth transporting, and may save the lives of many of our fellow mortals, who without it may perish of famine.

If you approve the measures as I am confident you will, early contributions should be made and the grain deposited in some central place in every township, to be thence transported by some persons appointed for the purpose, to the city or its vicinage, to be disposed of by those who have the care of the poor.

EDWARD HAND,  
Lampeter Township, Oct. 10th, 1797.

The reverend gentlemen of the clergy of every denomination in Lancaster county are respectfully de-

sired to give all the publicity in their power to the foregoing address, and to recommend the speedy adoption of the proposed measure to their respective congregations; so that the collections may be made and forwarded in time to answer the benevolent purposes for which they are intended.

## Minutes of November Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Nov 5, 1915.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening, with a good attendance.

Miss Lottie M. Bausman, the Librarian, presented the following monthly report:

Bound Volumes—Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1913 (two volumes); Wisconsin Historical Collections, Index of Volumes I. to XX., Laws of Pennsylvania, 1915; Pennsylvania Archives, 7th Series, Volume I, from the State Library; Life of William Henry, from Mr. William Henry, of Haddonfield, N. J.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Annals of Iowa; German-American Annals; Snyder County Historical Society Bulletin; Western Reserve Historical Society, Tract No. 95; Washington Historical Quarterly; Linden Hall Echo; International Conciliation; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Programme of exercises on the occasion of the marking of the Battlefield of Brandywine by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, from Miss Mary Stille; Pamphlet on Light Horse Harry Lee's death and burial at Dungeness, from Arthur P. Howard, Portland, Me.; badges worn by the Grand Army of the Republic at the fiftieth anniversary of the Grand Review, held in Washington, D. C., September 27-30, October 1-2, from George H. Rothermel; Report and Register, Fifth Annual Landis Family Reunion, from D. B. Landis.

H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., gave a

report of the Postlethwaite celebration, which comprised the October issue of the monthly pamphlet.

On motion, the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The following were proposed for membership: B. F. Fackenthal, Reigersville, Pa.; Willis E. Byers, Lampeter, Pa.; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, 38 North Lime street, Lancaster, Pa.; Miss Marian Wallace, 341 East Orange street, Lancaster, Pa.; M. M. Leib, Mt. Joy, Pa.; Walter H. Pool, East Petersburg, Pa.

The following were elected to membership: Miss Eleanore J. Fulton, Miss Susan Holbrook, Mrs. John N. Hetrick, John N. Hetrick and Dr. D. Sherman Smith.

Miss Clarke read a letter from Clarence E. Postlethwaite, addressed to Mr. Henry S. Stehman, the presiding officer at the Postlethwaite celebration, congratulating the society upon the success of the celebration and expressing the appreciation of the Postlethwaite family.

A letter was read from Rev. G. I. Browne, proposing that the society take steps to mark the spot, near Neffsville, where the two pioneer preachers, Boehm and Otterbein, held an historic meeting which resulted in the organization of the United Brethren Church, the event having occurred about 1767.

No action was taken on the communication.

Three short papers were submitted and read by Miss Bausman. The subjects were: The Liberality of Lancaster County in 1793-94; The Garden of Pennsylvania, Transportation Troubles in Lancaster County During the Revolution.

After a brief discussion the society adjourned.













# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1915.

---

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

---

TRANSPORTATION TROUBLES IN LANCASTER  
COUNTY DURING THE REVOLUTION

THE PASSING OF LYDIA

MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING

---

VOL. XIX. NO. 10.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1916



<b>Transportation Troubles in Lancaster County During the</b>	
• <b>Revolution -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -</b>	<b>333</b>
<b>By Miss Lottie M. Bausman</b>	
<b>The Passing of Lydia        -    -    -    -    -    -    -</b>	<b>346</b>
<b>Minutes of the December Meeting    -    -    -    -    -</b>	<b>350</b>



## Transportation Troubles in Lancaster County During the Revolution

---

It is but natural when speaking of events connected with Revolutionary times in Lancaster county that our thoughts go first to the soldiers who went forth to fight for our country's liberty. They went to scenes of activity, and hardships as well, but the cause of their going brought to the little borough of Lancaster an individual activity greater than had ever been known. Therefore, some facts concerning the general conditions occasioned by the war will show that the people of Lancaster, borough and county, who remained at home deserve consideration as well. They were given much work to do, and undoubtedly did it with credit.

Gunsmiths, who had been plying their trade in leisurely fashion, the production of their labors intended mostly to preserve life against Indian hostilities, were now hard pressed for weapons, whose use had another meaning. Given the men and arms to fight the big cause of a country's freedom, necessity compelled the further requirements of munition, food, clothing, horses and wagons. Why was it that when orders were issued for these needs Lancaster county was, in most every case, required to furnish the largest portion? Was it because of its fertility or its generosity, or just its natural ability to do better than the best, which somebody else could do?

In proof of the foregoing, notice how on June 3, 1776, when the Provincial Council (1 "resolved" that, of



the 10,000 men to be called out for the militia, Pennsylvania must furnish 6,000. This number was reduced to 4,500 (2) because 1,500 were already in the service of the Province. Then, when the proportions were drawn, the division being made between eight counties, Philadelphia and Lancaster were given 746 (3) each, it being the largest number required. Concerning the means of transportation at this time an item on the minutes of the Board of War for April 3, 1777, says:

"A circular letter was wrote to the following Persons, requesting that each would procure, with all possible dispatch, at least one hundred waggon, to be sent to Robert Irwin, the Waggon Master General, for the purpose of removing the public stores from this City to the west side of Schuylkill."

This order was for people in Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks counties, but attached to it was an additional item explaining that

"Two Letters were likewise wrote to the committee of Lancaster county, and General Mifflin at Reading, to procure the Waggon to be sent to town, for the beforemention'd purpose." (4)

Another time, July 31, 1777, when the Supreme Executive Council thought it necessary to have a large number of wagons on hand to use in the vicinity of Philadelphia on account of the approach of the enemy, six different counties were called on to supply the demand. Lancaster county was asked for six hundred or more, (5) while the next highest number asked for was four hundred. Concerning this impress of wagons and their use, a halt was called a few days following the order by a letter from the Supreme Executive Council to William Henry, which said:

"Philadelphia, August 7, 1777.—The Fleet of the enemy not having made its appearance at our Capes since Thursday evening last, it is doubtful whether there will be occasion for the Waggon which have been ordered from your county, and as the expense of them will be enormous, you are therefore hereby directed to stop the waggons from coming down until farther orders. You will please to give notice to the several Waggon-Masters in your county, by express, if necessary, of this order, that it may be effectually complied with.

"THOMAS WHARTON, JR.,  
"President." (6) .

In the meanwhile companies forming here had been supplied with the necessary equipment. Troops going to the front from the West and from the South were promised arms, provisions and clothing when arriving at Lancaster. In January, 1777, Colonel Mackey requested quarters to be ready for 620 men(7) coming from Carlisle, and asked that shoes and stocking be sent to meet them on the road. In August, of the same year, Colonel Galbraith wrote to Colonel Rogers that he should have his people provide their own rations until they arrive at Lancaster.(8) Washington, in his letter to Congress from "camp near Potts-Grove, September 23, 1777,"(9) opens with the sentence—"Sir, I have not had the honor of addressing you since your adjournment to Lancaster, ....." He mentions later on that "If there are any shoes and blankets to be had in Lancaster or that part of the country, I earnestly intreat you to have them taken up for the use of the army." And in conclusion states, "I have ordered all the Virginia militia, who are tolerably armed, to come forward and join the army. Those who have no arms are to wait at Frederic-

town in Maryland till they hear whether any can be provided for them at Lancaster: you will, therefore, be pleased to make inquiry what number can be procured there, and send an express to Frederic, with orders for as many men to come forward as there are arms." Truly, Lancaster, in many cases, must have seemed like the promised land. Col Galbraith, in his communication to Colonel Rogers, (10) in June, 1777, said "Everything will be provided for the men at Lancaster, or at the camp, except Blankets." Perhaps his estimate of the capability of the county to meet all conditions was an unintentional prophecy. For is it not possible, even to the present time, to comply with the fact that everything wanted can be gotten at Lancaster?

The duties of the residents of the hustling little borough in the county of Lancaster were not ended with manufacturing necessities and supplying demands of soldiers going through the place. Another duty was to guard and care for the prisoners of war. This was accepted with complaisance. William Atlee cheerfully remarked, when reporting affairs at Lancaster to President Wharton, on January 6, 1777, (11) that "on the 5th instant, Capt. Murray and his guard arrived here with the Hessian Prisoners (I think about eight hundred and thirty) who are placed in our barracks. They are rather crowded at present, being seventeen in a room, but in the course of a week we shall be able to give them more room, as the carpenters are now busy in laying in floors in the additional buildings. and when that is done we can stow away a few more." General Washington and his men took good care, before the war was over, to make it possible to "stow away a few more."

When the Supreme Executive Council came here to hold its sessions, in September, 1777, it added more to the atmosphere of activity. A line of expresses(12) were put in continuous passage from here to headquarters and return, so that the latest news from the seat of war could be had as quickly as possible. War news in those days could not be had from the flash on a wire. It meant the sound of hoofs coming down King street, from the east. Then, as there were no newspaper offices in the windows of which war bulletins could be read, it is reasonable to suppose that interested persons dropped their minor tasks and went to the Court House. Here, no doubt, they waited impatiently for somebody to come out who would tell them the news which the rider had just brought in. Owing to the lack of means to acquaint the people with events occurring, which held for them so much significance, an effort was made to remedy this deficiency. A petition(13) from a number of residents, including Rev. Helfenstein, to the Supreme Executive Council, explains the situation. It reads:

"Lancaster, January the 11th, 1778.

"To the Honorable President and  
Supreme Executive Council of the  
State of Pennsylvania:

"We, the subscribers have, with the greatest satisfaction, taken notice of that wise method your Honors have adopted to dispose a number of News Papers among the English inhabitants of this State. The Tenor of this humble address is to ask with due respect, the same kindness for the Germans; the most part of them cannot read English, and some don't understand it; they are used to Dutch News Papers, which (is well known) can-

not be provided from the places where they were got formerly. It would be too hazardous for a Printer to undertake the Publication of a paper in the present unsettled state of affairs, and more particularly as it is quite a new Thing here. But should Your Honours be kindly pleased to shew the same benevolence to the Germans as is done to the English in this case, a Printer might adventure to furnish the German Public with a Weekly News Paper. There is no need for urging the necessity & utility of dispersing in the German language Facts of the seven military and Civil Transactions, which always will have their weight and influence, and as we never have observed in the least instance, that Your Honours have made any difference between the Inhabitants of this State in respect of Nations, but always have acted with equal Care toward them. We, whose names are hereunder written, are not only part for whom we solicit this favor, but have it in view more chiefly for the Germans throughout the Country."

This petition must have been recognized in some way as the following month a newspaper made its appearance. Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, in his paper on "Early German Printers of Lancaster,"(14) says that Francis Bailey printed "The Pennsylvania New-Sheet," from February until June, in 1778. That Mr. Bailey was very busy printing "in the German tongue" can be gathered from two items from Laurens to Washington: (15)

"The bearer hereof is charged with a Packet containing five hundred copies of the Oath of Allegiance and Abjuration; and he is directed to call on Mr. Bailey, printer at Lancaster, for two hundred Copies of the Act for

granting Pardons, printed in the German Tongue," 28 April, 1778.

"I have requested Major Brice, who is so obliging as to take charge of this, to receive from Mr. Bailey, printer at Lancaster, five hundred Copies of the Address to Foreign Officers and Soldiers printed in the German Tongue, which he has promised to deliver to Your Excellency," 3 May, 1778.

And still another service was asked of these people who were manipulating the collateral affairs of war. That the military stores placed here had to be well guarded was evident, but the moving of these supplies to the army when required was much the harder part of the task. Facilities of transportation, before 1800, were much limited and as everything had to be moved in wagons, orders were executed with difficulty. The roads, over which went soldiers on foot, riders of express and heavily loaded wagons were in poor condition. The people in 1770 complained, quoting from Mr. Diefendereff's paper, "An Early Road Petition," (16)—"That the great Road from the upper parts of the Said County, especially, from the Borough of Lancaster to Philadelphia, is by the constant use of it with heavy Loaded Carriages, and by its being laid in many places on very bad ground, now rendered almost impassable,....." Again, in 1773, an allusion to roads, in Judge Landis' paper on "The Lancaster Stage Dispatch," (17) shows that at that time there were stumps in the way large enough to upset a lady, or rather the vehicle in which she was riding. For these reasons it must be supposed that the roads a few years later were in an almost similar condition. Even now, orders issued from a stately Capitol, with a substantial quantity of funds to back them up, do not make

good roads over night. Hence, poor roads and a dearth of teams, combined with other difficulties, made a situation not very satisfactory for the affairs of George Ross, Jr., D. Q. M.

In December, 1776, Mr. Ross took up the various duties with the appointment he had just accepted. William Atlee, in his report from Lancaster, to the Council of Safety, December 31, 1776, said: "On the 23d of this month the Committee were honored with the Council's letter of the 9th instant, mentioning that the Council had sent a quantity of powder to our care. ....A quantity a Powder did arrive in Town a few Days before the receipt of that Letter, and General Mifflin being then in Town with Col. Bird, from Reading, & they having appointed Mr. George Ross, Jr., a Deputy Quarter Master here, that Powder was by the General order into Mr. Ross' care, & is very probably the Powder meant by the Council." (18)

That the office of Deputy Quarter Master was no sinecure must be acknowledged if one would judge from the many things required and the attending difficulties. The powder which had just been brought to Lancaster became a source of trouble for "The Inhabitants being uneasy at the Powder & some other Stores being placed in our Court House & new Goal," (19) the committee directed to have it moved elsewhere. This removal and getting quarters for the soldiers at the taverns and private houses because the barracks was housing the prisoners seems to have been the initial work of the new Deputy Quarter Master. (20)

During the hard winter of 1777-1778 much clothing was required from this part of the country. Washington, when he wrote to Congress from "Headquarters, White-Marsh, Nov. 17,

1777," said: "Several general officers, unable to procure clothing in the common line, have employed agents to purchase up what could be found in different parts of the country. General Wayne, among others, has employed Mr. Zantzinger, of Lancaster, who has purchased to the amount of four thousand five hundred pounds, for which he desires a draught upon the treasury-board.—Inclosed you have a copy of his letter.—I am not clear whether this application should properly be made to the treasury, or the clothier-general, who should charge the money to the regiments for whom the clothes are, as so much advanced to them. If the latter should appear the most proper mode, I will order it to be done"(21). Congress took up this matter two different times, but gave it final consideration on December 10th, when in session it ordered "That a warrant issue on Thomas Smith, Esqr., commissioner of the continental loan office in the State of Pennsylvania, in favour of James Mease, Esqr., cloather-general, for \$12,000, advanced him towards the payment of cloathing, purchased by Mr. Zantzinger, for the use of Brigadier General Wayne's division; the said cloathier-general to be accountable."(22). Knowing the urgent need of the suffering soldiers, it was not always possible for Mr. Ross to send the clothing when it was ready to be forwarded because of the lack of teams. In January, 1778, Congress ordered 30,000 barrels of flour, 12,000 to be stored at or near Lancaster. (23). In the same month an order was issued to the wagon-masters for wagons "with four horses and driver for services in camp"(24). Lancaster wagons were to call on Col. Ross for forage. In both these cases teams



were needed. It was now that matters concerning transportation were becoming complicated. Mr. Ross drew a clear picture of his troubles in a letter to Col. Gibson, and explains to him the unpleasant situation of affairs at this period. This letter is in Mr. Ross' handwriting, and is the property of the New York Public Library (25), through whose courtesy a copy was allowed for this paper.

"Lancaster, 2 March 1778—Sir, I received your Note desiring me to furnish four Waggon's for the purpose of conveying some Cloathing to Headquarters—I am sorry that I am under the Necessity of Informing you that it is out of my Power to furnish them until I can send off an Express to the Wmaster General of this county—who lives about fifteen miles from this—A Similar Application happened last Wensday by a Lieut. Gamble for 5 teams for the same purpose—I did not know when to apply, the Wmaster of this District being gone with some teams to camp: I however Determin'd to wait on the President and Councils to know what was to be done—they told me they knew of no other Method than by sending off an Express to Wmaster of the County which I immediately did—he came down & to my great Surprise told me they could not be had—that he had received orders for a certain quota & that he (had) been making them up & Could procure no More without further orders—for which he apply'd to Councils & then was told they could give him no further Assistance—the WDepartment, but that the Assembly perhaps might see the Inconvenience & remedy the law—that they had gone as far as authorized by the Law in appointing him a Wmaster for this county & that he had appointed his

Deputys in Battalion Districts according to the Law—then in this hopeful situation, the WDepartment is—in order to forward Mr. Gamble's cloathing I have sent off two of my Forage teams & two Continental teams which happened to be here—Indeed the prospect of sending the quota of teams from this County is very discouraging. Several Brigades which were not to be less than 12 Waggon to my certain Knowledge are gone to camp with but 7 —& further the Wmaster of this District told me that he could not get a constable to execute a Warrant for bringing in some teams which had been warra'd & refused to attend—In short I am afraid if the Army depend on the present mode of procuring teams—they will be disapointed—for over & above the quota to be raised. I am call'd upon every day for more or less teams & shall be obliged on every application as I am on yours to send off an express to the Wmaster—which will delay the team or teams at least 3 days—those Sir are the difficulties the Department labours under & which I wish you and the whole Army to know.

"I am sir with respect

"Your humble Servant

"G. ROSS, JR., D. Q. M."

Considering the drain on the county up to this time for supplies of all kinds, it is no wonder the inhabitants were holding back the small remaining part. But it did not make things easy for the wagon department. How must Mr. Ross have viewed the order for the purchase in Lancaster county of forty horses(26), issued eight days after his complaint to Col. Gibson? Here is another instance where, in the division between eleven counties, the largest part was asked of Lancas-

ter. The wagonmaster of the county, who shared with Mr. Ross the trials of the "hopeful situation" of the wagon department, was James Bailey. He lived near Marietta(27), and held the office of wagonmaster from January 9, 1778, until March 13,, 1778(28).

Col. Gibson, who requested Mr. Ross to forward some clothing to headquarters, was, undoubtedly, Col. John Gibson, son of Lancaster's first tavernkeeper, George Gibson. At the time the letter was written Col. John Gibson was at Valley Forge. Washington, in his letter to Congress from "Valley Forge, dated May 28, 1778," says: "Lieutenant-colonel John Gibson, of the sixth Virginia regiment, who, from his knowledge of the western country, and Indian nations and language, is ordered to repair to Pittsburg will have the honor of delivering you this. He is entitled, and has been ever since the twenty-fifth of October last, to a regiment in that line; and I must take the liberty to request that Congress will give him a commission of that date."

So the people who remained at home, those of the busy little borough and those of the fertile acres, worked hard and well to do their share in the cause of freedom.

#### REFERENCES.

- 1 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. III, page 572.
- 2 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. III, page 574.
- 3 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. III, page 579.
- 4 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. I, page 23.
- 5 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. III, page 99.
- 6 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, VII. III, page 100.
- 7 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XIII, page 537.
- 8 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XIII, page 480.
- 9 Washington Letters, Vol. 2, page 141.
- 10 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XIII, page 476.

- 11 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XIII, page 540.
- 12 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. III, page 116.
- 13 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. III, page 141.
- 14 Lanc. Co. Historical Society, Vol. VIII, page 53.
- 15 Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. XII, page 1283.
- 16 Lanc. Co. Historical Society, Vol. X, page 151.
- 17 Lanc. Co. Historical Society, Vol. XIX, page 127.
- 18 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XIII, page 533.
- 19 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XIII, page 540.
- 20 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XIII, page 541.
- 21 Washington Letters, Vol. 2, page 172.
- 22 Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. IX, page 1017.
- 23 Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. X, pages 54, 166.
- 24 Manbert's History of Lancaster County, page 269.
- 25 Manuscript Division, Emmett Collection, No. 8226.
- 26 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. III, page 157.
- 27 Ellis and Evans' History of Lancaster County, page 764.
- 28 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. III, page 653.
- 29 Washington Letters, Vol. 2, page 229.

## The Passing of Lydia

---

From the Baltimore Sun.

Strange, is it not, how through some familiar medium of daily life the closed book of the heart's tender memories is sometimes opened. A newspaper sent from a distant city—the Red Rose City of Lancaster, Pa., by chance the birthplace of the writer—lies open in the hand. The New Era is its title, but in the edition perused its message pertains to an old era, the era when King George H. reigned in merry England. It records the placing by the Lancaster County Historical Society of a tablet upon a limestone boulder to mark the spot where, in 1729, the first Courts of Justice in that locality were held in the public house of John Postlethwaite, then occupying a commanding country site and located upon "the Great Conestoga Road," the first great highway built from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, a road that extended over the then new shire for thirty miles from Octoraro to Conestoga, the road that stretches today, 201 years old, through the same prosperous Scotch-Irish, English and German-Swiss settlements.

Before the coming of the white men an Indian wigwam occupied the spot afterward covered by John Postlethwaite's public house. Here chiefs sat in a council and doubtless smoked their pipes of peace, and on April 2, 1771, after the Courts removed to Lancaster, the land came into possession of Andrew Fehl, whose descendants have owned and occupied it ever since.

Upon the gala occasion referred to several hundred people assembled at this historic spot and the story of the past was recalled and retold by many eminent men. To read of the awakening of a district to the value of its historic heritage is inspiring, but after the pageant picture by the written word-picture has faded there remains upon the canvas of memory some pictures infinitely sweet and tender, associated with the reader's memories of early childhood and that old house.

Memory recalls the simple dignity of an old country 'squire, Jacob Fehl, who, like his predecessors in that house, dispensed justice and married lovers within the homestead's walls.

The faces of two sweet faced, ancient ladies, the 'squire's gentle wife and whole-souled, warm-hearted sister, are evoked—they whose housewifely care and beauty and comfort to the home, as the industry of the farming 'squire and his stalwart sons brought prosperity to the farm. Daughters there were, also, pretty girls, who married and went forth to become the centres of other happy homes located within sight and sound of the old home place, but fairer than all upon memory's canvas is the picture of Lydia, the daughter, who never married, but who, in spirit, was twin sister to that dear woman whom Jean Ingelow has pictured in her poem "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire." She whom the old man calls: My sonne's faire wife, Elizabeth," and of whom he so tenderly says, "a sweeter woman ne'er drew breath."

So of Lydia Fehl! The sweetness of her personality pervaded the old homestead as the perfume of flowers filled the garden she loved, for flowers responded blithely to the tending

of Lydia's hand. Within the sanctuary of the home the strength of her guiding character was felt, her industry contributed to the peace and order of the house, but somehow the largeness of Lydia's nature was like the golden sunshine of the open and memory glimpses her most often beside the gushing water of the old-fashioned pump or beneath the fruit-laden apple boughs of the orchard beside the house, with dogs frisking about her feet and a kitten vainly trying to reach the swaying fascination of her sunbonnet strings. Or, at the day's decline, the sunset picture of Lydia seated upon the roomy porch, with all the children who loved her nestled about her knees. For children loved and trusted her, as they love and trust only the pure in heart—and of Lydia's sanctity of soul there could be no question. That romance had touched her youth, that she had loved and lost, gave her a deeper interest to girlish minds; that she was a reader of books and a dreamer, that household tasks often lay unfinished while Lydia, book in hand, forgot the fleeting hours, only added to her lovable charm. Her ways, like her name, were full of harmony—softly she came and went. The sick blessed her soothing hand, the poor blessed her generous hand, the children loved her caressing hand. And then, suddenly, in the sweet fullness of her gracious womanhood, Lydia passed from life into immortality. Passed and was seen no more, but those who knew her felt that the poet, William Sharp, spoke truly when he said, concerning that which we in blindness call death, that "Death is not only change or sleep; it is God's seal to sanctify the soul's advance."

---

Miss Lydia Lantz, the writer of the above article, "The Passing of Lydia," is a native of Lancaster county. She has been a resident of Baltimore for a number of years and contributes to the woman's page of the Baltimore Sun. She is a relative of the Fehl family. A copy of The New Era containing the report of the Postlethwaite celebration was forwarded to her by a Lancastrian.



## Minutes of December Meeting

---

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 3, 1915.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its last meeting for the present year on Friday evening, and while no formally prepared paper was read, it proved to be one of the most interesting sessions of the society has held for some time.

The librarian, Miss Lottie Bausman presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—Report of the Commissioner of Health, Pt. 1-2, 1912; Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Pt. I, II, III, IV, 1913-14; Report of the Water Supply Commission, 1914; Report of the Insurance Commissioner, 1914, from the State Library; History of Lehigh County (three volumes), from Col. J. F. Trexler, Allentown.

Pamphlets—Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Conference of Historical Societies; Linden Hall Echo; International Conciliation; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Library; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

The most valuable donation was a copy of the Anniversary History of Lehigh County, being the gift of Col. H. C. Trexler. The books, three volumes, are of great historic interest and will prove of inestimable value to historians.

A vote of thanks was extended all the donors and the secretary directed to write a special letter of thanks to Col. Trexler.

The following were proposed for membership: Mrs. Grace Collins Scott,

of No. 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster, Pa.; Theo. W. Scott, of No. 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster, Pa.; David Neal Postlethwaite, Wyandotte building, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Lewraine G. Magee, No. 116 East Walnut street, Lancaster, Pa., A. R. Caldwell, Safe Harbor, R. No. 1; Miss Anna M. Weaver, No. 924 Columbus avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

New members were elected as follows: B. F. Fackenthal, Reigelsville; Willis E. Byers, of Lampeter; Miss Susan C. Frazer, Miss Marian Wallace, this city; M. M. Leib, Mt. Joy, and Walter H. Pool, East Petersburg.

The committee appointed on the indexing of the society's old pamphlets reported progress.

Miss Clark read several humorous poems which had been sent to the society by a Philadelphian. Two of them were published in early Lancaster magazines. Their reading provided considerable enjoyment.

A. K. Hostetter read an interesting clipping from a York newspaper of an article on conditions in York during the Civil War, in which reference was made to General Lee's refusal to shell the town of Gettysburg because he would not destroy church property. The paper brought forth some remarks from D. F. Magee, Esq., a native of Virginia, who knew well several of the Confederate generals.

The tribute, published a few days ago in The New Era, and paid to Miss Lydia Fehi, by a writer of the Baltimore Sun, was read and the society decided to have it published in the monthly pamphlet.

Miss Bausman brought up the question of future papers for the society, urging the members to give more attention to the preparation of historical articles, in order that the society can

continue to issue the bulletins. These are always in great demand, especially by people living in other cities and States, and their publication has added wonderfully to the standing of the society. Members are urged to prepare matters along the lines the society is operating and if they are acceptable they will be published and preserved. Miss Bausman's remarks were endorsed by other members.

The old officers were renominated for another term, with the exception of one of the Vice Presidencies. The place held by the late W. U. Hensel will be filled by the election of Judge C. I. Landis.





**HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES**

**OF THE**

**LANCASTER COUNTY**

**HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

---

**VOLUME XX**

---

**LANCASTER, PA.**

**1916**



PRESS OF  
THE NEW ERA PRINTING COMPANY  
LANCASTER, PA.

## INDEX TO VOLUME XX.

	Pages.
History of Lot 159 of the Hamilton Grant .....	5
Minutes of the January Meeting .....	19
In Memoriam .....	21
Officers of the Society for 1916 .....	28
Librarian's Annual Report .....	29
Secretary's Annual Report .....	31
Treasurer's Annual Report .....	32
The Political History and Development of Lancaster County's First Twenty Years—1729-1749 .....	37
Minutes of the February Meeting .....	69
History of Clay and the Clay Hotel .....	75
Minutes of the March Meeting .....	92
Old St. James' Church Yard .....	99
Minutes of the April Meeting .....	126
First Social Function of the Society .....	133
Minutes of the May Meeting .....	148
Abraham Witmer's Bridge .....	155
Minutes of the June Meeting .....	175
Assessment Lists and Other Manuscript of Lancaster County Prior to 1729 .....	155
Minutes of the September Meeting .....	195
The First Long Turnpike in the United States .....	205
Minutes of the October Meeting .....	227
The First Long Turnpike in the United States .....	235
Appendix I. ....	246
Appendix II. ....	252
Minutes of the November Meeting .....	259
Survey of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike .....	265
Minutes of the December Meeting .....	341

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

Portrait of W. U. Hensel .....	Opposite page 22
Tomb of Elizabeth Slough .....	Opposite page 107
Monument of General Edward Hand .....	Opposite page 113
Monument of Jasper Yeates and Wife .....	Opposite page 116
Abraham Witmer's Bridge .....	Opposite page 155
Original Draft of King's Highway .....	Opposite page 206
Survey of the King's Highway .....	Opposite page 212
Residence of Mrs. Kate Kreider .....	Opposite page 233
Residence of Miss Mary Leaman .....	Opposite page 237
Sign at Christian Leaman's Tavern .....	Opposite page 237
Old Toll House and Toll Gate in Paradise Village. ....	Opposite page 239
Turnpike Property Line in Paradise .....	Opposite page 239
Toll Gate at East End of Witmer's Bridge .....	Opposite page 244
Sketches of Surveyor Attached to Survey .....	306-340





# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916.

---

*"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."*

---

HISTORY OF LOT 159 OF THE HAMILTON GRANT.  
MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.  
IN MEMORIAM.  
OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1916.  
LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.  
SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.  
TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

---

VOL. XX. NO. 1.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1916



History of Lot 159 of the Hamilton Grant.	-	-	-	-	-	5
BY MISS MARTHA BLADEN CLARK.						
Minutes of the January Meeting.	-	-	-	-	-	19
In Memoriam.	-	-	-	-	-	21
Officers of the Society for 1916.	-	-	-	-	-	28
Librarian's Annual Report.	-	-	-	-	-	29
Secretary's Annual Report.	-	-	-	-	-	31
Treasurer's Annual Report.	-	-	-	-	-	32



## HISTORY OF LOT 159 OF THE HAMILTON GRANT

---

Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future do not perform their duty to the world.—Daniel Webster.

The town of Lancaster was surveyed and laid out by Andrew Hamilton, Esq., or James Hamilton, Esq. (1), his son, or by both, sometime between the years 1729 and 1732. On May 12, 1740, it was incorporated as a borough, and the charter was signed by George Thomas, Lieutenant Governor of the Province. Thomas Cookson was the first chief Burgess. On August 19, 1742, James Hamilton, by indenture, recorded in this county in book T, page 939, for the "consideration of the sum of five shillings a year," conveyed unto Thomas Cookson lot No. 159. This consisted of a parcel of ground in Lancaster containing in front forty-five feet, bounded on the north by Chestnut street, on the west by a fourteen-foot alley, on the south by a lot then in the occupancy of George Reightzell, and on the east by North Queen street. This deed, inter alia, contains the following provisions: "To have and to hold the said hereby premises with the appurtenances unto the said Thomas Cookson, his heirs and assigns forever, yielding and paying therefore unto the said James Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, at the town of Lancaster on the first of May yearly, forever and hereafter, the rent of seven shillings. And, further, he, the said Thomas Cookson, his heirs

and assigns, making, erecting, building and furnishing upon the said lot of ground within the town of Lancaster aforesaid at his and their own proper cost and charge, one substantial dwelling house of the dimensions of sixteen feet square, at least with a good chimney of brick or stone, to be laid in or built with lime and sand within the space of two years from the first day of May past, 1742."

This property was bought by Christopher Graffort, later called Crawford, inn-keeper. He and Mary, his wife, on May 7, 1761, in consideration of 250 pounds, deeded to their son, Philip Graffort, also an inn-keeper, a certain half lot or piece of ground in the borough of Lancaster, containing in front, on Queen street, thirty-two feet, two and one-half inches, and extending in depth 245 feet to a fourteen-foot alley. It was bounded on the east by Queen street, on the north by Chestnut street, on the west by said alley and on the south by a-half lot of ground. This half lot George Tedle and Dorothea, his wife, and Christian Free granted on the 23d day of October, 1751, to Christopher Graffort. Philip Graffort and Anna Maria Diller, his wife, on September 1, 1778, sold the property to Gottlieb Nauman. He dying intestate, the same was confirmed under proceedings in the Orphans' Court to George Nauman, his eldest son, on August 26, 1806.

When George Nauman made his will on March 23, 1815, he left his real estate to his wife, whose maiden name was Salomea Hall, until his youngest child became of age. Samuel Dale, who was duly authorized by a power of attorney March 30, 1830, granted and conveyed the property to Charles Sheaffer, his heirs and assigns. At that time there was erected upon it a two-story brick and stone house

with a range of back buildings. This conveyance was made subject to a lien of \$114.98, which was charged upon the same by Gottlieb Nauman, and also a dower charge of \$66.90, which was to be paid annually to Margaret Nauman, the widow of Gottlieb Nauman, deceased. On May 29, 1832, Charles Nauman, William Frick et al, released Charles Sheaffer for any and all interest which they had in said dower, the widow having then lately died. On November 21, 1835, Charles Sheaffer, Potter and Eva Catharine, his wife, conveyed this same property with buildings as heretofore described, unto John S. Gable, his heirs and assigns, for \$6,750. Mr. Gable sold the property to John S. Rohrer, who held it until 1883, when, on April first of that year, all the above described property was transferred to Silas K. Eshleman and Emma, his wife. In 1907, Widmyer & Kinard became the owners and they in turn sold it in 1912 to John Henry Miller, the present owner.

#### THOMAS COOKSON.

The first owner of lot No. 159 was admitted to the Bar of Lancaster county in 1737. I have not been able to ascertain where he was born, but he came from Richmond, Yorkshire, England. It is probable that he came to the county after the removal of the county courts from Postlethwaite's. He was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace on November 22, 1738, and a second time on April 14, 1741. He was Chief Burgess of Lancaster borough in 1742, 1743 and 1745, and again in 1748 and 1749. In 1744 he was Prothonotary and Register of the county. For a long time he was one of the proprietary surveyors. He was also prominent in military affairs, being colonel of an associate



regiment of the west end of Lancaster county, on the Susquehanna. He was one of the first wardens of St. James' Episcopal Church, October 3, 1744, and gave twenty pounds towards the erection of a new stone church. On April 15, 1745, he was instructed to call on friends in Philadelphia for aid, having been appointed the receiver of the subscriptions. Mr. Cookson, at the time of his death, resided on Orange street. He was a man of large means, owning property in the town of Lancaster and 1,823 acres of land in the counties of York, Derry, Lancaster and Cumberland. When the treaty with the Six Nations was held here, commencing June 25, 1744, Mr. Cookson took a prominent part in the entertainment of Lancaster's guests. (2) Mr. Witham Marshe was secretary to the Commissioners of Maryland, who were representing their Province in the Treaty. He was born in England, came to Maryland in 1737, and was a man of culture and refinement. In his journal are noted two important events which show Mr. Cookson's conspicuous place in the affairs of that time:

"One o'clock p. m. Saturday, June 30, 1744. The twenty-four chiefs of the Six Nations, by invitation of yesterday from the Commissioners of Maryland, dined with them in the Court House. ....His Honor, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Commissioners of Virginia, and a great many gentlemen of other colonies. There were a large number of inhabitants of Lancaster likewise present to see the Indians dine. We had five tables, great variety of dishes and served up in very good order. The Sachems sat at two separate tables, at the head of one the famous Cannasateego sat, and the others were placed according to their rank. As the Indians are not accus-

tomed to eat in the same manner as the English or other polite nations do, we who were secretaries on this affair, with Mr. Thomas Cookson, Prothonotary of Lancaster county; William Logan, Esq., son of Mr. President Logan and Mr. Nathaniel Rigbie, of Baltimore county, in Maryland, carved the meat for them, served them with cider and wine mixed with water and regulated the ceremony of the two tables. The chiefs drank heartily and were very greasy before they finished their dinner, for by the bye they make no use of forks. Conrad Welser, the interpreter, was a guest at the dinner. He was highly respected by the Indians. Many other prominent men were at the dinner, I presume, as they were members of the Indian Treaty, viz.: Rev. Thomas Craddock, rector of St. Thomas parish, Baltimore; Edmund Jennings, at one time secretary of the Honorable Commissioners of Maryland; Peter Worrell, who keeps an inn in Lancaster and where we procured a room and a dinner; Andrew Hamilton, son of Andrew the distinguished lawyer of that name; James Hamilton, the proprietor of Lancaster, who also made the ball and opened it by dancing two minutes with two of the ladies here, which last danced wilder time than any Indians; George Sanderson, who kept an inn and the first town clerk of the borough of Lancaster; Honorable Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly, both Virginia Commissioners, both worthy descended, with His Excellency Thomas Bladen, Esq., Governor of the Province of Maryland."

Thomas Bladen was a son of one of the early settlers of Maryland. In 1742 he was appointed Proprietary Governor, a position he held until 1747. In 1732, when in England, he married Barbara Janssen, the eldest

sister of the wife of Lord Baltimore. He died in England, leaving here after his term of office expired. It was his daughter about whom Lord Chesterfield, in a letter to his son, saying-- "Our friend, Harriet Bladen, with a fortune of 20,000 pounds, is to be married to the Earl of Essex."

On Monday, July 2, 1744, an Indian dance is described, it being a representation of the Indians besieging a fort of their enemies. It was given near the home of Mr. Cookson, where Governor Thomas was staying, he being an intimate friend of Mr. Cookson. After the dance was finished the Indians were treated to sangree, after which they returned to their wigwams. Sangree, or sangaree, is wine and water spiced. The following inscription may be found on a tablet in St. James' Episcopal Church: "To the memory of Thomas Cookson—Late of Richmond, in Yorkshire, Great Britain, Esq. He held and discharged with integrity several of the first offices in the county of Lancaster, and thereby, by his generous benefactions to this church, as well as many good offices to his neighbors. He deservedly acquired the esteem of mankind. He died the 20th of May, 1753, aged 43 years." He was twice married. In the burial records of Trinity Lutheran Church the following entry appears:

"Mistress Margaret Cookson, wife of Thomas Cookson, one of the magisterial personages, both English, died July 4th and was buried the 5th, 1749, by a very large funeral of all classes of people." Mr. Cookson's second wife was Mary Thompson, the daughter of Rev. Samuel Thompson, and Janet, his wife. Their son, William, was a Brigadier-General in the Continental line as early in the war as March 1, 1776, and one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished soldiers.

After the death of Mr. Cookson his widow married George Stevenson, of York, who was a prominent lawyer and surveyor, a native of Ireland and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Margaret Cookson, the elder daughter, died in her minority, and Hannah, his second daughter, married at Christ's Church, Philadelphia, September 30, 1760, Mr. Joseph Galloway, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland.

#### CHRISTOPHER CRAWFORD.

Christopher Crawford, or Graffort, as the name was originally spelled, was one of the early inn-keepers. He served his country in the War of the Revolution during the Jersey campaign, from August, 1776, to February, 1777. He was Captain-Lieutenant of a standing guard in Lancaster, under the command of Colonel George Ross, on July 1, 1776. He also held the position of Sub-Lieutenant of the county in the year 1777, with Colonel Bertram Galbraith of Donegal, as the Lieutenant.

During the Revolutionary War there was the necessity of organizing and disciplining the forces of the county to have good soldiers for the army. This was the occasion which compelled the making of a law by the Supreme Executive Council, viz.: A Lieutenant and his assistant, a Sub-Lieutenant, with the rank of Colonel. Their duties were many. They had charge of the raising, arming and provisioning of the military part of the district, and collecting fines, which were imposed on the soldiers for neglect of duties required of them. As early as 1758 Mr. Crawford was a prominent member of the First Reformed Church, and in 1786 he was one of its trustees. In 1750 he was Assistant Burgess of the borough, serving for six years, and in 1764 an offi-

cer of the Union Fire Company. When Matthias Slough, as Coroner, on December 14, 1763, summoned a jury to inquire concerning the murder of the Conestoga Indians by the Paxton boys, he, with other prominent men of the county, was chosen to serve on the jury. Casper Singer, a prominent tanner of Lancaster, in 1777 gave a generous contribution to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and he named Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adam Reigart a committee to receive other donations for the same purpose. He was one of the Trustees of Franklin College in 1786. Mr. Crawford was married twice. His second wife was Mary Culp, to whom he was married December 23, 1767.

#### GOTTLIEB NAUMAN.

Gottlieb Nauman was also an inn-keeper. He was born July 23, 1747. He succeeded Philip Graffort, or Crawford, at the old tavern stand at the southwest corner of North Queen and West Chestnut streets. He kept the tavern as early as 1778. As early as 1780 he had a tavern stand in Adamstown, now part of this city. He was a patriot during the Revolutionary War, having been a private in Captain William Wertz's company of Colonel James Ross' battalion. He served during the years 1781 and 1783. He died of pleurisy, in his fifty-sixth year, and was buried in Trinity Lutheran graveyard. The church record says he was a faithful worker in the church. His son, George Nauman, also an inn-keeper, was born January 14, 1774, and married Solome Hall on December 26, 1797. He died on April 2, 1815, and is also buried in Trinity Lutheran graveyard. Colonel George Nauman, of the United States Army, was the son of George Nauman and Salome Hall, and was born in Lancaster, October 7, 1802. He died in

Philadelphia on August 11, 1863. The latter was one of the most distinguished soldiers from Lancaster county during the War of the Rebellion. He served actively for forty years in the army, during which time he was in the Florida War, February, 1836, to May, 1838, and in the Mexican War, under General Taylor and General Scott.

#### JACOB M. WESTHAEFFER.

Valentine Westhaeffer, the ancestor of Jacob M. Westhaeffer, was born in the Palatinate, January, 1703. On the voyage to America, in 1731, his wife and son died at sea. He reached Philadelphia after a perilous trip of six months, most of the passengers having perished. At this place, in 1732, he married Christina Sandritter, also a native of the Palatinate, born June, 1713. They united with the Moravians in 1746, first at Reamstown and later joined the Warwick congregation. "Sister" Westhaeffer died in 1773, aged sixty years. Valentine, her husband, died May 12, 1786, aged eighty-three years. Jacob M. Westhaeffer was the only child of Michael and Anna Maria Messersmith, both members of St. James' Episcopal Church. He was born in Lancaster, December 4, 1818, and married Mary Catharine White, of Howard county, Maryland. She was born July 28, 1824, and died November 8, 1890. Mr. Westhaeffer was proprietor of a book store from 1856 to 1881 on North Queen street, after he sold his interest in the museum. It was situated at the southeast corner of North Queen and East Orange streets. Later his stock and fixtures were damaged by the Diffenderffer fire. He was a musician, being organist of St. Mary's Catholic Church during the pastorate of Reverend Father Keenan, of whom he was a warm personal friend. He became a

member of the First Reformed Church and organist of the same. He was a ventriloquist, and by his humor and merriment continually "kept the table in a roar." Mr. Westhaeffer was a Mason, and occupied various offices of trust and honor, both in the Blue Lodge and in the Knights Templar. Death claimed him in February, 1895, and he is buried in Lancaster Cemetery.

#### CHARLES GETZ.

Charles Getz, the partner of Jacob M. Westhaeffer, was a descendant of Peter Getz, private in Captain John Ewing's company of the Pennsylvania Militia during the Revolutionary War. (5). As early as 1796 an advertisement appeared in the local papers of Peter Getz, goldsmith and jeweler, on Queen street, offering a large assortment of useful ornaments and gold and silver watches for sale. We also see the same of Peter Getz, coppersmith. Charles Getz was born in Lancaster, being a son of Peter Getz. After selling the museum he moved to Baltimore, where he died not many years ago. He was a painter of stage scenery and a man of talent.

#### THE LANCASTER MUSEUM.

We have all heard about the Lancaster Museum. It has been written about on several occasions, but a full history of its location and contents has never been placed on record, hence the purpose of the present paper.

The museum was established by John A. Landis about October 23, 1819. By an advertisement of that date he informed the public that he had collected a large number of natural and artificial curiosities for his museum, and that it would be opened on December 4, 1819, for visitors. It was opened on that day. The price

of admission was twenty-five cents. The museum remained open every day from 9 a. m. until sunset, Sunday excepted. I cannot tell you where the museum was first located, but it is said, upon good authority, by a resident for many years of this city, that one of the first locations was the northeast corner of West Orange and North Market streets. On this spot a frame building stood, and the museum was in a room on the second story. This property later was owned by Mr. Emanuel Shober, and is now part of the site of the Young Men's Christian Association. From there to a house on the south side of Penn Square, adjoining what is now the Conestoga National Bank, it moved again to a building on North Queen street. This location is occupied at present by the Lancaster Examiner building. The final move of the Landis Museum was made to a large brick building erected by the late John S. Gable, at the southwest corner of North Queen and West Chestnut streets. Mr. Landis put in large glass windows on the first floor in order to display his exhibits, and above the upper story he placed a large sign, with big black letters on it, which read, "Gallery of Arts and Science." The principal attractions at the museum were the wax statuary, curios, works of art, mechanical genius, historical relics, specimens of natural history, stuffed or alcoholized monstrosities, minerals, fossils and shells. The Lancaster Gazette and Farmers' Register of June 15, 1830, contained the following advertisement: "Siamese Boys. Mr. Landis respectfully informs his fellow-citizens of Lancaster and vicinity that his Museum is now ready for illumination, and will commence on Tuesday, the 25th of May, 1830, and continue



open twice a week, Tuesday and Friday evenings, for one month, and then close until September next. The following new additions have lately been made to the Museum, viz : The Siamese Boys, executed by a first rate Italian artist, and which are dressed in the exact attire as they were exhibited; Mechanism, The Animated Optic Balls, which is certainly a great curiosity, constructed by Mr. Landis himself, and never exhibited in this city before. Transparency, a Transparent scene of the Hall of the 13th Century in the Museum of French Monuments, Paris. The Solar Microscope may be seen from 10 o'clock a. m. until 2 p. m. on clear days. There are a number of Mechanical Works in operation which will soon be ready, and will be exhibited at different times, which will be expressed in hand bills. Admittance, 12½ cents. Season Tickets may be had at the Museum.

The owner of the museum, John A. Landis, was born in Berks county, and died in this city. He is buried in Shreiner's Cemetery. The tombstone to his memory bears the following inscription: "In memory of John A. Landis. Born September 15th, 1777. Died March 8th, 1852, aged 74 years, 5 months, 23 days." He was a full believer in the final redemption of the world. I do not know to whom he was first married, but his second wife, Sarah Budd, is buried by his side. She was born November 4, 1798, and died October 3, 1874, aged 75 years, 10 months and 3 days. Mr. Landis left no children surviving him. He was at one time a member of Lancaster Lodge, No. 43, Free and Accepted Order of Masons, and was also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. On his tombstone is the compass and square, insignia of the Masonic Order. In 1841 he kept tavern at the

Sign of the Wagon, now the Western Hotel, located at the southwest corner of West Orange and North Water streets. A story is told that among the collection of figures owned by him were those of David and Goliath. The latter was too tall for the ceiling of the building, and it was, therefore, laid on the floor. A hole was made in his head, which was painted red, and David's weapon, the stone, was then placed on Goliath's head, where the hole had been made. J. Franklin Reigart, in his statistics of the city of Lancaster, published in January, 1850, says that the museum, which was permanent, was an extensive and valuable collection of curiosities. He also states that many years of labor and much ingenuity were expended by this worthy, industrious and useful citizen, who for upwards of forty years had thus afforded exceeding gratification and amusement to many thousands of our citizens and country friends, adding that nothing seemed impossible for Mr. Landis to accomplish. In 1838 Mr. Landis sold his museum to Jacob M. Westhaeffer, and the latter in 1839 sold one-half interest in it to Charles S. Getz. It was then carried on under the firm name of Westhaeffer & Getz. In 1842 Mr. Westhaeffer sold his interest to Mr. Getz, and subsequently Mr. Getz sold out to Noah Smith, an Eastern man. Mr. Smith owned it until the winter of 1849, when he sold it to Wood and Peale, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They removed the collection to that place. One year later it was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Silas K. Eshleman, who lately owned the building, has informed the writer that under the wall paper on the fifth floor he found paintings of landscapes. It is presumed that this was the work of Charles S. Getz, who was a scenic

painter. It is also said that on this floor wild animals were kept. Mr. Getz made a bust of the murderer Cobler upon securing his head from Dr. Geo. B. Kerfoot, who had bought his body for anatomical lectures. He represented the death of Cleopatra, in which the asp was so natural that it frightened the children. Death-bed scenes were shown of notable people, with slight changes to suit the character of the person.

---

1 Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. V., p. 121.

2 Marshe's Journal.

3 Ellis and Evans' History of Lancaster County, page 13.

4 Moravian Burial Records, Lititz.

5 Penna. Archives, 5th Series, Vol. VII., page 847.

## Minutes of January Meeting

---

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 7, 1916.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its regular annual meeting this evening. President Steinman was in the chair.

The librarian's report was as follows:

Bound Volumes—Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 57; Library of Congress, Report for 1915; Report of the Commissioner of Banking, 1914, Part 2; Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1915; Pennsylvania Trees; Old Schuylkill Tales, from Mrs. Ella Zerbey Elliott. Magazines and Pamphlets—Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Vol. XIV.; University of California Publications, Vol. III.; American Jewish Historical Publications, No. 23; Pennsylvania Magazines; American Catholic Historical; Washington Historical Quarterly; Linden Hall Echo, (two numbers); Menu Card and List of Guests at Pennsylvania Society Dinner in New York City; Souvenir Programme of Dedication of Moose Home; Bulletins of the Grand Rapids Public Library (two numbers); Bulletins of the New York Public Library (two numbers); Bulletins of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh (two numbers).

Special Donations—Address of D. B. Landis at the Ben Franklin Club on January 17, 1916; also, menu and programme, from D. B. Landis; number of the Society's pamphlets; four numbers of "The Memphis Appeal," published at Atlanta, Ga., in August, 1864, from Mrs. M. Alexander; a "hound iron" taken from a government wagon used during the Revolutionary War, from William J. McCaa, Esq., Churchtown.

The names of Miss Elizabeth G. Armstrong, of 406 North Duke street, and Miss Kate Hartman, also of this city, were presented for membership.

The following new members were elected: Mrs. Grace Collins Scott and Theo. W. Scott, of 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster, Pa.; David Neal Postlethwaite, Wyandotte Building, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Lewraine C. Magee, 116 East Walnut street, Lancaster, Pa.; A. R. Caldwell, Safe Harbor, R. No. 1; Miss Anna M. Weaver, 924 Columbia avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

The Secretary presented his annual report showing the progress made by the Society during the year.

The Treasurer's report showed the finances in first-class shape. The report was audited by Miss Clark and Messrs. Magee, Beck and Martin.

It was ordered that the renewal of the insurance on the Society Library be for a period of five years.

The following are the new officers elected: President, George Steinman; Vice Presidents, F. R. Diffenderffer, Judge C. I. Landis; Secretaries, Miss Martha B. Clark, C. B. Hollinger; Librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; Executive Committee, Mrs. S. B. Carpenter, Mrs. M. N. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Esq., H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., D. B. Landis, G. F. K. Erisman, L. B. Herr, J. L. Summy, Dr. R. K. Buehrle, Monroe Hirsh.

Decision was reached to make a complete index of all the society's publications and have it published in book form.

The paper of the evening was read by Miss Martha B. Clark, who took as her subject "The History of Lot 159 of the Hamilton Grant." Miss Clark handled her subject very fully, and many interesting things about the early history of Lancaster were brought out.

---

## In Memoriam

### WILLIAM UHLER HENSEL.

William Uhler Hensel, journalist, lawyer, author, statesman, and known as Lancaster's foremost citizen, passed away Saturday, February 27, 1915, at Savannah, Georgia. Death came while on a visit to the Southland for his health. He left for Florida February 15 and it was while on a cruise on the yacht of former Senator J. Don Cameron that the collapse came, death ensuing shortly after he reached a sanitarium at Savannah.

---

William Uhler Hensel was born in Quarryville, Lancaster county, December 4, 1851, the son of George W. Hensel and Anna M. Uhler. On the father's side he was descended from German-Lutheran and English-Quaker stock, while his mother was of Pennsylvania-German origin, Lebanon being her native town.

He received his early education in the common schools of his district, and afterwards attended the academies at Chestnut Level, Parkesburg and Paradise. In the autumn of 1865 he entered the preparatory department of Franklin and Marshall College. Mr. Hensel graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in the year 1870, holding second place in its scholarship throughout his whole course. He closed his collegiate career with the honor of class valedictorian.

His devotion to the alma mater from which he emerged into the school of life was conspicuous throughout his career, and was fittingly recognized in 1914, when he was elected to the Presidency of the college trustees, upon the death of President George F. Baer. He was a member of the Diognethian Literary Society and the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, and in the latter he held the highest office of the fraternity in the United States. He was a very liberal contributor to the college during his lifetime and remembered the institution in his will.

Upon emerging from Franklin and Marshall, Mr. Hensel at once turned his attention to the legal profession, studying law under the late Hon. Isaac E. Hiester.

Mr. Hensel was admitted to the Bar on January 23, 1873. His talent and liking for journalism, however, soon led him to enter the newspaper field, and in May, 1874, he purchased the half-interest of Henry G. Smith in the Lancaster Intelligencer, becoming an editor and one of the proprietors. It was while engaged in the newspaper profession that Mr. Hensel formed a warm friendship with the late Charles A. Dana, then editor

of the New York Sun. Mr. Hensel's name gained a State reputation in his double capacity as lawyer and journalist in the famous disbarment case of Steinman & Hensel. In August, 1886, he disposed of his interest in the *Intelligencer* to Richard M. Reilly, Esq., and Robert Clark.

Mr. Hensel was a contributor to many of the papers in the large cities, notably the New York Sun, Times, Independent and others. In 1880 he wrote for the New York Sun the biography of Judge Black and about the same time contributed a sketch of Honest John Strohm for *Forney's Progress*. He also wrote for the Philadelphia Press some reminiscences of Francis Scott Key. During the political campaign of 1884 Mr. Hensel edited and published the *Post*, a Democratic weekly, which had the endorsement of President Cleveland. In 1888 Mr. Hensel was the campaign biographer of Cleveland and Thurman. He was also the author of the "Resources and Industries of Lancaster" published by the Board of Trade in 1887. He was elected President of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association in 1882 and re-elected in 1883. He was one of the founders of the *Crematist*.

Although his father was a Republican, Mr. Hensel identified himself with the party of Jefferson and Jackson. In opposition to Grant he took the stump for Greeley and although not yet twenty-one years old made thirty speeches in York, Lancaster and Chester counties. He was first elected chairman of the Democratic County Committee in 1875 and every year thereafter, except during two years of his service as State Chairman, until 1887 when he declined re-election. In 1882 he was named for Congressman-at-Large and would have been elected had he not declined. He was a delegate to frequent Democratic National Conventions. At the Chicago convention of 1892, when David B. Hill, of New York, was a candidate for the Presidential nomination and bitterly fought the aspirations of Cleveland, Mr. Hensel was one of the leaders of the Cleveland forces and made the chief speech in nomination of Cleveland as the candidate. He was largely instrumental in compassing the victory of Robert E. Pattison when he was elected Governor in 1882.

In 1887 he formed a law partnership with J. Hay Brown, now Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. In 1891 he was appointed Attorney General by Governor Pattison, and his appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Republican State Senate. He practiced law with Justice Brown until the latter was honored with a seat on the Supreme Bench in 1899. In 1898 Mr. Hensel was President of the State Bar Association. One of his most notable cases was that of the State Capitol trials, in which he secured a most remarkable triumph in the acquittal of Hon. H. Burd Cassel. Mr. Hensel was admitted to the United States Supreme Court on January 15, 1892, upon the motion of then Solicitor General William H. Taft.

Mr. Hensel was identified with the local traction interests and was solicitor for many banks and other corporations. He was one of the staunchest supporters and defenders of Lancaster county's financial interests. He was also deeply interested in the Henry G. Long Asylum.



**W. U. HENSEL**  
**1851-1915**



In January, 1915, Governor Brumbaugh honored him with the appointment as a member of the Valley Forge Memorial Commission of the State, at which place he owned a fine farm.

Mr. Hensel was, since its organization, a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society and was honored at its last meeting in this city with the Presidency. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, a member of the Pennsylvania Commission to Revise the Election Laws of the State, a director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Washington and Lee University on June 15, 1910, and by Dickinson College, in 1901. The degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred by Franklin and Marshall College in 1912, upon the occasion of the visit of President Wilson of Princeton University. He was for many years Vice President of the Board of Trustees, Chairman of the Committee on Discipline and Degrees, and member of the Finance, Academy and Library Committees. Since 1900 he had supplied an alcove in the Library on "American Belles Lettres," and in 1914 he endowed the "W. U. Hensel Alcove of American Belles Lettres and English Belles Lettres."

Among the varied activities of Mr. Hensel none was closer to his heart than the work of the Lancaster County Historical Society, of which he was one of the Vice Presidents at the time of his death. He was a very frequent contributor to its rich store of historical matter and even to the time of leaving for the journey South he was busy preparing for an historical event of unusual importance—the presentation of a tablet to the Hotel Brunswick to commemorate the visit to the old Cadwell House of a number of distinguished Americans. The presentation was scheduled to take place on March 18 and before leaving for the South Mr. Hensel had made nearly all the arrangements.

To Mr. Hensel was due, in great measure, the success of the many notable functions that have been held in the past few years by the Society. He was the master mind in planning the celebration of the famous Christiana Riots, an event that attracted country-wide attention. The history of this episode which he prepared stands as one of the most valuable additions to the history of Lancaster county. He was the moving spirit in the unveiling of the tablet at the birthplace of Robert Fulton; took an active part in the placing of the tablet at the Mennonite Church to mark the first white settlement in Lancaster county and aided in the celebration at the unveiling of the Gen. Edward Hand marker at Williamson Park. Another notable historical affair was the exhibition of the work of early Lancaster county portrait painters held several years ago.

Mr. Hensel's love of travel was most marked, and his knowledge of European countries made it a privilege highly prized to accompany him on his trips. His two recent tours of Europe were especially productive of literary works on travel and history that are a distinct addition to local literature.

### The Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. Hensel took place Tuesday, March 2, in the Presbyterian Church and the body interred beside that of his wife in Woodward Hill Cemetery. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Robert MacGowan. Many distinguished men in State and nation were present to pay tribute to the deceased, among them being Governor M. G. Brumbaugh.

### A Tribute.

The following tribute was paid to Mr. Hensel by Lloyd Mifflin:

#### WILLIAM UHLER HENSEL.

What shall we say of him whose words of weight  
Swayed his rapt hearers, and whose Attic phrase  
Charmed at the board all guests in happier days?  
'Tis now "Bleak House" indeed!—where once, elate,  
He showered hospitality, till fate  
Called him beyond the chorus of our praise—  
Him whose broad intellect, in a thousand ways,  
Brought honor to his region and the State.  
The highest eulogies, when all is said,  
Are futile still, and show him but in part,  
Yet I would pay some homage to the dead:  
Let me, recalling through that life of stress  
The unfailing fountain of his kindness,  
Offer my tribute to his golden heart.

February 27, 1915.  
Norwood.

### A Tribute From The Bar.

On the day of the funeral the Lancaster Bar Association held a most impressive meeting when his colleagues paid heart-felt tribute to the acknowledged leader of the legal profession in Lancaster county—William Uhler Hensel. There were present young men who had grown up under his tutelage, and there were men who, in the fulness of years and in the ripeness of experience, had enjoyed a close fellowship with the truly wonderful character that he was, and both generations laid a tribute upon the bier of a man, one of the distinguished characteristics of whom was that he loved his home and his fellowman above all else.

Those who spoke of the great worth of the master mind were Judge C. I. Landis, Judge A. B. Hassler, J. E. Malone, H. R. Fulton, B. F. Davis, John W. Appel, J. W. Brown, Redmond Conyngnam, W. H. Keller, H. Frank Eshleman, C. F. Hager, B. J. Myers and Spencer G. Nauman.

#### HENRY E. CARSON.

Henry E. Carson passed away suddenly on March 19, 1915, death being due to a cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Carson was espe-

cially well known among the printing craft. He was seventy-five years old on September 15, 1914. Mr. Carson was born in Lancaster, and he was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Carson. His mother was a Miss DeHuff. In early life Mr. Carson learned the trade of printing. When the Civil War broke out he joined the marines and became connected with Admiral Farragut's fleet. Deceased was assigned to duty on the "Brooklyn," which was the Admiral's flagship. When he was a corporal of the marines he saw Admiral Farragut lashed to the mast during the battle of Mobile Bay. After the War Mr. Carson became affiliated with an organization made up of survivors of the Farragut fleet, which has headquarters in Philadelphia. When the volunteer firemen were active, Mr. Carson became a member of Union Company No. 1, and at the time of his death he was the oldest member. Mr. Carson was a member of Lodge No. 43, and Chapter No. 43 of the Masonic Fraternity, and Canassatego Tribe, I. O. R. M. Mr. Carson was also an active member of the Lancaster Press Club and was a member, for a number of years, of the Lancaster County Historical Society. At one time he was a member of Common Council from the Fourth ward.

#### JAMES BOONE LINCOLN.

Dr. James Boone Lincoln died suddenly at No. 603 West Chestnut street, Lancaster, Pa., on Sunday, January 17, 1915, from cerebral hemorrhages. He had not been in the best of health, but his condition was not such as to occasion alarm. On Friday evening, January 15, he attended a farewell luncheon which was given at the Breneman Building to the Pirates by their Chief, Mr. H. S. Williamson. Dr. Lincoln ate very heartily and not long afterwards was attacked with what was at first supposed to be an acute spell of indigestion. Dr. Lincoln was a genial, cultured gentleman, and his death was a shock to a wide circle of friends. James Boone Lincoln was born at Colebrook, Lebanon county, in 1860, being a son of the late Samuel and Rachael J. Rodgers Lincoln. His boyhood days were spent at Churchtown, this county. He decided to enter the medical profession and with this end in view he read medicine at home and never had a preceptor, and finally entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. He had a hard struggle to continue. Nothing daunted the young man embarked in the sheep business on his own hook and finally graduated. Dr. Lincoln, after graduation, practiced medicine at Clay, arriving on Saturday, April 12, 1884, when the great Republican primary election took place when the late John A. Hiestand defeated the late Hon. A. Herr Smith for re-nomination to Congress. He remained at Clay until the spring of 1887 when he went to Lititz and became associated with the late Dr. P. J. Roebuck which lasted about two years. He then became a relief physician of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company which position he held at the time of his death. He was stationed at Renova, Pittsburgh, Tyrone, Harrisburg and Columbia. Dr. Lincoln was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, taking a great interest in the work of the Men's

Bible Class. He was a member of Honeybrook Lodge of Masons, of Garfield Castle, No. 76, K. G. E., of Lkltz, and also a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and last year contributed a very interesting paper on "Caernarvon Township." He was deeply interested in all matters historical. The deceased is survived by his wife, who was Miss Alice Zook Evans, of Lancaster, daughter of the late David Evans, and a daughter, Margaret E. Lincoln. A brother, L. Rodgers Lincoln, and a sister, Martha Rodgers Lincoln, both of Churchtown, also survive. The funeral was held on Wednesday, January 20, interment being made at Churchtown. H. E. S.

**MRS. MARIA E. METZGER.**

Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Metzger, widow of Philip A. Metzger, for many years a well-known Lancaster drygoods merchant, died July 16, 1914. Mrs. Metzger was a daughter of the late George A. and Ann Eby Weaver, of Lancaster, where she was born, living in that city all her life. She was the last of her family, a sister of the late John E. Weaver. She was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society and a regular attendant at the meetings.

**MRS. CAROLINE LEE PEARSON.**

Mrs. Caroline Lee Pearson, wife of Horace Binney Pearson, died February 22, 1914, at her home, No. 725 Spruce street, Philadelphia. She was Miss Lee, of Carlisle, and resided on the old family estate known, as "The Reward of Honesty," where her grandfather, John Lee, settled in 1786. Her father was George Lee. John Lee married a daughter of Thomas Halliday, who was, for many years, a vestryman of St. John's Church, Compassville, and also a trustee of the glebelands belonging to the church. He was Justice of the Peace from 1752. Mrs. Pearson left two sons, Joshua Ash and Clarence Pearson. She was a member of the Norristown Chapter, D. A. R., and was also a Colonial Dame of the Pennsylvania Society. She was a member of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

C. L. M.

## **OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1916.**

---

### **President.**

**GEORGE STEINMAN.**

### **Vice Presidents.**

**F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, Litt.D.,  
JUDGE C. I. LANDIS.**

### **Recording Secretary.**

**CHARLES B. HOLLINGER.**

### **Corresponding Secretary.**

**MISS MARTHA B. CLARK.**

### **Librarian.**

**MISS LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN.**

### **Treasurer.**

**A. K. HOSTETTER.**

### **Members of Executive Committee.**

**MRS. S. B. CARPENTER, MRS. M. N. ROBINSON, D. F. MAGEE, ESQ., H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ., D. B. LANDIS, G. F. K. ERISMAN, L. B. HERR, J. L. SUMMY, DR. R. K. BUEHRLE, MONROE HIRSH.**

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 7, 1916.

The condition of the Library of this Society at the close of 1915 is as satisfactory as limited circumstances will permit. The increase in the number of books is not as large as other years, but approximately as much historical knowledge has been sought for and gained from our books as heretofore. The various queries for information, which very often can be answered by one or more of the papers read at our meetings, are surprisingly numerous and come from all parts of the country. It is particularly pleasing to note that much of our county's history is desired for use along educational lines in schools and colleges.

Last year the Library was favored with donations from a number of persons not members of this Society or residents of this locality. The same can be reported for this year and appreciated accordingly. Of the latter, two gifts merit special mention because they are particularly valuable on account of the wide range of history they cover. These are the compilation of transcripts from "The Gratz Papers," from Mr. Byars, of St. Louis, and the "History of Lehigh County," from Col. Trexler, of Allentown. Among the donations gathered from our own district were two stove plates which illustrate the early iron industry of our county. The Library was most fortunate in acquiring these as it has few examples to verify the early customs and thrift of the people about whom so much is written. Many other gifts were presented by members or friends of the Society, all of which helped very materially to increase the value of our possessions.

The newspapers are better housed than they have ever been. While this Society is the owner of a goodly number of the very early ones, this collection is merely a good foundation on which to build and should be added to whenever it is possible to do so. Of the recent issues, Mr. Horace E. Kennedy's gift of the complete file of "The Morning News" was most acceptable.

The manuscripts in the library are still waiting attention. These should be put into some classified form and made available for use by an index. Their number is not as large as it should be, considering the historical ground which is our field of work. The members of this Society can assist very much to lessen this defect by helping to get old letters and old documents of any kind, also the old newspapers, for on these we must depend for new material.

The total number of books in the Library at present is 2,709. Of these, 85 were added during the year.

Number received by gift.....	71
Number bound by Society .....	8
Number acquired by purchase.....	6
Total .....	85

The individual expense account for the Library is as follows:  
Balance on hand January 1, 1915.....\$10.42  
Received from Society April 29, 1915..... 25.00

Total ..... \$35.42

For stamps ..... \$3.15  
For packages by mail and express..... 3.97  
For books ..... 2.00  
For pamphlets ..... 1.00  
For cleaning ..... 2.75  
To housekeeper ..... 5.00  
Sundries ..... 3.77

Total ..... \$21.64

Balance on hand .....\$13.78

LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN,  
Librarian.

## SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 7, 1916.

Two epoch-marking events stand out prominently in a review of the work of the Lancaster County Historical Society during the year just closed—the unveiling of a tablet erected to mark the site of one of the earliest hostelrys in Lancaster city and the notable celebration held in October in Conestoga township, where was unveiled a tablet and marker on the site of the building in which the first Court of Justice in Lancaster county was held. I believe there are few, if any, historical societies in this State that have a record of bringing about, within a brief period of twelve months, two such notable events as have been referred to, and it is with pardonable pride that the Lancaster County Historical Society can review its work for the year 1915.

The nineteenth volume of the Society's proceedings is completed with the December issue. It makes a book of considerably over 300 pages and is one of the largest yet published by us. There were twelve special articles contributed, including two reports, that of the Hensel tablet unweiling and the Postlethwaite celebration, both of which were fully and finely illustrated.

The membership roll contains over 300 names, an increase over that of the previous year.

The Secretary is constrained to again make his suggestion for the development of the social side of our organization. Plans were well under way last spring for a social function in connection with a regular meeting of the Society but the untimely death of Mr. Hensel caused an abandonment of the affair. There is no doubt but that a social affair of some kind will have the effect of getting our members better acquainted, probably increase the attendance, especially among those who very seldom attend the monthly meetings, and also be the means of securing new members.

The Secretary takes occasion to refer to the splendid condition of our Library, both in this room and on the third floor of the building, where are kept a large number of the older books as well as pamphlets, newspaper files and curios which have, from time to time, been presented to the Society. There are two rooms pretty well filled with these possessions and it would not be amiss if the members could occasionally get a look at the many interesting things on the upper floor.

This brings up again the oft-discussed question of larger and probably permanent quarters for the Society, where could be assembled on one floor our entire library and other belongings. I believe it would be well for us to give some attention to this matter, probably have a committee appointed that will take up the question of a permanent home and see what can be done.

Extending thanks to the officers for courtesies extended during the year, the Secretary closes his report with the wish that the year 1916 will be the most prosperous in the history of the Society.

C. B. HOLLINGER,  
Secretary.



## **TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.**

**Lancaster, Pa., January 7, 1916.**

**Report of the financial condition of the Lancaster County Historical Society, of Lancaster, Pa., for the year ending December 31, 1915.**

<b>January 1, 1915, balance on hand.....</b>	<b>\$ 84.62</b>
<b>Amount received from County Treasurer.....</b>	<b>200.00</b>
<b>Amount received from dues and membership fees.....</b>	<b>320.00</b>
<b>Amount received from sale of pamphlets.....</b>	<b>7.45</b>

---

**Amounts paid by the Treasurer for which orders were regularly drawn by the President and Secretary, and which are herewith submitted:**

<b>For use of Librarian .....</b>	<b>\$ 25.00</b>
<b>For printing .....</b>	<b>341.28</b>
<b>For mailing and dishing .....</b>	<b>67.51</b>
<b>For postage .....</b>	<b>18.00</b>
<b>For fire insurance .....</b>	<b>14.00</b>
<b>For State Federation dues .....</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>For books .....</b>	<b>15.50</b>
<b>For bookbinding .....</b>	<b>20.25</b>
<b>For miscellaneous payments .....</b>	<b>13.57</b>
<b>Balance on hand .....</b>	<b>94.96</b>

---

**\$612.07 \$612.07**

**In addition to the above, the Treasure also submits herewith four certificates of deposit for \$28.12, \$224.97, \$202.50 and \$30.41, respectively, total, \$486, all bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.**

**A. K. HOSTETTER,  
Treasurer.**





# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

---

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

---

THE POLITICAL HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF  
LANCASTER COUNTY'S FIRST TWENTY YEARS,  
1729-1749.

MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

---

VOL. XX. NO. 2.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1916



<b>The Political History and Development of Lancaster County's First Twenty Years, 1729-1749</b>	<b>- - - 37</b>
<b>By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq.</b>	
<b>Minutes of the February Meeting</b>	<b>- - - - - 69</b>



## **The Political History and Development of Lancaster County's First Twenty Years, 1729-1749**

---

Partisan political sentiment existed in Lancaster county at the time of its creation in 1729, the division of sentiment being on the very question of organizing the county. The economical German-Swiss opposed the erection of the county and threw their political influence against the project. They sent two petitions to the Assembly praying that the new county be not erected, because the expense of local government here was unjustifiable, so long as the government of this section, as part of Chester county, met all needs as they saw it; especially as assessment and taxation were only nominal here under that regime. It mattered little to them that there was very poor protection here, so long as demands of governmental support were light. The less government, the better. *Laissez faire* was their doctrine. On the other hand, the Scotch-Irish, English and Quakers favored a separate government, in the region west of the Octoraro, because of its efficiency and of the chance for office holding (Vol. 3, Votes of Assembly, pp. 76 & 78).

But almost coeval with the county's erection two province-wide political questions stirred infant Pennsylvania. One was that of the issuance of paper money to relieve the panic of 1723-8, owing to the scarcity of specie or metallic money; and the other was the question of toleration of Catholic-



ism in the province. On the money question our county divided, the traders and speculators clamoring for paper money and the plain farmers opposing it. The government issued the money and those who wanted part of it gave mortgages on their land for the same and were compelled to pay back the interest and one-twelfth of the principal each year. Thus the mass of the people opposed the issue of paper money and asked the Assembly that coin be raised in value, and that produce be made money (Vol. 2, Votes of Assembly 335 & 6). Speculators got much of it (Vol. 2 Votes of Assembly 339 & 40—hereafter cited as V. A.).

On the religious question, the people of this county (as well as of the province) were divided. February 20, 1729, the Quaker-English Assembly, in a message to the Governor, said "We conceive it to be of greatest consequence to the preservation of both the religious and civil rights of the people to prevent importation of Irish papists into Pennsylvania" (Vol. 3 V. A. 65). The Quakers and Germans both were opposed to them. The Irish and the English favored them.

The first distinct political party cleavage in this county was upon the question of "the common people's interests versus the proprietors' interests" (The Penns.).

1729. Judge Edwards was the favorite son in the new county, and for Assembly received the highest vote. John Wright had lost his popularity. He was a member of Assembly in 1726; but was defeated in 1727 and in 1728. In 1729 he received a small vote, compared with Edwards. James Mitchel and Thomas Read were the other assemblymen-elect. Minor figures compared with Edwards and Wright. The members elected stood in the or-

der of the size of their vote on the returns set forth in "Votes of Assembly" (Vol. 3 V. A. 95)

1730. The next year Wright was the reigning political favorite and Edwards fell to second place. Mitchell and Read were displaced by George Stuart, third place; and John Musgrove was at the foot (Vol. 3 V. A. 124).

1731. At this election Wright and Edwards were discounted. Edwards fell to fourth place and Wright was not elected at all. Wright was too mild and weak for the rugged border strife on the Susquehanna. Donegal brought out Andrew Galbraith, an idol of the reigning Scotch-Irish element. He received next to the highest vote on the ticket. John Coyle, a new man, stood at the head. All the Assemblymen of 1730 except Edwards were defeated in 1731.

1732. This year Judge Edwards stood next to highest on the ticket. He was an austere judge, and sentenced the Maryland border rogues severely. George Stewart stood head. Samuel Blunston now appeared and stood third. He was very active in keeping the unruly element on and over Susquehanna, orderly and was in great favor in the county and among the political leaders of the province at Philadelphia. (Pa. Arch. 314). Andrew Galbraith this year had a hard political fight with John Wright and barely secured election, standing lowest in the vote. Had not Wright's friends used a ticket which could not be counted, because not correct in form, he might have defeated Galbraith. Wright had his friends use a "short ballot;" and this, instead of helping him, was his undoing. Those tickets under the law could not be counted. This is the first use of a short ballot in Pennsylvania. The

law required each voter to vote for four members of Assembly. Wright had a number of his friends not to do so, and instead put only two names on the ticket besides Wright's; and neither of those names to be Galbraith's. If he had simply had them put a name on instead of Galbraith's, so that the ticket had four names on them, these ballots would have been good and Wright would have been elected. Maryland contended that the Susquehanna River was the boundary of Pennsylvania, and Wrig't was not strenuous enough in defending our province against this encroachment. The Governor of the Province paid little attention to our border struggle and disavowed countenancing the battle in Wright's wheat field where 300 soldiers of our county, under the sheriff, moved against an almost equal number of desperadoes of the Maryland wilds under Cresap (1 Pa. Arch. 314 and 317). The report, says Blunston, was current that the Assembly also apologized to Maryland and blamed it on "the Irish of Lancaster county." (Do.). Blunston said the Germans took no part in defense and "do nothing but give their opinions and find fault" (Do.). The political question in our county in 1732 was the Scotch-Irish policy of driving Maryland below the 39th degree of north latitude (Do. 334) versus the "Dutch" policy of allowing Maryland to encroach to the west bank of the Susquehanna and the south bank of the Juniata. The attorney general of the province was given 20 lbs. extra salary on condition he would overcome crime "more particularly in regard to the county of Lancaster" (3 V. A. 164).

According to Rupp (p. 264) Andrew Galbraith's wife went out electioneering on horseback in the fall of 1732

for her husband and made him many votes.

Wright contested his defeat in the Assembly Oct. 16 on the ground that many tickets containing his name were thrown out and that if they had been counted he would have won. (3 V. A. 184). The Assembly heard the matter fully and decided that his short tickets were invalid and illegal. He was not out of Assembly long, since George Stuart died soon after his election, and Wright was elected to his place, and took his seat March 18th, 1733 (Do. 185).

The political leaders at this time in our county were John Wright, Samuel Blunston, Robert Barker, Thomas Edwards, Andrew Galbraith, Andrew Cornish, Joshua Low, Samuel Jones, Tobias Hendricks, John Musgrave, Caleb Pearce, Edward Smout, James Mitchel (Donegal) and George Stuart.

1733. In the autumn of 1733 Lancaster county's members in Assembly stood in the following order, as to the number of votes received from highest to lowest: Galbraith, Edwards, Wright and Coyle. Wright held the position of trustee of the general loan office and also that of member of Assembly. His enemies at home, to oust him, tried to have a law passed against holding plural offices (3 V. A. 100). The Scotch-Irish of Lancaster county were banded into a political party by reason of the border struggle. The German-Swiss had crossed the Susquehanna river to settle, and a few Scotch-Irish were there (3 Col. Rec. 477—hereafter cited C. R.). In every county of the Province, the political party lines were drawn between those who would strengthen proprietaryship in Pennsylvania, and those who would weaken it—those who favored government by the common people.

Our county was, for many years, strongly against the proprietary party. The Scotch-Irish and Germans held similar views on this subject. The Assembly consisted of only one body of men. There was no Senate as now. But the Lieutenant Governor had authority to appoint a council of 6 to 15 men, to whom legislation was referred, and who acted much as the Senate acts to-day. The Governor usually made up his council of men of the aristocratic order, men who were favorable to the Penns. During forty-two years there was not a single Lancaster county man on the Council. But in 1771 Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, became a member. (9 C. R. 745). There were few prominent men in our county favorable to the proprietor. Most members of Council were Philadelphia men, where there was strong proprietary sentiment. And for a long time the alignment was Philadelphia against the rural districts. But there were Chester and Bucks county men in council.

But in some respects, and at certain times, the provincial powers in Philadelphia gave heed to popular will in our county. The law allowed the people to elect in each county two persons for Sheriff and two for Coroner; and then the Governor and Council would select one of those two for Sheriff and one for Coroner. Very often the appointee was the person receiving the smaller vote, thus ignoring the people's first choice. But in 1732 and 1733 they selected the one having the highest vote in Lancaster county (3 C. R. 464 and 521). During this period our local politics was dull. It was stated in council that the Assembly as then constituted were "chiefly the same who have represented the Province the past many years." (4 C. R. 41).

1734. This fall a new political power appeared in Lancaster county. He seems to have bounded into leadership at once—James Hamilton. Of the four members elected to Assembly, he received the highest vote by far. There was another new figure—John Emerson, of Blue Rock. He was next highest in the vote. Galbraith stood third and John Wright scarcely secured election, standing lowest of the four elected.

The most remarkable political event in our county's first ten years of existence was the appearance and six years leadership of James Hamilton. From 1734 to 1739, inclusive, he was political boss of the county. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage, though born in Virginia in 1710. But from early childhood until 1734 he lived in Philadelphia. Thus it is very remarkable that coming to Lancaster county to live in May, 1734, a young man of 24, he should in the fall of that same year be elected to Assembly by the highest vote of all the candidates and be five times consecutively re-elected and always by the highest vote. A stranger could not do that to-day.

This was due most prominently to two powerful causes: First, to the great fame of his wonderful father, and, secondly, to the young man's ownership of nearly a square mile of land, right in the center of Lancaster.

The father of James Hamilton was then the greatest lawyer of America—for ten years Speaker of the Assembly, from 1729 to 1739, when he declined to serve longer. He was in the very zenith of glory and power; he was in the ripest maturity of wisdom; he was the idol of the common people, loved above every other man in Pennsylvania, during the very time

his son appeared on the scene here. And in 1735, when all the other lawyers feared and refused to defend the liberty of a poor printer in New York against the King's charge of libeling the Government, Andrew Hamilton volunteered to defend him, and he did so, acquitting Zenger, the defendant, though the Court, the people, and even the jury, at first, were against him. In defending this humble man he well knew that he was defending the liberties of the whole American people against the tyranny of England; and for his known stand for popular liberty, freedom of trade and conscience, and for his achievement in this Zenger trial, Gouverneur Morris has called him "the day star of the Republic." The son of such a popular hero, if he were, like his father, also a discreet man, naturally drew much prominence to him, and gave him great advantage over other men equally good, but less fortunate. All the ages prove this, and likewise does the present age prove it. Thus when James Hamilton arrived in Lancaster in 1734 he was known—known better than many estimable men who lived here all their lives.

James, being the son of a great father, the great man who presided with such fairness and power over the people's Assembly, naturally all local politicians would be over-zealous to help James, if not for love's sake, then for the sake of the political advantage that would come to them. I have no doubt at all that Galbraith, Hendricks, Barber, Blunston, Emerson, and other politicians on the Susquehanna, helped him in the river section, knowing that he would help them in all parts of Lancaster county. The Hamiltons (An-

drew and James) and their relatives, and among them, particularly, the great political power, Wm. Allen, who was married to Hamilton's daughter, were all close to the Governor and Council. Nearly all political officers were appointed by the Governor, and this was another reason why anyone desiring or holding office, any one in politics, should flock to the support of a man who stood so close to so much appointive power as did James Hamilton.

Here at Lancaster, too, James Hamilton was making a new fame all his own. He was not a lawyer, but a business man. All the people of this section needed a town with industries, and with people who could consume farmers' products. The market at Philadelphia was far away, and profits were lost in transportation. Our people were sending petitions to the Assembly to be allowed to make whisky and rum out of their grains and fruit, without paying a license, so they did not need to transport their grain and flour to Philadelphia, and lose their apples and peaches entirely. James Hamilton was the very man to give them what they wanted and needed, and to solve the difficult problem, which affected Scotch-Irish, Germans, Jews, and all who lived here.

His father, about 1730, became the equitable owner of about 500 acres of land in the heart of what is now our city, and May 1, 1734, he and James Steel, holder of the legal title, turned it over to James Hamilton. Andrew Hamilton had already made a partial plan of lots out of the tract, and James completed the plotting and bought additions to it, laying the additions out in lots also. (Evans & Ellis, No. 359 and 361.)



Thus was James Hamilton giving to this section great material blessings and, the people were ready to give him any additional means of public usefulness in their power. A place in the Assembly would widen his opportunities to help them with their trade troubles and their boundary disputes with Maryland. This land-developing project was a mammoth affair in those early days. The 500 acres would make 2,500 lots about 50 by 100 feet in size; 10,000 people could be accommodated with homes and business places upon them; the people could get lots for a trifle, provided they did not mind a fair-sized ground rent being collected out of them annually forever; a population would be gathered together; manufactories, trade and the arts would grow; labor and the markets would be stimulated, and all would prosper. No wonder Hamilton could be the local leader politically and otherwise, even if he were only twenty-four years old.

Political success in Lancaster county, in those days, at times turned upon smaller events than in our day. Heroism counted for more than now; individuality had great opportunity to make itself felt.

John Emerson owned Blue Rock Ferry, on the Susquehanna (1 Pa. Archives 413, hereafter cited A.), in 1734. He was a valiant fighter for Lancaster county's rights. Maryland put a reward of fifty pounds upon his head and a like sum on Samuel Blunston. Cresap was working very hard to capture Emerson or to kill him and get the reward (1 A. 413). On the other hand, Emerson offered fifty pounds reward for the capture of Cresap, and gave his ferrymen orders to go across (a mile below Washington Borough) and capture Cresap (1 A.

411). Seven of his men went over and attacked him. Blunston deplored the act in a letter to the Governor (Do. 410). It made Emerson a hero among the Scotch-Irish and such Germans as were not disaffected, and he was sent to the Assembly as a reward. This more gladiatorial role of Emerson, to some extent, left the doughty Galbraith in the twilight. The new hero cast a shadow on him. He stood in two shadows—Hamilton's and Emerson's. Wright stood lowest. He was too pacific for these troublesome times on Susquehanna.

The political vortex of our county during these days was in the western part. All the county's Assemblymen were from the river except Hamilton. Robert Buchanan and Joshua Lowe, Sheriff and Coroner, were from the western border, too. The eastern portion's events were of minor importance during the border warfare. The Provincial political issue at this time (what we would now call the State's issue) was the increase of paper money; and the local or county issue was the border warfare.

1735. In the fall of 1735 Hamilton, Edwards, Galbraith and Armstrong were elected members of Assembly, and their votes stood in the order named. Thomas Armstrong got Coyle's place. The clash of interests between the proprietor and people continued. Penn's absence made it stronger and his death caused the feeling to be still more intense. His sons were regarded as intermeddlers by the people. The question did not affect Lancaster county politics.

1736. This year Hamilton, Galbraith, Armstrong and Edwards were elected to the Assembly from Lancaster county. Edwards fell from second to fourth place. Neither this year nor in 1735 was John Wright elected.

Wright was successful only four times in his candidacies for Assembly in these first eight years of our county's history—1729, 1730, 1733 and 1734.

This year was one of many troubles in our county. In 1731 the Palatines began settling across the Susquehanna (1 A. 483). By 1736 there were many families on the west side and a plot to drive out sixty families was discovered (3 V. 288). Many of these families accepted Maryland rule (4 C. 56). A battle occurred in Wright's wheat field over the question (Do. 73). The Five Nations claimed land anew on Susquehanna (4 C. 88 and 94.) As a plot originating in the southern part of Chester county to steal the German's land was discovered (4 C. 100 and 1), Higginbotham, a Maryland desperado, and others, determined to drive the Germans to the east side of the Susquehanna (4 C. 149). He and his party chopped down doors and demolished houses. Lancaster county blamed the Provincial government for inactivity (1 A. 530). This became a political issue in our county, between the fighters and non-resistants.

1737. And now came on the election of 1737 in Lancaster county. For Assembly James Hamilton received 753 votes; Andrew Galbraith, 540; John Wright, 394, and Samuel Smith, 388. (American Weekly Mercury, October 6, 1737.) Gordon Howard was elected Commissioner of the county, and six assessors were elected by the following votes: William Maxwell, 673; Gerard Graham, 553; James Morrison, 402; James Evans, 346; William Allison, 383, and Thomas Elliot, 228. (Do). This is the earliest list of Lancaster county election figures, that can anywhere be found. The votes cast for the year 1737 and 1738 appear in the newspaper I have mentioned above; but not for any other years,

even to the end of that paper's existence in 1746, nor even in the next thirty years in the Pennsylvania Gazette. And the earliest election figures for Lancaster county, in the "Archives" are those of 1757. (Sixth Series of Penn. Arch. Vol. 11, p. 215).

In Lancaster county elections for Assembly this year we observe that Hamilton is still the leader—the political boss of the county. His vote is forty per cent. above Galbraith's, and nearly double that of John Wright. Galbraith has grown in popular favor, rising from lowest vote in 1732, to the next to lowest in 1734 and 1735 and next to highest in 1736 and 1737. Judge Edwards is again defeated by Sheriff Samuel Smith and Armstrong by John Wright. This clearly shows that all the politics of the county centered in the excitement on the Susquehanna river.

It is interesting to compare Lancaster county's vote with those of the other counties this year. Our highest vote was 753 for Hamilton, and for the highest of the assessors (Maxwell) it was 673. Philadelphia county's vote (excluding the town) was 904; Chester county's 724 and the Bucks county figures are not given; but in 1738 that county had 522. The city of Philadelphia cast for assessor, in 1737, only 207 votes (Weekly Mercury, Supra). Thus we see our county was casting as large a vote as Chester, larger than Bucks and not much less than Philadelphia county—though each of these counties were nearly fifty years older than Lancaster county. We were accused, however (as I shall show) of being most malignant "repeaters and ballot-box stuffers." We were a rough frontier county.

1738. At the election this year in Lancaster county for members of the Assembly, James Hamilton received

1,019 votes; Andrew Galbraith, 933; Samuel Smith, 795, and John Wright, 758 (Penna. Gazette, October 5, 1738). The members were the same four who were elected in 1737, and the only difference in their standing is that John Wright, who received a larger vote than Samuel Smith in 1737, now falls below Smith, and received the lowest vote on the successful ticket. The county's vote this year all around was 50 per cent. larger than that of 1737. And I find about 35 per cent. increase in the votes of the other counties. The highest vote for Assemblyman from Philadelphia was 1,303, from Chester, 98, and from Bucks county, 522 (Do).

The newly-aroused political interest seems to have been due to the arrival of Governor Thomas during this year, who superseded Gordon (4 C., 288); the agitation about reviving the tax on liquor, which tax, nor any other tax, had been needed since the first issue of paper money in 1723 (3 V., 302); and the hard times which were now approaching because of the scarcity of money (the paper money allowed by England to be issued being short of that needed for business and of the law authorizing its use), (3 V., 304 and 305). Lancaster county, in common with the rest of the province, complained of the hard times, and began to complain loudly against Penn's quit rents (3 V., 329).

This year Lancaster county elected Andrew Douglass a member of its Board of Commissioners; and George Gibson, Andrew Work, Christian Stoneman, John Powell and Emanuel Carpenter, its Assessors. As candidates from which the Governor should select a Sheriff the county returned Robert Buchanan and James Galbraith;

and as candidates for Coroner Joshua Lowe and William Caldwell; and the Governor selected Buchanan for Sheriff and Lowe for Coroner, these having received the highest votes of the people (4 C., 309).

Politics in the province at this time was still; but a storm was coming. Two political parties were about forming in our county, as well as throughout the province—those holding appointive offices, their friends, the Governor and his lesser dignitaries and satellites in one party; and the common people in the other. (Bolles Pa. Prov. and State, 269). There were also two other parties more or less defined in the county and province, lacking in leadership and purpose—one believing in narrowing the functions of government and opposing possession of power for exclusive use. They were opposed to public assistance to paper money and the public loan system, to inspection laws, regulating of wages. Against them were those who believed in equalizing the advantages of men by public action. They believed in the omnipotence of the province to cure all evils by legislation. They were socialistic in its better sense (Do., p. 270). Lancaster county found itself in political sympathy with this latter party; but some few—the more prominent personages—in our county, allied themselves with the other party, not desiring to help or interfere with private life, modes and affairs.

This year Benjamin Franklin appeared as a political factor in the province, he being chosen as clerk of Assembly (3, V. 352). He was a strong friend of the German-Swiss folk of our county.

1739. Considerable public feeling

was aroused among our people by an attempt to divide the county. The northeastern section attempted to secede and to help erect a new county. They presented a map showing the new line (4 C., 317). Three months later they renewed the effort. It met stern opposition (Do. 335 and 3 V. A., 343). Another effort, made in August, failed (3 V. 346). Penn's collection of quit rents also made a division of political feeling. The Penns refused to take anything except gold and silver as payment, or English money. Lancaster county voted to give them a large bonus if they took the Pennsylvania paper money in payment (3 V. 38). Our local Presbyterians raised a small political issue by refusing to kiss the Bible in taking an oath and petitioned the Assembly in large numbers for another form. The oath by uplifted hand—"Presbyterian oath"—was the result (3 V., 338).

In the county vote this fall for Assembly, John Wright stood highest, rising from the lowest (3 V. 352). Thomas Ewing stood second, Thomas Lindley third, and Judge Edwards at the foot of the list. Ewing and Lindley were new men. They ousted Galbraith and Smith. The change in political leadership was very marked. Hamilton had left Lancaster and moved to the fine estate his father had left him near Philadelphia. John Wright was again political leader. The Governor this year refused to appoint our county's first choice for Sheriff, James Mitchell, and appointed our second choice, Robert Buchanan. But he did not appoint Joshua Lowe, our first choice for Coroner. (4 C., 352).

The first of that series of local political events occurred this year, which

caused the Governor to depose John Wright as a Judge of Lancaster county. It was this: Wright was a leader in the Assembly of a resolution to rebuke the Governor for his plan to make a military expedition against the Spaniards, in aid of England. This caused the Governor's plans to fail (4 C. 371). A new political element appeared in our local politics this year—an act was passed in 1739-9 to naturalize a large list of Lancaster county Germans. This gave them political rights, and they began to make themselves felt (Rupp 271). This year our county was divided into eight political sub-sections. (Do 274).

1740. The Governor had now set the political pot boiling all over the province. Great Britain had ordered him to issue letters of marque and reprisal (4 St. L. 469), and he used every effort to make the people feel their defenseless condition, and to make them prepare for war against Spain and France. He urged that war men be elected to Assembly. This, he says, caused the Quakers to "enter into consultation and to exert their whole power to procure a considerable majority of their own persuasion to be chosen, to oppose all warlike preparations—and this they publicly vowed. They told all who advised them to moderation that the province belonged to them (the Quakers), and that all others were intruders, and that if they did not like their measures they might move out of it." A considerable majority of them were returned.

He says: "They gave me to understand in their message that I was to look upon them as an Assembly of Quakers, and that any proposition relating to arms was an invasion of their rights." (Do). He also says the



whole year was spent in fruitless disputes, and a new Assembly was chosen in October, 1740, by which there was as little reason to expect any more provision would be made for defense as there was by the former, and that their yearly meeting (which, though meant for religious concerns) they used to direct civil affairs of government, and by its order and power all but three of the thirty members returned were Quakers (4 St L. 470). He further complains and accuses that the Quakers this year deceived the Germans into the fear and belief that a military force would bring them under a severe bondage, that the expense would impoverish them, and that if any but the Quakers were elected, the Germans would be dragged down from their farms to build forts. He said the Quakers spread many other falsehoods by printed matter among the Germans in the Dutch language (Do. 471). By this means, says Governor Thomas, every man elected to the Assembly is a Quaker except three in the whole province, though, he says only one-third of the people are Quakers. Yet, he says, from their Union they have a much greater influence on all public affairs than any other societies (Do.). This gives us a great deal of light on the political events in Lancaster county in 1739 and 1740. It explains why Galbraith and Smith, elected to the Assembly in 1738, who were not Quakers, were defeated in Lancaster county by Ewing and Lindley in 1739, who were Quakers. It explains why John Wright, chief of Quakers in Lancaster county, got the highest vote that fall. It explains why in Lancaster county, in the fall of 1740, the Germans turned in with the Quakers and elected

Thomas Lindley, John Wright, Thomas Ewing and Anthony Shaw (every one of them a Quaker), to serve the county in the Assembly, even defeating so good a man as Judge Edwards, who was not now a Quaker—having been early proselyted (3 V. p. 424).

The political issue was clearly drawn now in Lancaster county, as well as throughout the province. It was the military party on the one side, against the anti-military party on the other side. The Governor viewed it as the loyalists to Britain on one side and the disloyalists on the other—the Scotch-Irish and English churchmen and others on one side and the Quakers and Germans on the other.

Here in Lancaster county the Germans largely predominated, and when marshaled by the Quakers at the polls, they had no difficulty in out-voting the Scotch-Irish. This seldom happened. But it happened in 1739 and 1740, and likely the two following years.

Governor Thomas, in a letter to England, accused the Quaker Assembly of 1739-40 of giving influential Germans money to control elections, and of giving like large bribes to members of Assembly, who showed signs of not acting in harmony with them, to prevent them from becoming insurgents, from the organization (4 St. L. 475). If the Germans took no part before in politics—they did so now and henceforth.

This was the earliest division of the people of Lancaster county and Pennsylvania into two clearly distinct political parties. In 1738 the leading candidates received nearly all the votes cast. There were no parties—no formidable opposition, to acknowledge candidates. In Philadelphia county the head of the ticket received

1,301 votes; the head in Chester county, 988 votes; in Bucks county, 522 votes, and in Lancaster county, 1,019 votes. Nearly all people voted for them. But in 1739 those who were leaders in 1738 found themselves slaughtered by the resourceful Quakers and allied Germans; and the new party polled 555 votes in Philadelphia county, 886 in Chester county, 382 in Bucks county and a majority in Lancaster county (*American Weekly Mercury* Oct. 4, 1739). The new Quaker-German party took over half the votes which the old party candidates were accustomed to secure. These events brought out a full vote in 1740. The Assembly-elect were all Quakers but three. In Philadelphia county the Quaker polled about 1,100 votes, and the opposition about 800, except in the case of Thomas Leech, who received the votes of both parties, 1,822 votes (*Mercury* Oct. 2, 1740). The other counties figures are not extant, but Governor Thomas, in his complaint to England, said the Quaker-German party polled over half the votes in all counties (4 St. L. 470).

1741. Political issue in Lancaster county this year continued to be about the same as in the previous year; but the success of the seven regiments, of the province sent by Pennsylvania to the campaign against Carthagena gave the war party pre-eminence. One result here in our county was that the non-resistant Germans and the local anti-war party were derided and misrepresented (Lyle, 126). Members of the church of England were leaders of this movement locally, as well as generally. The Scotch-Irish aided it and the Governor himself ordered it. It was intended to punish the pacifists for this strenuous part in politics. But the Quakers who controlled the Assembly took the part

of their German allies. They said to the Governor, "Who they are who look with jealous eyes at the Germans, the Governor has not told us. The Legislature has generally admitted them to the privileges of natural born subjects. We look upon them to be a laborous, industrial people. The Governor was compelled to say in January, 1739, that the flourishing condition of the province, was owing to the industry of those palatines." (4 C. 313).

This year John Wright was appointed head of a committee to protest against the Governor's militarism. Wright boldly attacked the Governor's legal power to carry on his war measure. This caused political heat here at home, between the war party and the peace party (3 V. 430). Eighty-five merchants of Philadelphia accused the Assembly of Quakers of malfeasance, of making our Province helpless and of inviting attack by warlike nations. (3 V. 433). Wright criticized the Governor freely and incurred his disfavor and was deposed as a Judge because of it (4C. 482 and 3). A large party in Lancaster county adhered to Wright and his principles. Lancaster county had sixteen Justices. The Governor reappointed the eight who were not Quakers, but dropped the eight Quakers (4 C 483). Speaking from the Bench to the people of Lancaster county, this year, on taking leave of his office, Judge Wright spoke the views of his party, on the question of the amount of military and political power and authority which is safe and of the point at which they became dangerous (Rupp 276).

The election this fall resulted in re-electing to Assembly those of 1740. The vote from highest to lowest stood, Lindley, Wright, Blunston and Shaw (3 C. 444). These men were the four leading Quakers among the eight Jus-

tices the Governor deposed. Lancaster county majority political opinion, was strongly and bitterly opposed to the Governor, and the big politicians of the province. The Germans and Quakers of Lancaster county had no trouble now to hold their own against the other political party in the county and against the Governor and all his power and patronage. The Governor hit our county by appointing anti-Quaker men for Sheriff and Coroner—Mitchell and Lowe, though they were the county's second choice (4 C. 500).

1742. This year political feeling was bitter, and more bitter than ever before in county and province. The parties were known as the city party and the country party. In our county the country party was the stronger. The Germans all joined the country party and their opponents began to misrepresent them, calling them dangerous and unpatriotic, and representing them so, even to the British Government.

The Mennonite Church was misrepresented. To set themselves right they called a meeting here in our county and resolved to avoid any ambitious appearances or acts. They understood that their prosperity and rapidly-growing estates and wealth made many people jealous. Political capital was being made out of their thrift. The same four Assemblymen of 1741 for the county were re-elected this year. Blunston was most popular. They were all Quakers. Their political opponents were the Scotch-Irish (3 V. 497).

The real local political parties were the Assembly party and the Governor party, the latter for military operations and the former against it. Here at home the Governor's party men were enticing servants to desert their masters to join the army. Owners who had paid for the time of their

servants years ahead lost the service in this manner. Thus in the rural sections the strength of the old Assembly party continued strong. The new or Governor party lost most of its strength as soon as it became a war party. In our county the highest vote for the war party had 99 votes and the old party 1961. In Philadelphia county the new party polled 338 votes and the old one 1790. (See Pennsylvania Gazette, October 7, 1742.) The fact that 1,742 votes were polled in our county at this date shows a good percentage, and the fact that the Assembly party polled 1,480 of them shows that the Mennonite brethren of those days here in our county voted.

It was charged in a proceeding before the Assembly that this year many unnaturalized Germans voted, and that some from other counties went to Philadelphia to vote and help the country party out there. One witness says that "300 unnaturalized Dutchmen came down and tried to vote" (3 V., 564, and Gordon pp. 242 and 2).

Our county elected John Allison County Commissioner, and Jacob Huber, John Wright, Jr., Andrew Work, Benjamin Chambers, Hugh Beale and John Brandsen assessors (Gazette Oct. 7, 1742).

1743. In Lancaster county the political conditions this year remains about the same as in 1742. The disgraceful proceedings at the last election resulted in a movement for securing peace at elections, for which purpose a law was now introduced into the Assembly (3 V., p. 506). That election also taught those Germans of Lancaster county yet unnaturalized their importance in affairs of government, and we find them, January 4th, this year, petitioning to be allowed to take affirmations instead of oaths.

and to be naturalized so that they could enjoy the privileges of British subjects (3 V., p. 305).

The flour acts also helped to keep the Pennsylvania people divided into a country party and a city party. This act demanded inspection of flour. The farmers and country millers were opposed to it, and the merchants strongly favored it. January 7th there were petitions filed by Lancaster county and Chester county in Assembly, praying modification of the law, so that they could sell more freely (3 V., p. 153).

The election in Lancaster county for Assembly this fall resulted in the success of Anthony Shaw, Arthur Patterson, Thomas Lindsey and John Wright, and their vote ranged in the order I have named them. Samuel Blunston was defeated by Arthur Patterson, but the cause of it I am not able to tell. The election, however, was a complete victory for the Assembly party. The forces in the county were lined up as follows: The county members of the Assembly and their friends, the principal Quakers, and the principal Germans of Lancaster were the political workers for the Assembly party, and the sixteen new magistrates (justices and judges) lately appointed by the Governor and office-holders generally, the sheriff and the coroner, whom he appointed also (in part) electioneered for the Governor's party.

The new man elected by Lancaster county, Arthur Patterson, was not a Quaker. He was Scotch-Irish, and naturally a Presbyterian in Donegal. Yet he was an adherent of the Assembly party. He settled on the Chickies in 1724 (Harris, p. 434). This election of 1743 was his first appearance in Lancaster county politics. But he got in it to stay. He was re-elected to the Assembly every year, until

and including 1754—a term of twelve consecutive years (Harris, p. 432).

Our county had a rough-and-tumble special election toward the end of October this year (1743) to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Lindsey. The sheriff of the county was ordered to hold an election for this purpose (3 V., 536). He did so, and Blunston was successful. The election was rough and irregular (Rupp, 288). The Irish tried for the ascendancy at the polls, and they compelled the sheriff to take such tickets as they approved. Yet they failed. The matter came up in Assembly and the sheriff was compelled to appear November 14 (3 V., 537). The Assembly debated this tumultuous election two days, and particularly scored the sheriff for being sole judge of election, exclusive of the inspectors, etc., and admonished that such conduct was illegal, and an infringement of the people's rights. They reprimanded him (3 V., 538). The end of it was that while he was charged with these offenses and that his returns appeared irregular, yet, as there was no substantial proof, the Assembly considered it was the result of mistake or ill-advice and not of design; and the matter was dropped (Do. 538). Inasmuch as the election of Blunston was a Quaker victory, while the sheriff was of the war party, the Assembly (of Quakers) felt that justice would be administered by censuring the sheriff for the manner of conducting the election, and at the same time approving the result. They could be severely just in the first instance; but could afford to be generous also in the second.

1744. This year the first great Indian treaty in Lancaster occurred. Witham Marshe, who was present as a secretary, called Lancaster a dirty "Dutch" town, sixteen years old.



The Assemblymen elected for the county were Mitchell, Wright, Patterson and Blunston (Rupp, 307). Mitchell, the new man, was an old politician. He was elected to the Assembly in 1729 (3 V., 95), and now, after fifteen years, he is elected again. All these years he took an active interest in local politics and held many positions—excise collector in 1732 (3 V., 176), and again in 1734 (Do. 203), candidate for sheriff in 1734 and 1735 (defeated both times, 3 C., 576-615), and re-appointed collector in 1736 (3 V., 280), helped to fight Cresap and to burn his house (4 C., 135), defeated for sheriff in 1737 (4 C., 437); in 1738 and 1739 again collector of excise, in 1739 defeated for sheriff (4 C., 352), but elected in 1744 to the office, as well as to Assembly (4 C., 500). This year England declared war with France, and the issue soon extended to our province, and the peace party and war party, locally, were formed at once (Pa. Gazette, May 24, 1744). As there was a fear of attack upon defenseless Pennsylvania, the war party received many new supporters. The county now had two peace party men in the Assembly (Wright and Blunston); the other two were for defense and military protection. The rank and file of the county were anti-bellum. Andrew Work was elected commissioner and Martin Mylin, Robert Allison, Andrew Boggs, Patrick Hayes, John Davies and Jacob Mylin, assessors (Pa. Gaz., Oct. 11, 1744). The war and defense spirit had grown so active here that in December Thomas Edwards organized a company of provincial troops, mainly in Earl township (Volume 2, Sec. Ser. Pa. Arch., p. 489). Three months later William Maxwell organized another company

1745. The politics of the county bear no distinctive mark for this

year. The contest between Assembly and Governor was closed harmoniously (Bolles, 88). Venerable John Wright was chosen Speaker of Assembly (4 V., 21), but he was too feeble to serve, and John Kinsey was chosen in his stead (Do., 22). Our county fully realized the need of military defense now (4 V., 24), and our Assemblymen voted for 3,000 pounds, and then for 5,000 pounds for military strengthening. The thought of defense animated all parties (4 V., 13). Over ninety vessels belonging to Philadelphians had been captured by the French and Spaniards (Pa. Gaz., May 16, 1745). The Government openly advertised for servants to join the army, and offered to buy from their masters their time (Do., June 20).

For Assembly, Wright, Mitchell, Patterson and James Wright were successful. James Wright served twenty-one years as Assemblyman for Lancaster county out of the period of 1745 to 1770. (Harris, 624). The new prison was begun this year.

1746. Our county's main question this year was the need of money. The treasuries of the county and of the province were empty. Only paper money was in sight. Quakers would not help the Louisburg expedition (4 V., 38). Lancaster county became frightened because of the boldness of the Indians, who became treacherous, knowing of the war. Our county begged the Governor for guns to defend themselves (5 C., 26). At last four hundred guns were provided for us, each one to give his note for his gun (4 V., 25). Times were dull and farm prices low (Gaz., Feb. 4, 1746). The Governor dropped eight of our justices of the peace and appointed new ones in their stead (5 C., 3). The Assemblymen elected were the same as last year (Rupp, 307).

1747. The political condition of the county was mild now. The Germans and the Quakers had greatly changed their attitude on the question of military defenses and operations. A military spirit in different degrees now possessed every one. There were Lancaster countians in both the army and the navy now. This was plain from the number of Lancaster men who were running away from their masters (Gazette of April 9, July 2 and September 17), and also the number of Lancaster men deserting from the army, viz.: William Erhard, Nicholas Fry, John Straw, James Carroll, Roger Mountain, John Burns, Anthony Bushong, Manchester Halloway and others (Penna. Gazette, May 28 and June 4, 1747).

A military spirit now pervaded the province. The associators began forming (Gazette, Nov. 26, 1747) A meeting was held at Walton's school house, on Arch street, and later a great meeting, at which 1,000 persons joined the Association. Elaborate forms and Articles of Association were drawn up (Gazette, Dec. 3). The Association censured the Assembly for lack of the sense of protection. They pledged themselves to form companies and to drill; to form regiments; to arm themselves; to serve without pay; to elect a military council, etc. Chester county organized a branch (Do., Dec. 3). Lancaster county also fell in with the spirit. Our county elected three Assemblymen in favor of defense and war, if necessary, Patterson, Webb and Peter Worrall. John Wright was re-elected as a final compliment to a faithful servant.

1748. This year saw the real rise of the military spirit in Lancaster county. The Associators formed a company in January, with Hugh Patrick as Captain, Thomas McDowell as

Lieutenant and Thomas Grubb as Ensign. (Penna. Gazette of Jan. 26, 1748). By March Lancaster county had another company officered by Gabriel Davis as Captain, Robert Ellis as Lieutenant and Edward Davis as Ensign. (Penna. Gazette of Jan. 26.) Another Lancaster county company was announced, with Jas. Gillespie as Captain, James Gilchrist as Lieutenant, and Samuel Johnson as Ensign (Do., March 15). And by the next week the county of Lancaster had regimental officers, Benjamin Chambers as Colonel, Robert Dunning as Lieutenant Colonel and William Maxwell as Major, with fourteen companies under them; each having a Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign (Do., March 22). By April 25th the county had another regiment of fourteen companies, fully officered. Their Colonel was Thomas Cookson; Lieutenant Colonel, James Galbraith, and Major, Robert Baker (Do., April 25). And by June the 16th a third regiment under Colonel Gillespie, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Anderson and Major James Whitehill (Do., June 16). In the midst of these military preparations news reached Pennsylvania about the end of October that peace was proclaimed (Do., November 3).

In the midst of this spirit Lancaster county on October 1, 1748, elected the same four members to Assembly as in 1747. Joseph Pugh was elected sheriff and Isaac Sanders coroner (Gazette of October 6).

1749. As soon as peace between England and France was re-established factional county politics was everywhere evident. The Assemblymen elected were James Wright, Patterson, Calvin Cooper and Peter Worral. Wright and Cooper were the new men. The election was a Quaker-"Dutch" victory. Cooper and Wright

were Quakers. Worrall was the idol of the Germans, and Patterson, though Irish, was friendly with the Quakers.

The election of James Wright and Cooper and Patterson was sure and easy. The burden of the fight was between James Webb and Peter Worrall. The Germans threw their strength to Worrall and elected him. Webb charged fraud and contested Worrall's election before the Assembly.

Webb in his petition to the Assembly set forth that at the late election there were gross frauds whereby he was not elected; that the good people are thereby defeated of their privilege. Many of the voters in the county also joined in a petition setting forth that at the late election the people crowded in a body, and that they stuck their tickets in the end of cloven sticks, and committed other frauds; that tickets were put in by boys; that many voted several times; that the number of votes received were more than double the number of the people who were present; that the officers did not put any on oath or call for any tests. By reason of all this they pray the election to be declared void (4 V., 117-18). November 22 the Assembly took the case up and heard many witnesses. The testimony was that the election was tumultuous; that no regular list could be taken of the voters' names; that votes by proxy were allowed; that illegal votes was received by inspectors, especially by Christian Herr, an inspector; votes from minors received; that persons not legally chosen inspectors received votes as inspectors; that many people voted three, four and five, and even ten, times; that one of the candidates (Worrall) who is returned as elected encour-

aged giving in more than one vote by the same person; that the number of voters attending did not exceed 1,000. though the tickets found in the box were more than 2,300 (4 V., p. 122, and Rupp., p. 299).

The defense was that only two tickets were taken by proxy, but the owners of the tickets were in view, the tickets were taken from minors to get rid of them, but they were not put in the box; that those elected inspectors soon after starting in were pulled away from their tables, and that the number of voters present was as great as the number of votes cast (4 V., p. 123). The case went over to 1750, and January 2d the Assembly resumed considering it (4 V., p. 126). Several witnesses were heard the next day and the list of taxables of Lancaster county was produced, showing there were 4,598 to show there was no duplication in voting or repeating (4 V., 126). The next day the case was up again, and the representative who was charged with encouraging plurality of votes in favor of himself, on his oath, purged himself, and also by witnesses supported the same (Do., p. 127).

The sheriff of the county was called in at the end of these proceedings and severely censured for this irregular election, and especially for making himself judge and inspector and clerk of the election, and for having intoxicated persons on the board, and for not having the tally sheets, and for not suppressing disorder and suppressing fraud (4 V., 127-8). After all this the sheriff had the "cheek" to present a bill for twenty pounds expenses in defending his crooked election. The Germans had full control of the election, and from this time onwards were the masters in our county politics.

We cannot tell how many of the

2,300 votes Webb received, and how many Worrall received. One thing is clear, and that is, that at this time it was alleged, only 1,000 voters out of 4,598 entitled voters came to the polls. The roughness and dangers of an election surely kept many away.

Some political feeling was aroused this year by the proceedings to erect York county (4 V., 107-119). Petitions were filed against it on the ground that to cut so many people off would leave tax burdens too heavy on the remainder (4 V., 100). Fully nine-tenths of those living over Susquehanna were German (Pa. Arch. 3d Ser., Vol. 21).

The Governor this year changed the list of justices of the peace considerably. He dropped several and appointed new ones, and greatly enlarged the number of them.

Such were the political conditions of our county in the first twenty years of its existence. Human nature was the same then as now, and people took violently opposite views on nearly every public question.

## Minutes of February Meeting

---

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 4, 1916.

The February meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in their room in the A. Herr Smith Library Building on Friday evening. President George M. Steinman occupied the chair. The librarian, Miss Lottie Bausman, presented her annual report which showed that many donations had been received during the past year.

Miss Elizabeth G. Armstrong and Miss Kate Hartman, both of Lancaster, were elected to membership in the Society; and Mrs. Return Fahnestock, John A. Nauman, Esq. and Mr. Harry M. Hoover, all of Lancaster, were nominated for membership.

The suggestion of the secretary, Mr. Charles B. Hollinger, in his annual report, to the effect that a social affair be held in connection with one of the monthly meetings was accepted and a committee was appointed to arrange for it.

The librarian was authorized to purchase several books. It was suggested by D. F. Magee Esq., that the Society should see fit to purchase old manuscripts, books or curios that pertain to the early history of Lancaster county.

The donations received during December and January included: "Old Schuylkill Tales," from Mrs. Ella Zerbey; the address of D. B. Landis at the Ben Franklin Club banquet on Jan. 17, from D. B. Landis; a



number of the Society's pamphlets; four numbers of the "Memphis Appeal" published at Atlanta, Ga., in August, 1864, issued just when Sherman was getting ready for his march to the sea, presented by Mrs. M. Alexander; and a "hound iron" taken from a government wagon used during the Revolutionary War, from William J. McCaa, Esq., of Churchtown. T. Roberts Appel, Esq. explained that this particular hound iron was made at Valley Forge and is a fine sample of those used at Windsor Forges.

The paper of the evening was "The Political History and Development of Lancaster County's First Twenty Years—1729 to 1749" by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. The paper was very interesting and told of stirring political elections and local factional fights connected therewith, the prominence of James Hamilton in the political arena for a time; the Quakers, Germans, Scotch-Irish, English and other elements and their part in local political and industrial life.

Mr. H. Frank Eshleman of the committee on indexing twenty volumes of the Historical Society proceedings appealed for volunteers to assist in the work. It was intimated that a number of members of the Society will respond.









# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916.

---

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

---

HISTORY OF CLAY AND THE CLAY HOTEL.

MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING.

---

VOL. XX. NO. 3.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1916



<b>History of Clay and the Clay Hotel</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>75</b>
<b>By HIRAM E. STEINMETZ, Esq.</b>						
<b>Minutes of the March Meeting</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>92</b>





## History of Clay and the Clay Hotel

---

This article is written for the purpose of giving a thorough history of the Hotel at Clay, Clay township, by whom erected, owned and operated to the present day; and many incidents connected with its history; also, some facts of the village of Clay, tracing the original title to 1681.

William Penn on September 27th, 1681, did grant and convey to Charles Jones, the elder, and Charles Jones, the younger, then of the city of Bristol, England—soap boilers—2,000 acres of land to be laid out in the province of Pennsylvania, yet unsurveyed. Charles Jones, Jr., died without issue and without making a partition of the property—Charles Jones, Sr., became the sole owner.

On November 4th, 1711, Charles Jones, Sr., granted and conveyed these 2,000 acres to Esther Shippen, then married to Edward Shippen. Said Edward Shippen also died and Esther Shippen, by survivorship, bequeathed on August 4th, 1724, as follows: "As for and concerning the rest and residue of said 2,000 acres (over and besides certain 500 acres and 40 acres in said will specified) where located and surveyed unto Edward Shippen and Joseph Shippen, sons of said Esther Shippen and to Margaret Shippen, daughter of her son-in-law, Edward Shippen, deceased each to receive 486 2-3 acres of the remaining 1,460 acres, when surveyed and granted by the proprietary of Pennsylvania."

This tract was surveyed in 1733, four years after the organization of Lancaster county.

Joseph Shippen, Jr., merchant, residing at Philadelphia, and Mary, his wife, sold 100 acres of his tract to Oswald Hostetter, on December 6th, 1740.

"The land is situated on a branch county." Middle creek was not yet named. The deed for the above mentioned tract of 100 acres is one of the first deeds recorded in Lancaster, as it appears in the first deed grantor book on page 29, recorded May 11th, 1741. Michael Shank and Oswald Hostetter are mentioned as adjoiners. Mr. Hostetter previously obtained 210 acres from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

Michael Shank obtained 388 acres from said Joseph Shippen, Jr., merchant, and Mary, his wife, at a previous date. Thus Shank and Hostetter purchased Joseph Shippen's share of the land. Most of Shank's land is owned by some of his descendants at this date—Samuel Steinmetz, Grant Steinmetz and F. S. Hess. This land is located in Elizabeth township.

As previously stated, the surveys were made in 1733, but not only of these tracts, but of nearly 4,000 acres embracing parts of the present confines of Clay and Elizabeth townships. The names, location and acreage are in our possession.

Oswald Hostetter died about 1751, leaving a widow, Mary; a son, John, and three daughters, Frena or Veronica, married to Abraham Herr; Anna, married to John Mayer, and Barbara, married to Samuel Singer.

John Hostetter, the son, was willed his father's both tracts of land, 210 and 100 acres, respectively, on July 23d, 1751.

On November 5th, 1766, John Hostetter and Barbara, his wife, of Warwick township, sold to Michael Huber, blacksmith, county and province

aforesaid, 13' acres of the 100-acre tract, without improvements, for 62 pounds, or about \$310. This would indicate that part of the land was located in Warwick township and part in Cocalico township, Hostetter residing in the Warwick end and the thirteen-acre tract in Cocalico, as will appear later on.

In order to prove that the thirteen-acre tract comes from the original 2,000 acres granted to the soapboilers—drafts and descriptions indicate it beyond a doubt.

John Hostetter, on May 26th, 1767, sold 182 acres of land, situated in Warwick township to Jacob Erb, of Warwick township, being parts of both tracts, as the title papers on record at Lancaster clearly show. Jacob Erb, however, did not reside on the tract until a later date. He was a noted and influential citizen. He was a member of the Committee of Safety during the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1787 to 1790. He was the great-great-grandfather of the writer.

Michael Huber, who purchased the thirteen-acre tract above mentioned, without improvements, on November 5th, 1766, erected the building on the land in 1767, which is now known as the Clay Hotel in Clay township. Grant Steinmetz is the present proprietor.

The original building was not as large and commodious a structure as at present, three additions being added to it since. The original building, however, yet stands and is a stone structure and able to stand the storms of another century.

It embraced what is now the bar-room and a small kitchen in the rear and two rooms above the bar-room.

Whether Mr. Huber conducted a hotel is not positively known and cannot be verified from the records in the

Quarter Sessions office at Lancaster, as those minutes are not all recorded. The licenses at that time were not granted by the Court, but were recommended by the Court to the Governor of the Province, who granted them.

However, tradition says it was a public house at that period, although Mr. Huber is again mentioned as blacksmith on March 26th, 1774, when he and his wife, Anna Maria, sold the property mentioned as in Cocalico township, with improvements, to Martin Shank, of Warwick township, for 600 pounds or about \$2,500. As far as known, Mr. Huber continued to occupy it as a tenant from the following incident given to the writer some years ago by two different descendants of the family:

"Michael Huber had two daughters in his family, Barbara and Christina."

To show that the place was one of importance in this section of the county, a draft of soldiers for the Revolutionary War was taken at this house. and Christina Huber, then a little girl, was blindfolded and drew the names from a box in accordance with the usual custom.

Another important event in the lives of these two daughters, Barbara and Christina Huber, both had the same husband—Jacob Keller.. Another coincidence—Mollie Erb married Samuel Keller, a son of the first union. Her brother, David Erb, married Barbara Keller, a daughter of the second union.

Both had many descendants.

Peter Eberly was also a tenant and conducted a public house at least from 1784 to 1789—the previous records failing to specify. During this period the building was enlarged by adding the wing on the west end or from the bar-room to the west end, being an addition of two rooms on each floor and somewhat better material—finer stone.

In 1789, Martin Shank, of Warwick township, sold this property to Peter Eberly, inn holder, then tenant, for the same price as he had purchased it in 1774, from Michael Huber—500 pounds, or \$2,500. But strange as it may seem, Peter Eberly and Catharine, his wife, disposed of it at the same time to Jacob Erb, already mentioned, who owned the land adjoining on the south, west and north, for 25 pounds, or about \$125 less than was paid for it to Mr. Shank. As an indication that Peter Eberly did not continue as tenant for Jacob Erb, as he had for Martin Shank—the records speak of him as a resident of Manheim township—evidently his new home.

By this purchase of the thirteen-acre tract, Jacob Erb restored it to the original tract of 100 acres from which it was taken in 1766, and it has not separated from the main part ever since.

My eyes beheld, I have in my possession a finely executed draft of this thirteen-acre plot.

Jacob Erb never occupied the hotel building himself. He owned the mill and all the land in and around the present village of Clay, and the farm to the southeast of the village now owned by Ben. S. Risser's estate.

He moved to the present village of Clay later in life. He resided in what was known as the "Corner House," which tradition says was an older house than the hotel building. It was demolished in 1911.

Mr. Erb died in this house in 1811, just a century apart.

Who was the first tenant of the hotel after it was purchased by Jacob Erb cannot be determined, as some of the records are missing. It is believed that Christian Young occupied it from 1793 to 1796.

Evidently it was vacant from the spring of 1796 until November, 1796. At the November Quarter Sessions Court a license was granted to Nathaniel Lightner, thus—"Jacob Erb's house old tavern." Mr. Lightner was granted license in the spring of 1797 and continued as landlord until the spring of 1805.

During the time that Nathaniel Lightner occupied the hotel it changed owners—John Erb, one of the sons of Jacob Erb, purchased it from his father, and also the farms and mill property.

Another important event took place at this time. From the organization of the county in 1729 until 1784 the county and State elections were held at the county seat.

In 1785 Lancaster county was erected into four election districts. Cocalico township belonged to the Fourth district, with the polling place at New Holland.

In 1786 Cocalico township was detached from the Fourth district and added to the First district, the Court house at Lancaster borough being the polling place.

In 1795 Cocalico and Elizabeth townships were erected into a separate election district, called the Fifth district, with the polling place at the public house of Henry Miller, in Cocalico township. It was situated on the cross-roads midway between Lincoln and Ephrata, and is now occupied by Samuel D. Erb.

In 1803 a new district was formed from parts of Brecknock and Cocalico townships, and called the Ninth district, with Reamstown, in Cocalico township, as the polling place.

Part of Warwick township was attached to the other part of Cocalico township, and the polling place of the

Fifth district was moved to Nathaniel Lightner's hotel, also in Cocalico township, or the Clay Hotel, as it is now called.

Thus, this house has continued to be a polling place to this day, even when it was kept as a private house by the late George W. Steinmetz, father of the writer, from 1855 to 1868.

However, an effort was made by the late William K. Furlow, in 1864, to have the polling place taken to his hotel, called Union, now Mount Airy, which name it bears since 1876, although Prof. Roddy is oblivious of the fact.

Furlow had over 100 signers petitioning the Court for a special election to change the polling place. At the election Steinmetz had 116 votes and Furlow 32. The writer first saw the light of day in this house, on a cold October morning, according to the diary of the late William J. Fraser, who repaired grandfather's clock at our house that day.

When Nathaniel Lightner vacated this hotel in 1805, John V. Smith took possession and conducted it for a period of four years, until 1809.

John Winters moved into it at this time, and remained until 1811. He was a noted and popular man and well spoken of years afterward.

The owner of the place, John Erb, died in 1810. His son, John, became the owner by inheritance. He took possession in 1811.

He named it "The Red Lion Hotel," and had a handsome sign with the picture of a lion swinging from a pole, erected in front of the building.

He was the father of the following children: The late Hiram Erb, of Clay; the late John B. Erb, of Litzitz; the late Henry B. Erb, and the late



Mrs. George W. Steinmetz, both of Clay township.

He conducted the hotel for a period of forty years, with the exception of the year 1819, when Peter Weidner occupied it, and again from 1822 to 1825, when it was rented by William Strunk, Jacob Diffenderfer and Jacob Garber respectively for a period of one year each,

During part of the time of the first incumbency from 1811 to 1819 Mr. Erb also conducted a general store in the west end of the building, but this proved an unprofitable venture and he soon abandoned it.

During the time he had rented the hotel to the parties above named, he lived in the "Corner House," already mentioned, and devoted his time to operating the mill, close by, which he had purchased from his brother, Isaac.

When he returned to the hotel in 1825 his son, Hiram, was placed in the mill at the age of fifteen, and practically remained there until 1869, having purchased it from his father, Joseph R. Royer, now residing at Lexington, operated the mill one year.

Hiram Erb sold the mill in 1870 to Michael S. Eberly, who, with his son, Lewis G., yet resides thereon. Mr. Eberly enlarged and remodeled it in 1875. The roller process is now installed. An older mill existed and was converted into a school-house, used from 1787 to 1800. John Erb, another son, and a hired man, John Stober by name, had charge of the farm connected with the hotel.

When Mr. Erb first took possession of the hotel in 1811 it was located in Cocalico township; in 1812 the records speak of it as Warwick township.

However, in 1815, the boundary lines of Cocalico and Elizabeth townships were changed. Previous to that

year the present village of Clay separated the townships, or, rather, Middle creek was the dividing line. The village of Lincoln now became the eastern boundary of Elizabeth township, which desired more territory because a goodly portion of its former territory was now embraced in Lebanon county, organized in 1813.

This hotel was continued as the polling place of Elizabeth township and part of Warwick township added to it, which was detached in 1843 and added to Lititz.

Elizabeth township was given two polling places from 1852 to 1854 by establishing a new one at Pennville, which was abolished that year and partnership dissolved by erecting two townships, Clay and Elizabeth.

Application was made to the Quarter Sessions Court in November, 1853, for the erection of this new township. Emanuel Sheaffer, Morris Hoops and William Carpenter, Esq., were appointed commissioners to take testimony. They met at the Brickerville Hotel. Samuel Nissley, a Justice of the Peace, made the survey whereby Elizabeth township would retain 10,216 acres and the new township would obtain 13,648 acres. The commissioners decided to grant the erection of the township as surveyed, and call it "Middle Creek township." They made their report at the January Quarter Sessions of 1854. It was not absolutely confirmed until the April term of Court. In the meantime, a petition was circulated in the new township protesting against calling it Middle Creek township.

Jonas Lauber, who was a life-long resident and an influential citizen in Whig politics, consulted the father of the writer, who suggested to Mr. Lauber to write a personal letter to Judge

Henry G. Long, protesting against the proposed name, and suggest the name of Clay township.

Accordingly, Mr. Lauber wrote the letter to Judge Long, objecting to the name Middle Creek township, for the following reasons: "It is a long name, hard to spell (and purposely spelled it 'Middel Crick') and it is difficult to remember. Therefore, I suggest the name of 'Clay,' in honor of the great statesman."

According to the late Simon P. Eby, who was present in Court when this transaction took place, the letter of Jonas Lauber received more consideration than the petition. When Judge Long turned to his colleagues on the Bench and said: "If a citizen of the intelligence and education of Mr. Lauber does not know how to spell Middle Creek, we will not call the new township that way, but name it Clay, as he suggests—it meets all needs."

The records of the Quarter Sessions Court office will bear me out in regard to the petition and the letter.

Clay township retained the old polling place, but was called the Forty-fifth election district, which it bears to-day. Brickerville became the new polling place of Elizabeth township, and retained the former district number, which it holds to-day.

On May 12, 1854, special elections were held in the two townships to fill such vacancies that occurred by the division. In Clay township, H. S. Eberly acted as judge and Adam Oberlin and Martin Romig as inspectors. In Elizabeth township, the election board was David Carl, as Judge, and Moses Brubaker and Lewis R. Hibshman as inspectors. The Court appointed these officers, as the records show. The records also show that Elizabeth township had more offices to fill than Clay,

as the Clay end generally captured the big plums, having had both 'Squires.

Originally the western part of Lincoln, or New Ephrata as it was then called, was included in Clay township, but was detached by special survey in 1856 and added to Ephrata township.

The hotel at Clay, in Clay township, is a fertile field for the local historian. Many scenes and incidents connected with its history crowd upon our memory as related by some of the oldest inhabitants long since laid to rest.

There were many stirring scenes enacted on election days while the two townships were yet together; the employes of Elizabeth Furnace and Speedwell and Hopewell forges, which were then yet in operation, generally engaged in a free fight on these occasions, and many bloody conflicts took place.

On one occasion something out of the ordinary occurred when two men, who had been boon companions and joint participants in many a questionable adventure, fought a regular prize fight in the orchard close by. The men were Jacob Buffenmoyer and Joseph Weidman. Both carried the marks or scars of that conflict to their graves. The former was minus a finger and the latter had a piece of flesh taken from his cheek. He emigrated to Ohio some years later, and when he was East fifty years ago the writer saw him and noticed the scar.

Mr. Erb also devoted some time to politics, and in 1833 he was elected County Commissioner on the Anti-Masonic ticket and served with honor and distinction. Three years later he was a candidate for Sheriff, but was handicapped in this that his party ran two candidates, although at first

it was reported that he was elected. Election returns were not obtained so quickly and definitely as in our day.

Mr. Erb also made extensive improvements at the hotel and its surroundings. He tore down the old kitchen attachment and erected a larger and more commodious one, and erected a barn and what is now known as "The Old Shed," to the west of the hotel.

As this hotel was situated on the old Paxtang road, it was a great stopping place for the Conestoga wagons, and many a thrilling adventure took place in those times. The Paxtang road did not run as the Harrisburg and Downingtown turnpike now runs, but passed between the hotel and the "old shed," through the orchard to Lauber's corner. The custom of those days was for the horses to sleep close to the wagon and the men on the floor.

When this pike, or Horse Shoe pike, as it was then called, was built this hotel continued as a stopping place for the Conestoga wagons and the Irish drovers.

A memorable event took place in November, 1833, when the great shower of meteors visited this country. The hotel was crowded with teamsters and drovers and the yard with horses and cattle. Consternation reigned, the horses and cattle made unearthly yells, and strong men wept and prayed, drinking and carousing ceased and swearing was unknown. Everybody thought the end of the world was at hand. Eye witnesses related to the writer years ago about this memorable night and the magnificent and brilliant display of the skies on this night.

Upon one occasion a cavalcade of fifty men on horseback made their appearance at the "Red Lion" and

asked the genial landlord for supper, lodging and breakfast. Nothing daunted, it was granted. The fatted calf was killed, placed in the bake oven and roasted in bulk, and sufficient bread borrowed from the surrounding neighbors to feed the hungry crowd who slept on the soft side of a board at night and went away highly pleased the next morning.

To show how one incident shapes and determines the lives and destinies of men and women happened in this wise: On a pleasant autumn forenoon, in the year 1841, Mr. Erb was standing on the stone steps in front of his hotel, when a man neatly dressed came riding along on a splendidly-equipped horse of fine form. He halted, dismounted, entered the barroom and ordered dinner for himself and his horse. He announced that he was from Oley township, Berks county, and wanted to buy a farm in Lancaster county, having sold his farm at that point.

The genial manner and manly bearing of the man so pleased Mr. Erb that he sent for his son, Hiram, who had a farm for rent close by the one running along the race beyond Clay. The result was that the gentleman agreed to rent the farm and wait a year to buy a farm, subject to the approval of his wife.

Shortly afterward he and his wife appeared and rented the farm, and thus it happened that Samuel Meck, of Oley township, Berks county, moved on the farm of Mr. Erb's son, Hiram, in 1842. It took two days to get there. The teams, family, friends and cattle rested at Reading over night.

A finer four-horse team than the one owned by Mr. Samuel Meck never graced that section before or since, and when it reached the ears of the managers at Elizabeth Furnace, the day of arrival, they appear-

ed the next day to see the splendid stock. Another singular fact is, that from that day to August 19, 1912, some of the family of Samuel Meck or his descendants have been employed in the family of John Erb and his descendants, with possibly a year or two intermission.

John Erb retired from the hotel in 1851, and moved into a new brick house erected by him, where he died in 1862. Henry B. Erb, his youngest son, kept the hotel until 1854, when George W. Steinmetz, who was married to Priscilla Cecilia Erb, the only daughter of John Erb, moved on the farm and kept the hotel until in the fall of 1855, when the local prohibition law went into effect. He resided there in a private capacity until the spring of 1868, when he began business as a merchant in the new building erected by him, and continued until 1900. He also conducted a cigar factory from 1884 to 1900, and dealt in leaf tobacco from 1880 to 1900.

Mr. Steinmetz became the owner of the farm and hotel stand in 1862. Although it was a private house, the elections continued to be held here, and many humorous, pathetic and thrilling incidents occurred which space forbids to mention.

One of the surroundings of this hotel that deserves more than a passing notice is the well on the west side, between the hotel building and the "old shed." The pump stands on a rock, and on the one side is a large opening, hence the well is known as the "bottomless well," for when it was dug, while all hands had gone to dinner, the tools which had been left in it went to the bottom and were never recovered. The well, which had been perfectly dry, was filled with water. Whether the tools landed in China deponent saith not.

When the well on the east side.

between the hotel building and the barn, was dug in 1863 a large opening was found extending toward the dwelling that admits a man, and is of a considerable length.

When a heavy team passes rapidly through Clay, it often shakes the houses. Some advance the theory that Clay at one time in the history of the world was a lake, on account of the formation of the earth around it, which is peculiar, indeed.

In 1868 the building again became a public house, and was called "The Eagle Hotel."

Aaron B. Eitnier, now residing at Lincoln, occupied the building from 1868 to 1870. Emanuel Weldman, late of Brickerville, operated it from 1870 to 1876, during which time a cattle scales and a large new shed were erected. Daniel K. Witmyer, late of Lincoln, moved there in 1876, and remained until 1878, when Martin S. Gross, late of Ephrata borough, occupied it from 1878 to 1888, when John J. Faust, now residing at Allentown, lived there one year.

George W. Steinmetz resumed control of the hotel in 1889, and placed the late William K. Furlow in charge of it as manager, who continued in that capacity until the fall of 1890, when he resigned, and Lincoln M. Christ served in that capacity one month. He now resides at Hopeland, Clay township. When he resigned, Martin S. Gross, late of Ephrata borough, accepted the position and continued in it until April 1st, 1896.

In 1892, Mr. Stemmetz remodeled it by making the whole structure a three-story building and a better-equipped edifice.

He disposed of his interests in the property to Levi H. Miller, of Wilmington, Del. Both are now deceased.



But who was the real owner from April 1898, until the autumn of 1896, is hard to determine. It was in litigation during that period and changed hands frequently, sometimes daily, or even twice a day. Finally, it was sold at Sheriff's sale and bought by the late J. Wesley Supplee, of Philadelphia.

A. E. Lane, now residing at Clay, then became the owner by purchasing it from Mr. Supplee. This purchase included the farm and store building occupied by the writer as tenant, who continued as such until April 3, 1899.

John L. Coldren, now deceased, occupied the hotel two years.

In 1898, Isaac M. Christ, now residing at Ephrata, moved there and remained one year. He came from Hopeland, in Clay township, a thriving town, which Professor Roddy also fails to mention, calling it Newtown, which name it lost in 1897, when it became a postoffice.

John E. Wolf, also residing at Ephrata, went there in 1899, and left in 1901, and later was elected a Justice of the Peace in Clay township in 1905.

David H. Snyder, now conducting a hotel at Mechanicsburg, Upper Leacock township, conducted this hotel from 1901 to 1904.

William D. Wike had rented it in the spring of 1904, but died there in six weeks' time.

It was called "Wheelman's Rest" instead of the Eagle Hotel—now it goes by the name of the Clay Hotel.

Grant Steinmetz and his amiable wife are the genial hosts of the Clay Hotel since May 26, 1904, leaving their fine farm in Elizabeth township to a tenant, which they had operated for thirteen years. Both are descendants of Michael Shank, men-

tioned above as an early settler in this section.

Mr. Steinmetz also takes great delight in horses, and has some fine blooded stock. He inherits this trait from his father and grandfather. Three of his uncles had the same traits. In 1906 the bar-room was enlarged by throwing the two original rooms into one and otherwise improved it.

The blacksmith shop, erected in 1863, was demolished in 1912, and an up-to-date one built further up the road, operated by Adam Mellinger, who is the village blacksmith since 1893. Edwin H. Wealand is the saddler man since 1884. Hiram L. Erb had a general store from 1875 to 1900, when he died. His father was associated with him part of that time. Clay postoffice was established in 1873, the father of the writer was connected with it until March 31, 1900.

The writer was either postmaster or assistant postmaster from March 1, 1876, to April 15, 1899. A. E. Lane is the present incumbent. Harry L. Wealand is the genial 'Squire and teaches the Hopeland Secondary School.

## Minutes of the March Meeting

---

Lancaster, Pa., March 3, 1916.

The regular meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening, with President Steinman in the chair.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, presented the report for the past month, as follows:

**Bound Volumes**—Blue Book of Schuylkill County (by purchase); Smull's Legislative Hand Book for 1915; School Laws of Pennsylvania for 1915.

**Magazines and Pamphlets**—German American Annals; American Philosophical Society; Classification of the Auxiliary Sciences of History—Library of Congress; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of the New York Public Library (two numbers); Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

**Special Donations**—A number of the Society's pamphlets from Mr. M. T. Garvin; two bronze medals, 1872, 1873, concerning Bee Culture in Lancaster county; two deeds concerning land in Manor township, the dates being November 13, 1776, and June 2, 1781, from Miss Martha H. Davis; the original paper showing that Jacob Leman took the "Oath of Allegiance" to the State of Pennsylvania, November 26, 1788, from Miss Adelia Leman; charter of the "Friendship Fire Company," issued for its re-organization in 1858, from Mrs. J. H. Baumgardner; a large number of Indian arrow-heads, from Miss Mazie E. Smith; a number of

miscellaneous newspapers dating from 1836, from Mr. H. L. Simon.

The following new members were elected: Mrs. R. E. Fahnestock, John A. Nauman, Esq., and Harry M. Hoover.

The following were proposed for membership:

Dr. Parke P. Breneman, Mrs. Mildred E. S. Breneman, 146 East Walnut street, city; Miss Catharine Zook, 42 South Prince street, city; Mr. J. L. Ruth, 305 North West End avenue, city; Mr. R. Karl Honaman, Franklin and Marshall College, city; Dr. H. G. Reemsnyder, Ephrata; Mr. A. F. Espenshade, Pennsylvania State College, State College; Mr. Harry C. Ewing, Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Oregon.

Miss Clark reported that the Marietta Pilot of 1814-16 could be purchased for \$5, and the purchase was authorized.

It was announced that the committee appointed to arrange for a social affair consists of Miss Martha B. Clark, Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, L. B. Herr, D. F. Magee, Esq., H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and C. B. Hollinger, chairman.

The paper of the evening was read by Hiram E. Steinmetz, Esq., of Ephrata, his subject being, "History of Clay and the Clay Hotel."

Mr. A. K. Hostetter read an article from the Ephrata Review of June 3, 1904, by Dr. J. R. Johns, which emphasized some of the points related by Mr. Steinmetz in his paper.







# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1916.

---

*"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."*

---

OLD ST. JAMES CHURCH YARD.  
MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING.

---

VOL. XX. NO. 4.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1916





Old St. James Church Yard	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
BY WILLIAM F. WOERNER.							
Minutes of the April Meeting	-	-	-	-	-	-	126



## Old St. James Church Yard

---

The old historic graveyard adjoining St. James' Church contains much that is of interest to the antiquarian, the historian and the epitapher. Dating from the year 1744, its history reads like a romance and goes back to the early days, when Lancaster was but a townstead, and the surrounding country was covered with vast forests in which the dusky savage roamed at will. During the early period the settlement was visited by strolling missionaries, who ministered to the Churchmen living here.

The Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was the first missionary society organized in the Church of England after the Reformation. It was founded in 1701 for the purpose of carrying the Gospel, not only to the heathen in foreign lands, but also to those members of her communion who were without the regular ministrations of the Mother Church. One of the ministers of this Venerable Society, the Reverend Robert Weyman, held services in the region now known as Lancaster during the years 1717-1718. History has no record of the exact spot where the services were held. In the year 1728 the Reverend John Backhouse ministered to the people in this vicinity, according to the report which he sent to the S. P. G. Other services were conducted here from time to time during the years 1735, 1736, 1737, by the Reverend James Lindsay, another missionary sent out by the S. P. G. Thus it will be seen

that those Churchmen living here had to be content with the occasional services afforded them from time to time, by the itinerant missionaries who strayed into the borough.

The earliest settlers were mostly Germans, with a sprinkling of English; but the English, though few in numbers, were the controlling element in the community. Thomas Cookson, the first Chief Burgess of Lancaster, was an Englishman, and one of the constituent members of Saint James' Parish. George Gibson, a squatter, licensed in 1722 to keep tavern, was the same nationality. He was the first county treasurer, and one of the earliest supporters of the church. The settlement of Lancaster was then often referred to as "Gibson's Pasture," and later "Hickory Town," because of the large hickory tree which stood near the tavern, and a picture of which was painted on the sign board. John Postlethwaite, who kept tavern on the great Conestoga road where the first Court of Lancaster county was held, was another Englishman. He was an intelligent and influential man, and one of the first Wardens of Saint James' Parish.

Very fortunate circumstances led another missionary of the S. P. G. to come into the borough of Lancaster in 1744; for it is due to the efforts of this man that we owe the formation of the parish. The first entry in the parish records shows very clearly how much those Churchmen living in the settlement at that time, though few in numbers, desired the ministrations of the Mother Church. Under date of October 3, 1744, we read:

"The Reverend Richard Locke accidentally coming into this, our borough of Lancaster a little before ye date hereof, we agreed to give him what

Encouragement we could for his residence amongst us. And tho' destitute of any Sett Place of Worship for performing ye Divine Service of ye Church of England; & Its Members here but very few, yet in order to keep up & maintain ye Polity or Government of ye Church, we have met this day for chusing of Church Wardens & Vestrymen, when ye following persons were Unanimously chosen:

Church Wardens

Thomas Cookson   John Postlethwaite

Vestry Men

Edward Smout, Esq.	William Bristow
Morgan Morgan	Daniel Syng
John Folke	John Connolly "

At a meeting of the Vestry on Easter Monday, April 15, 1745, Patrick Carrigan and Edward Taylor were added to the Vestry.

James Hamilton, who owned a large tract of land in Lancaster, gave three town lots in 1744 to Saint James' Parish upon which to erect a church and plan a graveyard. He also gave a subscription towards the building of a stone church. George Thomas, Governor of the Province at that time, was also another subscriber, as well as Jacob Duche, who was in all probability the father of the ill-fated curate of Christ Church, Philadelphia.

We are not certain whether the graveyard was ever divided into family lots, although the order in which the families are buried seems to indicate that it was. No doubt those who were members of the parish were accorded Christian burial in the churchyard, free of charge. It is not recorded in the first vestry book whether the parishioners were required to pay for their graves. Neither is there any

authentic record in existence to-day to prove that the churchyard was consecrated. No doubt that it was, for that was the custom in those days, as it is at this present time. Perhaps the minister or the vestry were negligent in recording it?

The first reference to the churchyard in the old vestry book is in the year 1754, where it is recorded that: "John Harris have five shillings for digging every grave."

In the year 1761, it is recorded that the drawings of a lottery for the church were reported finished. The Provincial Government was appealed to and permission was given to hold the lottery. The minutes of the meeting of the Vestry held on June 4, 1761, read: "That as soon as the afore-said steeple is erected, they, if in their power, will cause to be erected a stone wall at the west and east end of the Burying Ground adjoining and belonging to the said Church." The wall was completed about 1764, for in that year the Rev. Thomas Barton writes: "The graveyard is enclosed with a stone wall covered with cedar shingles." Rev. Wilson Waters, in his history of Stain James' parish, published in the year book in 1902, says: "The only portions of the churchyard wall known to any one now living were that extending from a gateway at the northwest corner of the original brick church out to Duke street, and then north to the rectory, and that extending from the southeast corner of the brick church out to the line of Orange street, and thence to the corner of the churchyard. The former portion of the wall was removed and replaced by an iron fence when the present tower was built, and the latter portion was rebuilt within a few years, the end of the wall adjoining the church edifice being shortened,

and the gateway, which was one panel from the church, being moved further east, as it now stands, and the wall was extended along the east side of the churchyard; all the present brick coping and tops of the gateposts belonged to the original wall, and the paneling was preserved essentially as in the old wall, which was perhaps three or four inches higher than the present wall."

The stone church was finished about the year 1753.

At a meeting of the vestry and wardens held on Monday, October 18, 1762, a letter was addressed to the secretary of the S. P. G., a part of which reads: "But we are concerned to acquaint the Venerable Society that the Expenses incurred by this undertaking (building of a stone Church), together with the inclosing of the Churchyard with a neat stone wall, falls so heavy upon a few individuals." Whether the appeal to this society for funds was ever granted has not been ascertained.

At this same vestry meeting it was authorized that: "Tobias Reem, stone-cutter, be employed to prepare and cut a neat Firestone for a sill for the Church Door.....and tops for the pillars for the gateway.....and that the passage from the gate to the Church Door be paved with bricks or flags of the breadth of the gate." The sandstone tops referred to may be seen at the present day on the pillars of the entrance to the churchyard on Orange street.

At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestry held on Monday, July 22, 1765, it was agreed that: "John Street, a regular member of the Church and of fair character, having applied to be appointed Sexton of this Church, he the said John Street is accordingly appointed Sexton and for his services



is to be allowed two pounds and fourteen shillings annually out of the Collections exclusive, of his fee for digging graves." It was also agreed at this meeting: "That henceforth the Minister of this church for the time being shall be entitled to and have and receive the sum of Five Shillings Surplice Fee for every grave dug in the Burying Ground of the congregation."

The next reference to the churchyard in the vestry book is under date of Monday, March 20, 1775, where is written: "Agreed that the sum of Five Shillings be paid out of the Collection Moneys to John Smith, the sexton, for his charge for digging the grave of Robert Carson, the late clerk of this Church."

The interments became so frequent in the burying ground, that the Vestry, at a meeting held on Saturday, March 24, 1821, issued the following order: "All persons applying to have a stranger interred in the Churchyard, shall pay to the treasurer ten dollars before the ground is broken. The sexton shall not charge more than two dollars for digging the grave of an adult, nor more than one for a child."

The early records of the parish pertaining to the burials of the members of the congregation have either been lost or destroyed. There is no authentic record extant to show who was the first person to be interred in the graveyard. The oldest tombstone bears the date Marh 4, 1752, and was erected to a child named Susannah Hart.

The next oldest tombstone bears the date 1753, and was erected to the memory of that zealous Churchman, Thomas Cookson. Cookson was in his day one of the leading citizens of this community, and the chief supporter of Saint James' Parish. When the settlement was incorporated as a borough

on May 1, 1742, he was made the first Burgess. He was also appointed a Justice of the Peace and Register of the county in 1745. His tomb may be seen in the sacristy of the present church. His first wife lies in the old cemetery of Trinity Lutheran Church.

The third oldest tombstone in the graveyard is that which was erected to the memory of Patrick Carrigan, who was one of the men added to the Vestry at the meeting held on Easter Monday in the year, 1745.

Mr. Carrigan lived in what is now Upper Leacock township, owning seven hundred acres of land and a grist mill, situated on Mill Creek. He married Margaret Douglass, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on October 16, 1747, and died intestate suddenly in Lancaster on October 15, 1756. He was survived by his wife and three children. Mrs. Carrigan later married John Wilson. She is buried in Saint John's Churchyard, Compassville.

Built in the extreme east wall of the church is a sandstone which perpetuates the memory of one Nichalous Messerschmit. It is the only tombstone in the churchyard with a German inscription. Messerschmit was a Lutheran, and was buried in the graveyard of old Trinity Lutheran Church. Some of his descendants were members of St. James', and one of them caused the stone to be transferred from that cemetery to St. James' Churchyard. However, the bones of Nichalous were not disturbed.

During the war of the Revolution a number of British soldiers were taken prisoners and quartered in Lancaster. Some of them died and were buried in the churchyard. With but one exception they rest in unmarked graves, which are supposed to be somewhere between the church and

the present rectory.

Built in the north wall of the robbing room is a stone erected to the memory of one British soldier and his two children. He no doubt died while a prisoner here. The lettering on the stone is very much defaced. The following is all that could be copied:

Here lieth the body of  
HUGH STEWART,  
Soldier in His Majesty's  
26th Regiment of \*\*\*\*\*  
Born in the parish of \*\*\*\*\*  
in the shair of Catheneis, Scotland.  
Departed this life the 1st of October,  
1776.  
aged 41 years.  
Likeways his tow\* sons.  
Hugh, born in New York, the 16th  
August, 1771.  
and departed this life 10th December,  
1776.  
Joseph, born the 13th May, 1776\*\*\*\*\*  
\*Evidently a mistake of stonemason.

Two sandstones in an excellent state of preservation are built in the wall of the present tower. Another sandstone of unusual beauty is built in the north wall of the choir room. On it is carved a scroll on which is inscribed:

Here lays the body of  
ELIZABETH SLOUGH,  
Who departed this life  
on the 22nd Day of October,  
1761. Aged forty years,  
nine months and  
sixteen days.

Surrounding the scroll are the emblems used to a very great extent on tombstones erected during the Colonial period. Said an antiquarian recently in reference to this very stone: "The skull and hour glass, the winged cherubs, the bow and arrows and the skeleton remain fine examples of the sculptor's art."

Elizabeth Slough was a sister of Colonel Matthias Slough, who was an active citizen in this borough in his day and generation. Nothing further

could be learned of Elizabeth. She was, no doubt, true to the traditions of the age in which she lived, for in those days there was little else recorded concerning women other than their birth, their marriage and their death.



**Tomb of Elizabeth Slough.**

The first church was a very small building, and many of the members who died in those days were buried directly under the shadow of its walls. The membership grew and it became necessary to enlarge the building from time to time. The present chancel is built over a portion of the graveyard and the tombs which occupied that space now form the Altar and the floor. When the church was extended to the line on Duke street, it became necessary to include another

portion of the churchyard. The tombs of those persons, who were buried in that part of the graveyard, may be seen to-day imbedded in the pavement in the western end of the church.

It is estimated that there are at least 475 persons buried in the churchyard. There are tombstones erected to 260 people; while the parish records reveal the fact that there are 149 persons buried in the churchyard whose graves are not marked. However, there must be many more people buried here of whom we have no record, and to whose memory no tombstones have been erected. During the early years a number of interments were made of which no records were kept; and during the Revolutionary War a number of parishioners and some British soldiers were also buried in the churchyard of whom we find no record, because the church was without a rector during that dark and gloomy period.

As a rule the German and English people followed their own national churches, hence it is that we find very few German names on the tombs in the churchyard. Among the noted English names we find such as: Shippen, Hand, Yeates, Coleman, Grubb, Atlee, Franklin, etc.

That the churchyard had at one time been put to secular uses, the following copied from the Daily Express of March, 1857, well attests: "The Sun Fire Engine and Hose company removed from Dr. Breneman's lot on the southeast corner of Lime and Orange streets, in November, 1819, to the English Episcopal Churchyard. Two years later it was removed to the lot of P. Diefenderfer, where it remained until 1837." On which part of the graveyard the

Engine House was erected has not been ascertained, although it is thought to have been in the extreme eastern end, somewhere near the present sexton's house.

A number of the wealthy families in the parish kept and owned slaves as late as the early years of the last century. These negroes were given religious instructions; baptized, and thereby made members of the church. A few of their number were buried in the churchyard, as the following excerpts from the journal of the Reverend Mr. Clarkson attest:

"January 20, 1816. Voltaire, black boy of Mr. Yeates. In our yard, very improperly."

"John Atlee, a coloured man, living with William Jenkins, Esq., died with the small pox. Was buried in St. James' Churchyard. Tuesday, February 2, 1819, by order of Mr. Robert Coleman, Church Warden, gratis."

"May 5, 1819. Old Dinah, above 100 years of age, buried in St. James' Churchyard. Belonged to the Slough family"

Dinah McIntire lived to a very ripe old age. She was often referred to as "Dinah, the Fortune Teller;" and lived in a wooden shanty at the junction of Strawberry and Vine streets. She was born in Maryland, a slave, and was at one time the property of Matthias Slough.

"March 30, 1821. Dinah Webster, coloured, in St. James' yard." Dinah Webster, wife of John Webster, is buried near the old church of which her husband was the faithful sexton for many years.

Within the shadow of the church he loved so well rest the mortal remains of that sainted prelate—the Right Reverend Samuel Bowman—the only bishop of the Episcopal faith buried in Lancaster county. Dr. Bowman and his father-in-law, the

Reverend Joseph Clarkson, are the only incumbents of St. James' Parish reposing in its churchyard.

The Reverend Joseph Clarkson first saw the light of day in the city of Philadelphia, on February 27, 1765. He was a son of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, and was baptized in old historic Christ Church, of which parish his father was a vestryman. He attended a classical school in Lancaster, kept by one Dr. Robert Smith, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at the early age of seventeen. He was the first candidate for Holy Orders upon whom the venerable Bishop White laid his hands after his consecration at Lambeth Palace on February 4, 1787. The preacher on the morning of the ordination of Mr. Clarkson to the Diaconate said: "A new era has opened in our church that will be remembered forever." Immediately after ordination, Mr. Clarkson became assistant to Dr. Collin, rector of the Swedish churches in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and in 1792, upon the resignation of the Swedish rector of the church of the Holy Trinity in Wilmington, Delaware, he became the head of that parish.

On July 8, 1799, Dr. Clarkson entered upon the rectorship of St. James', Lancaster, which position he held until his death, which occurred on January 25, 1830. He was a beloved pastor, and the faithful shepherd of his flock. He did a great work which often took him far beyond the boundaries of his parish. He administered the Sacrament of Baptism to many, as the parish records which he so diligently kept attest.

Dr. Clarkson was married to Grace Cook, a daughter of the Reverend Samuel Cook, of Shrewsbury, New

Jrsey. She died in 1824, and her tomb may be seen by the side of her husband's.

Here also rests their son, Gerardus Clarkson, who was for many years the treasurer of St. James' Parish.

A daughter, Harriet Rumsey, became wife of Bishop Bowman. To this day the descendants of Mr. Clarkson are in the church. Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, was a grandson.

The Right Reverend Samuel Bowman was born on the twenty-first day of May, in the year 1800; and died on the third of August, 1861. He was the fourth child of Captain Samuel Bowman, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of Lexington. It was the desire of his family that he should adopt the law as a profession, but the sudden death of his father led him to consecrate himself for the Christian ministry. He applied for Holy Orders, and was made Deacon by Bishop White in old Christ Church, Philadelphia, on August 25, 1823, and advanced to the Priesthood on December 19, 1824. He was elected co-rector of St. James' Parish, Lancaster, on September 27, 1827, assisting Dr. Clarkson, the rector. Upon the death of the latter in 1830, Mr. Bowman became the sole rector of one of the oldest parishes in the diocese. At the diocesan convention of Pennsylvania held in 1858, he was elected assistant bishop, which office he accepted. He was consecrated in Christ Church, Philadelphia, August 25, 1858, on the thirty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the Diaconate by the sainted Bishop White.

Bishop Bowman had a wonderful voice and rendered the services beautifully.

Dr. Bowman did much for the cause of education. A parochial school was



established during his residence in Lancaster. St. James' Orphan Asylum and the Bishop Bowman Home are the fruits of his labors. It was largely through his instrumentality that the Yeates' School was founded. But his greatest monument in St. John's Free Church, in this city—the pioneer free church in the diocese.

At the funeral of Bishop Bowman, two bishops and seventy priests were present in their vestments. This was undoubtedly the largest funeral ever held in the churchyard. Dr. Keenan, the beloved pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, this city, attended the funeral and was much affected. He was a warm personal friend of the deceased. James Buchanan also attended the funeral.

General Edward Hand lies buried near the old church of which he was a liberal benefactor. He was a friend and companion in arms of George Washington, and enjoyed his fullest confidence. In 1775 he came to Lancaster to practice his profession as a physician. Shortly after locating here he entered the Continental service. He was the Adjutant General at the battle of Yorktown, and marched with his troops back to Philadelphia where they were dismissed. After the war he resumed the practice of medicine in this city. In 1878 he was appointed Major General of the Provisional Army. He died in Lancaster on September 3, 1802.

As a citizen he was greatly esteemed; and as a physician sought after and beloved, especially by the poor and needy to whom, it is claimed, he rendered his services gratuitously.

By his side reposes the body of his wife, Katherine, who survived him but a few years. She died on June 21, 1805, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. Close by is the grave of their

son, John, who died a suicide at Rockford in November, 1807. Here, also, rests Dorothy, who became the wife of Edward Brien. When Lafayette visited Lancaster on July 28, 1825, he called on Mrs. Brien, daughter of his old friend, General Hand.



**Monument to Gen. Edward Hand.**

Edward Brien was an Irishman, and hailed from County Tyrone. He was ironmaster at the Martie Iron Works, in Lancaster county. He died in 1826, and his body rests beside that of his wife.

Sarah, daughter of Edward and Katherine Hand, became the wife of Samuel Bethel, of Columbia. She was born on December 8, 1775, and died on

October 21, 1850. Her husband owned the ground upon which Bethelstown stood. In the year 1820, Mrs. Brien and Mrs. Bethel rented a pew in the newlyconsecrated church, pew No. 50 being allotted them for their use.

The Hon. Robert Coleman was an officer in the Revolution; a member of the General Assembly in 1783; and of the convention which framed the Constitution in 1790. He was also a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. For many years a warden of this parish, in which he took a lively interest, and contributed liberally toward its support. His was the largest sum given towards the erection of the present church building. His tomb is in the churchyard.

Nearby repose the remains of his lovely daughter, Ann, who was the sweetheart of James Buchanan. The story of the love affair of James Buchanan and Ann Coleman is familiar to all, and needs not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that the mischief was caused by an artful woman. Ann died shortly afterwards, and James remained a bachelor to the end of his days.

By the side of Ann Coleman reposes the body of her sister, Sarah Hand Coleman, who shared a similar fate to that of her sister. Sarah Hand Coleman will ever be remembered as the sweetheart of that great and good man, Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg.

Mr. Muhlenberg was the co-rector of St. James' Parish from 1820 until 1826. During his residence here he did much to further the cause of education. He also instituted an evening service in the church, which so angered the father of his beloved Sarah, that it "prevented him from attaining the dearest object of his heart." Shortly after the episode that was so

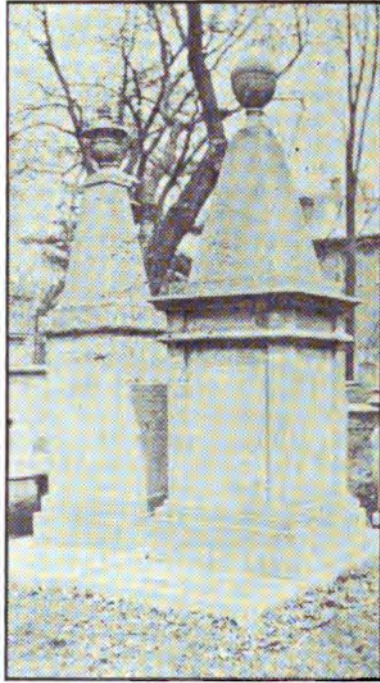
painful to him he tendered his resignation. He was prevailed upon to reconsider it, but this he refused. It is said that when Muhlenberg departed from Lancaster, he left behind him the grave of all his earthly hopes, and that, when he did return to visit, the first and last place to which he turned his steps was to that grave in St. James' churchyard. He never visited it without taking with him a spray of the sweet brier which grew there. He, like James Buchanan, never married.

After leaving Lancaster, Dr. Muhlenberg went to New York City, where he founded the Church of the Holy Communion and St. Luke's Hospital. The Sisterhood of the Holy Communion, the first Protestant Sisterhood of its kind in America, owes its existence to this learned divine. Perhaps his greatest achievement was the establishment of a socialistic settlement for the aged and infirm on Long Island, called Saint Johnland.

The Hon. Jasper Yeates peacefully rests under a pyramidal monument in the churchyard. He was admitted to the Bar in 1765, and was married to Sarah Burd in 1767. He sided with the American colonies during the Revolutionary War, and was chairman of the Committee of Correspondence in 1776. At the convention of Philadelphia which ratified the Constitution in 1787, it is pleasing to record that he was one of the delegates from Lancaster county. In 1791, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—a position which he held with great credit during the remainder of his life.

As a Judge, he commanded the highest respect and deference; his decisions from the Bench were clear and decisive, and indicated a profound knowledge of the Constitution and laws of the country. In his social re-

lations, he was most kind, cheerful, and of a very affectionate disposition. But, better than all, he was a thorough Christian gentleman.



**Monument of Jasper Yeates and Wife.**

By his side reposes the body of his wife. Catherine Yeates, daughter of Jasper and Sarah Yeates, peacefully rests beside her loving parents. She was familiarly known in Lancaster as Miss Kitty Yeates, and will ever be remembered as the foundress of Yeates School. She also contributed most liberally to the endowment of St. John's Free Church.

Here also reposes the body of Edward Shippen, who was one of Lancaster's most useful citizens in his day and generation. He was brought up as a merchant by James Logan, of

Philadelphia, and in 1732 became a partner. In the year 1749 he was in the fur trade with one Thomas Lawrence. He was elected councilman of Philadelphia on October 3, 1732, and served in that capacity for many years. In 1744 he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia. In 1752 he removed to Lancaster, where he was appointed Prothonotary, and continued as such until 1778. He was one of the founders and also a trustee of Princeton University. He was the grandfather of Peggy Shippen, who married Benedict Arnold.

The grave of Joseph Shippen, the distinguished son of Edward Shippen, is near that of his father. Joseph Shippen entered the Provincial army in 1753, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He served under General Forbes in that wonderful expedition which resulted in the capture of Fort Duquesne. He was Secretary of the Province under the Penn Government, a position which he held for eleven years. During the administration of Governor Mifflin he was appointed assistant Judge of Chester county. For many years he was a farmer in Chester county, where he brought into use the most approved methods.

Built in the present wall of the robing room of the church may be seen the stone which marks the last resting place of Colonel William Hamilton. He was born in Philadelphia, in which city he learned the printing business. He subsequently removed to Lancaster, where he founded, and edited for many years, a paper called the Lancaster Journal. He was a member of the Legislature in 1810, and was elected State Senator in 1812. He served in the War of 1812. In 1816 he was elected Treasurer of Lancaster county, and twice re-elected.

The graveyard shelters the remains of Major Light, who was a native of

the State of New York, but the greater portion of his life was spent in Lancaster. He entered the American service as a minute man for the Jerseys in 1775, and was also with Washington in his retreat through New Jersey. He was present when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. He kept tavern from 1784 until 1803, at the "Sign of the Ship," which was located at the northwest corner of East King and Lime streets. In 1806 he was appointed a justice of the peace. He was the leading Democratic politician in his day.

The Hon. William Augustus Atlee is buried in the churchyard adjoining the church of which he was a Warden for more than thirty years. Judge Atlee was born in Philadelphia, and early in life removed to Lancaster. He read law under the instruction of Edward Shippen, Esq., and soon became the leading lawyer of his day. He was the Chief Burgess of Lancaster from 1770 until 1774. During the years 1777 and 1778 he held the position of Commissary of the British prisoners stationed in Lancaster. He was also Chairman of the Committee of Safety. In 1791 he was appointed President Judge of the Court of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin.

John Light Atlee, M. D., grandson of Judge Atlee, and also of Major John Light, is buried in the graveyard. As a member of the medical profession, he was regarded as a physician of rare skill, extensive practice, and widely famed as one of the most skillful surgeons of Pennsylvania. He helped to organize and was twice president of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society. He was also Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Franklin and Marshall College.

Here, too, rests Alexander Laws Hates, one of the originators of the

enterprise which resulted in the creation of the Conestoga Cotton Mills Company. In June, 1827, he was appointed by Governor Shultz, Associate Judge of the District Court of the counties of York and Lancaster. In 1833, when a separate district was formed out of the county of Lancaster, he was appointed by Governor Wolf President of this Court.

Amos Ellmaker, an officer in the War of 1812, also reposes here. In 1814 he was elected a member of Congress, but declined to take his seat, as he was appointed to the Judgeship of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill. This latter position he resigned when he was appointed Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania. He was a candidate of the Anti-Masonic party for Vice President of the United States in 1832. In 1834 he received the next highest vote to James Buchanan for United States Senator, when the latter was elected.

Here, too, rests William Augustus Morton, sometime Warden of this parish and Mayor of the city of Lancaster.

On a monument erected to a distinguished citizen is inscribed:

SACRED  
to the memory of  
HENRY BATES GRUBB,  
who was born  
on the 6th. of February, 1774,  
and died  
at Mount Hope  
on the 9th of March, 1823.  
In the endearing relations of  
Husband, Parent and Friend,  
he was  
Tender, Affectionate and Sincere.  
Long will he be lamented  
by his afflicted family,  
and all  
who had the happiness  
of his personal acquaintance.  
Around this Sacred spot let friendship  
mourn,  
And wife and children, sadly, fondly  
weep.  
For him, whose ashes lie beneath this  
urn,  
For him, who now, in death, doth  
sweetly sleep.



Henry Bates Grubb was an iron-master in the county of York, where he operated Codorus Forge and the Codorus Iron Works. He was also connected with Mount Hope and Hopewell Forges, in this county. He was a very generous contributor to the support of St. James' Church, of which he was an active member.

Henry Bates Grubb was twice married. His first wife, who was Ann Carson, died on October 19, 1806, in the twenty-sixth year of her age. His second wife was Amelia Buckley. She was born on September 29, 1788, and died on March 29, 1858. Both of these estimable women are buried in the churchyard, as well as a son to the second wife, Charles Buckley Grubb, who died August 15, 1833.

Here, also, are interred the remains of Ann Grubb, wife of Curtis Grubb. She died on the 4th of January, 1795, in the fifty-second year of her age.

The Hon. Walter Franklin also sleeps in this hallowed ground. In 1809 he was appointed Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, and held that position until 1811, when he was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania which at that time comprised the counties of York, Lancaster, Cumberland and Lebanon. He continued to hold this position until his death, which occurred on February 7, 1838.

There are three slabs of marble imbedded in the pavement in the western end of the church which merit especial attention. One of these perpetuates the memory of an Englishman, named Thomas Raynor, and the epitaph inscribed upon it is well worth pondering over:

"Verses on tombstones are but idly  
spent,  
The living character's the monument."

During the Revolution, when Howe

was in possession of Philadelphia, a number of the inhabitants of that city fled to other towns. Lancaster at that time being the largest inland town, many of them came hither, among whom was George Bartram, a merchant of the City of Brotherly Love. While sojourning here he died on April 19, 1777, and was buried in St. James' Churchyard.

Here, too, is the marble slab which covers the last resting place of Esther Barton, daughter of Matthias Rittenhouse, and sister of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer and philosopher. She died on June 8, 1774.

Esther Rittenhouse was the first wife of the Rev. Thomas Barton, who was rector of this parish from 1759 until 1776. Mr. Barton was a scholarly man of unusual ability. He was a staunch churchman and an active and zealous missionary. His labors among the American Indians won for him universal respect. He often traveled great distances to minister to them. His loyalty to and the reading of the prayers for the King of Great Britain resulted in the closing of St. James' Church in 1776.

There lies buried before the altar in the church the mortal remains of James Hopkins and his wife, Ann. James Hopkins was a prominent lawyer in his day, and he never sought public office. He was, however, elected a member of the Legislature in 1821.

On a massive monument of granite erected by thousands of school children in the State of Pennsylvania, is inscribed this tribute to one of the greatest sons of Lancaster county:

Of the immortal dead who live  
in the minds made better by their presence.

In grateful memory of  
Thomas Henry Burrows  
16 Nov. 1805. 25 Feb. 1871.  
And wisest are they in this whole wide  
land

Of hoarding 'till bent and gray!  
 For all you can hold in your cold  
 dead hand  
 Is what you have given away.

He gave his best; his giving was princely; his work has been grandly cumulative, and will be so throughout the ages.

To no man living does Pennsylvania owe so great a debt of gratitude. Erected by thousands of that vast number whose lives have been better for this man's life and work.

Thomas Henry Burrowes was born in Strasburg, Lancaster county. He was a student in the law office of Amos Ellmaker, and in 1829 was admitted to the bar in Lancaster county. In 1835 he was elected to the position of Superintendent of Common Schools. In 1851 he commenced the publication of a monthly paper, known as the Pennsylvania School Journal. By an Act of the Legislature in 1855 this journal was made the organ of the School Department, and has continued as such ever since. To this day it is printed in this city. In 1858 he was elected Mayor of the city of Lancaster. He is said to be the father of the Pennsylvania Free School System.

Of all the sainted dead slumbering in the churchyard none deserves more appreciation than does Miss Hannah K. Benjamin. She was born at Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, but when very young the family moved to the United States. She was the oldest of fourteen children, and in early life was surrounded by all the sumptuous luxury a very wealthy and indulgent father could bestow, and placed in Fayetteville, N. C., in the home of her uncle, who was the father of the late distinguished Judah P. Benjamin, Senator, and afterwards Confederate Secretary of War. The niece was given a splendid education, which she subsequently broadened by her individual efforts. While she was yet a young girl re-

verses overtook the parental home, and the family was reduced to poverty. Being the oldest of the children, Miss Hannah acted upon what she conscientiously regarded an obligation, and opened a school, from the revenue of which she in part relieved the distress of her family. She was born a Jewess, but during the period of her life just mentioned she became a convert to Christianity. Strained relations and sore trials with the family followed for a time, but she lived to see both parents embrace her belief.

She sought Philadelphia as a congenial retreat, and it was while teaching in that city that she attracted the attention of Bishop Bowman, who manifested deep interest in her. Upon his invitation she came to Lancaster in 1848, and became principal of the newly-established parish school. After a year's service, at the rector's urgent request, she took charge of the church orphanage, which she likewise inaugurated in its blessed career. In the latter capacity she was most successful. Every duty was discharged with a punctilious regard for the best interests of the poor little waifs, whom the Home sheltered, as well as for the institution itself. In 1878, impaired in health, she retired to the Home, where she spent the remaining years of her life.

In her church devotions she displayed a faithfulness that was most worthy of emulation. She was one of the most devout members of St. James' Church, and the closing years of her life were spent in numberless acts of church benevolence. She diligently sought out the poor and sick, and when substantial assistance was not at hand, she spoke the kindly word of sympathy and affection. During her more active years, she started a mis-

sion Sunday-school in the old American Fire Engine House, which later suggested the chapel at Locust and Lime streets. She was also a zealous worker in the founding of St John's Free Church, and in every avenue reached by the local Episcopal Churches, her helping hand contributed valuably to the cause.

Several officers who distinguished themselves in the Civil War are buried in the graveyard.

The last person to be interred in the churchyard was Mrs. Mary Slaymaker, who died on September 30, 1908.

The work involved in the preparation of this paper has been a labor of deep interest—interest in an old churchyard, which is the most precious possession of dear old St. James' Church. Here repose the ashes of so many of her illustrious sons and daughters—men and women who were loyal to their country and to the Church of their allegiance. Side by side they rest—doctors, soldiers and statesmen; bankers, lawyers and jurists; innkeepers, manufacturers and merchants; journeymen, slaves and servants; priests and laymen; rich and poor; plebeian and patrician—all in one common burying ground, with their faces toward the east, awaiting the glorious resurrection of the dead.

May the wardens and vestrymen of this old venerable parish ever remember that the churchyard is a sacred treasure entrusted to their keeping! May they always regard it as such, and preserve it from the profane hand of the spoiler!

What could be more appropriate in closing, than the following poem, written by a member of this honorable society, and dedicated to their quiet churchyard of St. James':

"Yon old brick wall has stood for many  
years

Around this quiet city of the dead.  
The blue sky domes about it overhead;  
The soft dews linger, like slow fall-  
ing tears.

It's people sleep, secure from cares or  
fears.

Each resting in the silence of his bed,  
Where winter's snows or summer's  
rains are shed,

Or robin's song falls on unheeding ears.  
This is 'God's Acre.' 'Neath the ver-  
dant grass,

The men of olden days lie calm at  
rest.  
Unheeding of the years that o'er them  
pass.

Oh! What of them? God only know-  
eth best!  
For what reck they? Here all life's  
trials cease.  
The churchyard keeps them in it's  
perfect peace!"

NOTE—The material in this paper  
was taken from Ellis & Evans and  
Harris' histories, and the local news-  
papers.

## Minutes of the April Meeting

---

Lancaster, Pa., April 7, 1916.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the regular meeting place, with a good attendance.

The Librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—Report of the Department of Mines, Pt. II., 1914; Report of the Life Insurance Commissioner, Pt. II., 1914; Proceedings of the 49th Annual Encampment, Dept. of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Catholic Historical Society, Records; Pennsylvania Magazine; North Carolina Historical Society Publications (two volumes); University of California Publications; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletin of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Among the contributions announced was an account book, kept in the Newcomer family, at Landisville, in 1842-43, and presented by Christian H. Newcomer through Charles E. Long. The Society received an offer from Mr. Bitner of a bicycle sixty years old, made by Prof. Jack Wise, one of the first to be found in Pennsylvania. This curio will be added to the museum of the Society.

The following persons were elected to membership: Dr. Parke P. Breneman and Mrs. Mildred E. S. Breneman,

both of No. 146 East Walnut street; Miss Catharine Zook, of No. 42 South Prince street; J. L. Ruth, of No. 305 North West End avenue; R. Karl Honaman, of Franklin and Marshall College; Dr. H. G. Reemsenyder, of Ephrata; A. F. Espenshade, of Pennsylvania State College, and Harry C. Ewing, of Portland, Oregon.

The candidates proposed for membership were J. R. Shirk, of Schoen-eck; Silas E. Bard, of Denver; Jos-T. Evans, Esq., of Ephrata, and Mrs. Sallie A. Mentzer, of Ephrata.

The paper of the evening was read by William F. Woerner. It consisted of a lengthy history of old St. James' Churchyard, how it originated and the prominent people buried there. The paper was very fine and was well received.

The Committee appointed to plan for a social affair reported through the Chairman, C. B. Hollinger, that it would be held at the Hotel Brunswick on the regular May meeting night of the Society. Governor Brumbaugh had been extended an invitation to be present.

A meeting of the Executive Committee followed the regular session. A. K. Hostetter was elected chairman of this body for the ensuing year.













# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1916.

---

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

---

FIRST SOCIAL FUNCTION OF THE SOCIETY.

MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING.

---

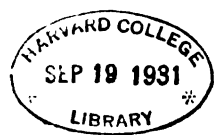
VOL. XX. NO. 5.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1916



**First Social Function of the Society - - - - - 133**

**Minutes of the May Meeting - - - - - 148**





## **First Social Function of the Society**

---

The first formal social function of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held on Friday evening, May 5, at the Hotel Brunswick and was the outcome of an effort made for some time to develop the social side of the organization. The affair was a brilliant success and it is planned to make it an annual event.

### **Two Hundred There.**

Well nigh two hundred persons occupied the finely decorated banquet hall of the hostelry. It was for the most part an assemblage of distinguished local personages. There were also descendants of men and women who made history in "the Garden Spot" in the gathering. All participated in the enjoyment of the occasion, and some contributed no little. That there is talent among the men and women of the organization and their friends from the county was clearly evidenced by the excellence of every literary feature. While the consideration of things historical was to be eliminated for the most part in favor of the present, the past came in for its share of attention. It was the speakers who paid a glowing tribute to the influence of the worthy Scotch-Irish and Germans who settled and gave prestige to the county of Lancaster. Nor did they forget to laud the splendid work of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

### **Brief Business Session.**

A purely business session of the organization was held, with Mr. F. R.

Diffenderffer presiding. Several new members were nominated, and a half-dozen were elected to membership. The literary part of the programme was presided over by Hon. Charles I. Landis, Judge of the Lancaster County Courts. The violin solo work of Miss Gunhilde Jette entranced her audience; Miss Miriam Shaub delighted the assemblage with several vocal selections, with Miss Josephine Kirkland at the piano, and Mr. Paul N. Landis, of Franklin and Marshall Academy, recited very creditably, while Lieutenant-Governor Frank B. McClain, with Mrs. McClain at the piano, sang 'in his most entertaining manner, and was certainly at his best. Orchestra music was furnished by Miss Anna E. Martin, pianist; Miss Gunhilde Jette, violiniste; Mr. Eric Jette, 'cellist, and Mr. John Mohring, flutist. Their efforts were greatly appreciated by the audience. An especially fine luncheon was served by Proprietor Paul Heine at the close of the musical and literary programme.

The addresses of the evening were a decided intellectual treat. Discourses were delivered by Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, of Easton, Md.; Rev. Dr. Theodore Herman, of the Lancaster Theological Seminary; Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; C. E. Postlethwaite, of New York, and Lieutenant-Governor Frank B. McClain.

#### **Dr. McConnell's Address.**

Dr. McConnell is one of the leading Episcopalian divines in America. He has retired from the active ministry. He is a former pastor of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, one of the oldest churches of the denomination in the United States. He

was also formerly pastor of one of the leading Episcopal churches in New York City. Furthermore, he is an author of note, having written a number of books. Although not a native of Lancaster county, he is of local extraction. He tells the story of how he delivered an address at Chestnut Level some years ago, and by simply crossing a field from the meeting-house he stood in the God's-acre where are located the graves of three of his ancestors.

In his delightful address, Doctor McConnell referred to this peculiarity by which he is bound to Lancaster county and the personal interest he has in its history in consequence. He highly commended the work of the local historians, and took occasion to pay a glowing tribute to the late Hon. W. U. Hensel, who was for many years one of their most active spirits. He spoke of the great loss that many other people beyond the confines of the county felt through the death of Mr. Hensel, who was a valued friend to many.

He spoke of the migrations of the Scotch-Irish and Germans from Lancaster to Westmoreland and other counties across the Alleghenies, then to Ohio and Indiana, and finally to Illinois and Iowa. Each place they visited they left the impress of Lancaster county, and in their emigration westward were in each locality a staunch citizenry. He took occasion to make a fling at the toll roads still in existence in Lancaster county.

#### **Doctor Herman's Talk.**

Doctor Herman declared the Lancaster County Historical Society was one of the factors of greatest good in its influence upon the community, in that it generates and fosters respect for the great and good folk of

the past who have made the perfection of the present possible. He showed that it inculcates in the youth of to-day the ambition to uphold the high standards maintained or established by the leaders of other days. He contended that the people who do not pay any attention to local history lack something very essential in their make-up. They may be very prosperous in their business, and also be desirable citizens, he explained, but if they do not allow themselves to dwell upon the past, and by thus reflecting be inspired by the zeal and worth of men and women, especially their own ancestry, in days gone by, they will lack the incentive which will make them the dynamics for the welfare of community and nation that they might become through fitting communion with the past. He stated that he had heard Lancaster county dealt out in superlatives before he came to this community, and that after five years of residence here he, too, is ready to treat it likewise in regard to many things of which it boasts.

#### **Dr. Schaeffer Delights His Audience.**

Dr. Schaeffer delighted the audience with some ably told stories, and lauded the heroes of peace as greater than those of war. He said that the making of histories has changed with the changing of the generally accepted idea of what really constitutes history. He told how in his boyhood the history studied in the public schools was little more than a narrative of events of war with the dates, battles and generals thereof. With the new conception of his story as the story of progress along industrial and economic lines, with the political and spiritual phases considered in just proportion, Lancaster county comes

into the limelight in a most conspicuous manner, he explained. He urged the continuance of the great work the society is doing.

**Mr. McClain in Happy Mood.**

Lieutenant-Governor McClain dwelt upon the enjoyment the event gave him personally, and felicitated the Historical Society upon the success and excellence of the social and literary event. He referred in a very complimentary manner to the half-dozen memorial markers which the Society has placed at historic spots throughout the county. He urged that the Society work in conjunction with the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution in preserving the old milestones that dot the turnpikes in this locality. He declared it a crying shame that nothing has as yet been done in the way of a public memorial to General John F. Reynolds and Admiral William Reynolds, the heroic and distinguished brothers, who wrote their names large on history's page in the stirring times of the great Civil War. He advocated that the Historical Society take up the matter of a suitable memorial to these two illustrious brothers and native sons of old Lancaster.

Speaking at length, along this line, the Lieutenant-Governor said:

The City of Lancaster has commemorated James Buchanan by giving his name to one of our City Parks. The State of Pennsylvania has perpetuated the name of Stevens in the Great Industrial School for Orphans at the extreme end of East King street, and the City School Board has given to our magnificent Girls High School the name of "The Grand Old Commoner." (Neither Stevens nor Buchanan were native born.) But to

our discredit as a community, be it said, we have done nothing in a public way to express our appreciation, or indicate to posterity the pride which we should have in two of our own sons. Two Lancaster county boys; born here; raised here and whose names are written on a lustrous page in our Nation's military annals.

Admiral William Reynolds, a gallant naval officer, who died while in his country's service, and his brother, whom all Pennsylvanians of to-day hold in cherished remembrance. General John F. Reynolds, the hero of many hard-fought battles in that heroic struggle between the Union and the Confederacy and who gave his life's blood for the flag he loved and served, on one of those dark July days in '63, when the wave of rebellion surged at its highest and broke, in bloody spray, upon the Rock of Gettysburg.

It is to our discredit, I repeat, that throughout the more than half a century that has elapsed since his taking off, we have been content to simply let "The Finger of Glory point where he lies." His memory and that of his gallant brother, Admiral Reynolds, should no longer go unhonored. Should no longer be without tablet of bronze, or symbol of stone, to tell of their deeds, their name, and their birthplace. And I suggest that to-night a movement be started to provide some suitable and enduring memorial (apart from those erected in the Lancaster Cemetery by the immediate family), of these two Lancaster county boys, who so gracefully and valiantly "Wore the Blue."

If I am at liberty to make a suggestion as to what I think should be an item in the future work of this organization, appreciating fully, as I do, what has already been done by the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the

Revolution, along the same lines, I would urge that this organization co-operate with the organizations I have named in preserving the Old Milestones; those markers of travel which dotted at regular intervals the turn-pikes and highroads which traverse our county. Let us make them seem to us like Old Friends, as they undoubtedly did seem to many a weary horse and his master, and many a tired pedestrian, one hundred and fifty years ago, when sentinel-like they indicated the distances not only between centers of population, but as well between the Old Road Taverns, where entertainment and rest was so generously and refreshingly provided for both man and beast.

The preservation of these old milestones will furnish an object lesson; an almost living reminder to the coming generation, yes, they will be a positive chart of travel of the days when the highways along whose sides they are planted were the main arteries of transportation and commerce, between this eastern land and the Ohio and the Mississippi river country, and they will as well revive delightful recollection of the ox cart of primitive design and the Conestoga wagons, with their fine, deep-chested six-horse teams, in heavy gear, high hames and chiming bells.

#### **New York Visitor Talks.**

Mr. C. E. Potlethwaite, of New York, a descendant of the proprietor of the original Postlethwaite tavern at Rock Hill, read parts of the will of his ancient sire discovered in Philadelphia recently and spoke of other things pertaining to the family which proved interesting to local folk. Following is a verbatim copy of the will of John Postlethwaite:



WILL OF JOHN POSTLETHWAITE,  
1749.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN  
I John Postlethwaite of the Township  
of Conestogoe in the County of Lan-  
caster being weak in Body but of  
sound and perfect mind and memory  
for the better settling my Wordly af-  
fairs, Do make my Last Will and Tes-  
tament as follows And first I Recom-  
mend my Soul to Almighty God in full  
hopes of the Remission of my sins  
through the merits of Christ and my  
Body to the Earth to be decently  
Buryd at the discretion of my Execu-  
tors hereinafter named And as to my  
Worldly Estate I dispose of the same  
as follows:

Imprimis. I order and Direct that  
all my just Debts be paid as soon as  
conveniently may be after my decease.

Item. I Give and Bequeath unto  
Mary my Loving Wife One third part  
of All my Stock of Cattle of All kinds  
and about my Plantation, the same to  
be appraised as soon as conveniently  
may be after my decease reserving  
for y<sup>e</sup> use of the Plantation four  
Waggon Horses, For my Daughter  
Sus<sup>a</sup> a Riding Mare and Also a Riding  
Mare for Sarah Cartlidge which I  
hereby bequeath unto them I also Give  
and Bequeath unto my s<sup>d</sup> Wife the  
Sum of One hundred pounds to be paid  
her by my Executors Six Months  
after my Decease And also All my  
Outstanding Debts, except those due  
on Bonds or Bills in Lieu of full sat-  
isfaction of her Dower and further it  
is my Will that my s<sup>d</sup> Wife have the  
Priviledge and Benefit of the Planta-  
tion whereon I now live with the  
Mulatto and two Negroes for working  
the same for the Support of herself  
and Maintaining and bringing up of  
my Children until my son John shall

attain his Age of twenty one years And that then my s<sup>d</sup> son John shall have the Charge and Management of the same allowing my s<sup>d</sup> wife convenient Houseroom and Accomodations during her Life And I also Give her one third part of All my Household Furniture And it is my Will that in case my s<sup>d</sup> Wife should Marry and incline to Leave the Plantation that in such Case she shall have thirty Pounds in Lieu of the Benefits intended her thereby to be paid by my Executors.

Item. I give and Devise unto Catherine my Eldest Daughter now the Wife of Isaac Baker, all that my Plantation and Tract of two hundred and twenty six Acres of Land at Conogschege in y<sup>e</sup> Province of Maryland whereon the s<sup>d</sup> Isaac now Lives And hereby Order and Direct my Executors to Execute a Conveyance in fee of the same to my s<sup>d</sup> son in Law Isaac Baker and Catherine his wife To hold as Joint tenants And I also Give and Confirm to my s<sup>d</sup> son in Law all the Stock of Cattle which belonged to me upon the same Plantation And to have all Debts and Acco<sup>t</sup> subsisting between us on acco<sup>t</sup>. of the Negroe Boy Cuffdy He purchased of me or otherwise.

Item. I Give and Devise unto my Son William All that Tract or parcel of Land Situate in Conestogoe Creek Bounded on y<sup>e</sup> Eastward by a Tract of fifty one Acres intended to be Devised to my daughter Susanna On the Southward by the Lane dividing it from a Tract to be devised to my Son Edward On the Westward by a Tract to be Devised to my son Samuel And on the Northward by Conestoga Creek Containing One hundred and twenty Acres And the Usual Allowance for roads, &c., According as the same is

laid out and Divided be it more or less together with all and singular the Buildings and Improvements thereon TO HOLD the same Tract of One hundred and twenty Acres of Land and premises to my s<sup>d</sup> Son William for and during the Term of his Natural Life and after his decease to the Heirs Male of his Body Lawfully begotten to be equally divided between or Among them and in Default of such Heirs To the Right Heirs of the Testators their Heirs and Assigns for ever.

Item. I Give and Devise unto my Daughter Susanna All that Tract or Parcel of Land situate on Conestoga Creek Bounded on the Eastward by Tobias Stows Land On the Southward by Thomas Gales land on the Westward by the Tract Devised to my son William And on the Northward by Conestoga Creek containing fifty one Acres and ye usual Allowance as the same is now divided and laid off TO HOLD to the said Susanna her Heirs and Assigns for ever And I also Give and Bequeath unto my s<sup>d</sup> Daughter Susanna the sum of fifty pounds to be paid her out of that part of my Estate hereafter directed to be sold and also a Riding Mare as above.

Item. I give and Devise unto my Son John the Plantation whereon I now live with all the Houses and Houses, Buildings and Improvements thereon and the Tract of Land thereto belonging as the same is laid out and divided being bound on the North East by a Tract Divised to my Son Samuel on the North West by Conestogoe Creek On the South West by the Mill Tract and on the South East by Jacob Millers land and Contains One hundred Acres And the Allowance for Roads, &c., TO HOLD to my s<sup>d</sup> son John his Heirs and Assigns for ever, the Priviledges and Benefits

thereon for my Wife hereinbefore particularly mentioned and for Maintaining the Younger Children always excepted and referred, And it is further my Will that my Mulatto Tom, Negroe Boy James and Negroe Woman Sal work on the Plantation for y<sup>e</sup> benefit of my wife and maintenance of the Children till my s<sup>d</sup> son John shall attain his Age of Twenty One years And then I give and Bequeath the same or such of them as shall be then Living to my said son John.

Item. I Give & Bequeath unto my Son Samuel All that Tract or Parcel of Land Situate on Conestogoe Creek Bounded on the Eastward by the Tracts Devised to my Sons William and Edmund on the Southward by Jacob Kindegs land on the Westward by the Tract Devised to my son John And on the Northward by Conestoga Creek Containing One hundred and twenty Acres of land and the usual allowance for Roads, &c. as the same is laid out and divided be it more or less TO HOLD to my s<sup>d</sup> son Samuel his Heirs and Assigns forever.

Item. I Give & Devise to my son Edmund All that tract or parcel of Land Situate in y<sup>e</sup> Township of Conestoga and Bounded on the Eastward by Thomas Gales Land on the Southward by Kendigs On the Westward by the Tract Devised to my Son Samuel And on the Northward by the Tract Devised to my Son William Containing Ninety Acres and the usual allowance for Roads &c., as the same is now laid out and divided be it more or less.

Item. I Give and Bequeath to my Son Richard the sum of two hundred pounds to be put out to Interest till he shall attain the age of twenty one years And then recover the Principal and Interest without any Deduction

for Maintenance cloathing and otherwise.

Item. It is my will and I do hereby Give and Bequeath to my Sons, John, Edmund, Richard and Samuel the sum of thirty pounds each on their respective arrival at the age of twenty one years over and above all former Bequests, or Devises and I Order and Direct That my s<sup>d</sup> Sons Edmund, Richard and Samuel be put to Trades suitable for them and at Discretion of my Executor.

Item. It is my Will And I do hereby Order and Direct That in Case my s<sup>d</sup> children should dye before they attain their respective ages of twenty one years without Lawful issue that then and in such Case the Lands Devised and all other share and Interest of my Estate herein bequeathed to such Child so dying shall descend and be equally divided amongst all my Surviving Children Share and Share alike.

Item. I hereby authorize and Impower my Executor hereinafter named to make sale of my Grist Mill and Saw Mill and the Appurtenances thereto belonging with about forty Acres belonging to the same as the same is surveyed and laid out and on such sale to make and Execute a good and sufficient Conveyance in the Law for y<sup>e</sup> same to y<sup>e</sup> purchaser thereof in Order to raise a sum of Money for y<sup>e</sup> payment of Legacies and other contingencies.

Item. All the rest and residue of my estate not herein before Devised it is my will shall be divided Equally among all my Children share and share alike AND I Hereby Constitute and appoint my Trusty Friends Thomas Cookson and George Smth Executors of this my last Will and Testament hereby Revoking and mak-

ing void all former and other Wills heretofore by me made. In Testimony whereof, I have to this my Will contained in three sheets of paper each signed with my name, Set my hand and seal this twenty second day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty eight/nine.

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT

Signed Sealed Published and Declared by the Testator as his Last Will and Testament in Presence of us:

EDWARD SAYLOR  
JACOB SHANK  
JN° LOVE.

Lancaster County ss/ Personally appeared Jacob Shank and John Love Two of the Witnesses to the within Will contained in three sheets of Paper and the said Jacob Shank upon his solemn affirmation and the said John Love upon his corporal oath Declared that they were present and saw and heard John Postlethwait the testator sign seal publish and declare the same as his Last Will and Testament and that at the doing Thereof he was of sound and disposing mind and memory to the best of their knowledge.

Before Me

Tho<sup>s</sup>. Cookson, Dep. Reg.  
10<sup>th</sup> July, 1749.

Inventory 10 August following.

Original Will No. 87 of 1749. Will Book I, P. 139. Philadelphia.

Mr. Postlethwaite brought with him a copy of the inquisition of three Indians murdered in 1730, in which John Postlethwaite was one of the signers. A copy of the original, now in possession of the Pennsylvania State Library, is herewith reproduced.



A bicycle made by Prof. John Wise, a local aeronaut, one of the first in this locality, presented to the Society recently by Mr. Samuel Bitner, of Lancaster, was on exhibition and attracted much attention.

Much of the success of the event was due to the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of: Miss Martha Clark, Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, L. B. Herr, D. F. Magee, Esq., H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., I. C. Arnold and Charles B. Hollinger, Chairman.



## Minutes of the May Meeting

---

Lancaster, Pa., May 5, 1916.

The regular business session of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held at the Hotel Brunswick and preceded the first social session.

F. R. Diffenderffer, one of the Vice Presidents, presided. Miss Bausman, the Librarian, presented her report, as follows:

Bound Volumes—Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography, Vols. III., IV., V., VI., donor unknown; Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, 1916, from the Society; Proceedings of the Land Board of Detroit (Mich.), from Clarence M. Burton; Volume of Miscellaneous Pamphlets Relative to Lancaster, from Hon. C. I. Landis.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Philosophical Society, Proceedings of; Cambridge Historical Society, Proceedings of; Washington Historical Quarterly; Society of Pennsylvania Women in New York (manual); A Kalendar for Pennsylvania, 1915; The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, Acts and Proceedings; Linden Hall Echo; Address on Thaddeus Stevens, from Wallace McCamant; International Conciliation; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library (two numbers); Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

The following persons were elected to membership:

J. R. Shirk, Schoeneck; Silas E. Bard, Denver; Jos. T. Evans, Ephrata; Miss Sallie A. Mentzer, Ephrata.

The following were proposed for membership:

H. M. Furlow, Lincoln; Mrs. J. F. Stoner, Lititz; John Wise, Ephrata; Dr. W. H. Lefever, Ephrata; S. O. Frantz, Rohrerstown; J. Harvey Buch, Elizabethtown; W. L. Helsey, Rheems.

The meeting then adjourned for the social session.











US 16802.27

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1916.

---

*"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."*

---

ABRAHAM WITMER'S BRIDGE.

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING.

---

VOL. XX. NO. 6.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1916







Abraham Witmer's Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	155
BY JUDGE C. I. LANDIS							
Minutes of the June Meeting	-	-	-	-	-	-	175







**ABRAHAM WITMER'S BRIDGE**  
**AS IT APPEARED BEFORE THE ERECTION OF THE TROLLEY BRIDGE**

## Abraham Witmer's Bridge

---

At the period immediately succeeding the Revolutionary War, there was no bridge along the King's Highway over the Conestoga River. There was, however, a public fording. A fording still exists, though now partly covered over by the tracks of the Lancaster and Eastern Street Railway Company. The earliest move to secure a bridge at this point proved ineffective, as appears by the following minutes of the County Commissioners:

"1753—August 9.—The Commissioners and Assessors met according to adjournment and settled the accounts of the county with Peter Worrall, Treasurer, before the Justice and Grand Jury as in Page 108, and at the same time agreed to build two stone bridges, one across the tail race of William Douglass' mill, in Caernarvon township, on the Provincial Road leading to Windsor Furnace, and the other over Conestoga Creek, on the Provincial Road leading from Lancaster to the city of Philadelphia. Then they adjourned until to morrow.

"August 10.—The Commissioners and Assessors met according to adjournment and allowed orders from No. 1 to No. 10, page 110. Then they went to Conestoga Creek to view same in order to make a plan of a bridge necessary to be built according to yesterday's minute."

"1754—February 6.—The Commissioners and Assessors met according to adjournment, and having had under their consideration that the building of a stone bridge over Conestoga Creek, according to their minutes of

the ninth of August, last, page 109, will be a great burden on this county, the expense whereof will, by estimation, amount to near two thousand pounds, therefore, they prepared a petition with a plan thereof annexed, praying the assistance of the General Assembly of this Province to contribute towards the undertaking, which petition was this day signed by the Justices, Grand Jury, Commissioners and Assessors.

"February 7.—The Commissioners and Assessors met according to adjournment and appointed Isaac Sanders, one of the Commissioners, to attend the General Assembly of this Province with petition mentioned in yesterday's minutes, to obtain their assistance in the premises." The General Assembly evidently refused the petition, and no further action was taken by the county authorities as such.

A little later, an attempt appears to have been made to accomplish the object by means of a lottery; but this effort must also have proved futile. The following is a copy of a ticket issued:

"Conestoga Bridge Lottery.

"1761.

Numb. 5061.

"This ticket entitles the bearer to such prize as may be drawn against its number, if demanded within six months after the drawing is finished; subject to such deduction as is mentioned in the scheme.

"JOSEPH SIMON."

On November 4, 1786, petitions were presented to the General Assembly from "a number of the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster, and others residing on the east side of that part of the said Conestogoe Creek, where the great road leading from the bor-

rough to the city of Philadelphia crosses the same," praying that a law, entitled "An Act establishing a ferry and building a bridge across Conestogoe Creek, in the county of Lancaster" might be passed. Abraham Witmer at that time must have resided on the east side of the Conestogoe. As shown by the records, he owned considerable land on that side of the river, and his deed shows that he only acquired the tavern property on the west side on September 23, 1789. It is said, in Evans' and Ellis' History of Lancaster County, that he first purchased the land on which the tavern was built and afterwards, in 1789, acquired an adjoining tract. But this statement is incorrect. The conveyance of 1789 includes in its description the tavern plot, and after his death his executor sold the whole of this land, the tavern with four acres and one hundred perches, to Samuel Diller, and the balance of fourteen acres, more or less, to John Schwartz. An old draft in the possession of Israel Carpenter, showing the courses and distances of the tavern property, conclusively proves this claim. The petition to the Assembly was read and ordered to lie on the table, and on November 7, it was read a second time, and referred to Mr. Hubley, Mr. Lowry and Mr. Findley, to report a bill, if they deemed it necessary. On November 15, the committee reported a bill, which was duly read. At the same time, petitions remonstrating against the proposed act were filed. On December 15 the bill was read a second time, and a remonstrance of 740 inhabitants of the county was presented against it. No further action seems to have been taken by the Assembly at this session.

On September 14, 1787, a like petition was read, presenting the same



bill, with the insertion of a clause for leaving an open space where travelers might ford the creek; and on September 16 and 20 it was considered and debated, and on September 21, it was read the second time, was debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engrossed for the purpose of being enacted into a law. On September 22, 1787, it was finally passed.

The act recited that, "Whereas, it hath been represented to this House by the petitions of a considerable number of the inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, that the erecting of a good and substantial bridge across the Conestogoe Creek, on the great road leading from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, would greatly benefit the trade and general interest of the community, which at present are considerably impeded by the frequent rise of the waters of said creek and the badness of the landing places on each side, and, whereas, Abraham Witmer, in order to effect an uninterrupted communication between the city of Philadelphia and the Western counties of this State, and at the same time to obtain some advantages to himself and family, is desirous of erecting a bridge as aforesaid across the said creek at his proper cost and expense, and, therefore, hath prayed the General Assembly to vest the said bridge when built in him, his heirs and assigns forever with liberty to demand and receive such toll or fees from travelers as hereinafter mentioned and expressed, the said Abraham Witmer engaging for himself, his heirs and assigns, that, if, at any future day, the Legislature shall think proper to make the same a free bridge, he or they shall surrender and give up their right to receive toll for the said bridge upon reasonable compensation for his

trouble and expense, to be estimated by indifferent persons chosen equally by the parties as hereinafter is expressed and declared. And, whereas, the plan proposed by the said Abraham Witmer for erecting a toll bridge over Conestogoe Creek appears to this House to be beneficial to the public. Therefore, be it enacted, etc.

Section 1 provided that the property of the bridge, when built, should be in Abraham Witmer, his heirs and assigns, forever, and that they might demand and receive toll from travelers and others, according to the following rates:

For every coach, landau, chariot, phaeton, wagon or other four-wheeled carriage, the sum of 1 shilling and 6 pence.

For every chaise, riding chair, cart or other two-wheeled carriage, the sum of 9 pence.

For every sled the sum of 1 shilling.

For every single horse and rider, the sum of 4 pence.

For every foot passenger the sum of 2 pence.

For every head of horned cattle, sheep or swine the sum of 1 pence.

Section 2 authorized Abraham Witmer, his heirs and assigns, to erect and build, maintain and support, a good and substantial bridge over and across the said creek at the place aforesaid, "Provided nevertheless that a passenger on said road of twenty feet wide in a direct and straight line on the north side and at both ends, was left free, open and clear of every incumbrance."

Section 3 declared that, if Abraham Witmer and his heirs should exact or demand greater or other rates than prescribed by the Act, or should neglect to keep the bridge in good repair, they should, for every offense, forfeit £10, one-half of which should go to

the poor of the townships of Lancaster and Lampeter in equal portions, and the other half to the party complaining, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the county. An appeal was allowed within five days to the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

Section 4 allowed all poor persons, who were exempt from county rates and levies, to pass and repass the bridge toll free.

And section 5 provided that, whenever the Legislature should deem it expedient to make the bridge free, it should appoint three Commissioners, and Abraham Witmer, his heirs and assigns, should also appoint three, who, or any four, should ascertain the compensation Abraham Witmer should receive for his trouble and expense, and the same should be paid to him out of the treasury of the Commonwealth.

At May term, 1788, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a petition to the following effect was presented to the Court (see Road Docket No. 7, 1788-1791, pp. 33-34): "On the petition of Abraham Witmer and others, inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, setting forth that the said Abraham Witmer, pursuant to an Act of Assembly of this State, is about to erect a bridge over the Conestoga Creek on the road leading from Lancaster to the city of Philadelphia, but upon inspection of the records of the State there does not appear any documents which ascertain the exact place where the said road crosses the said creek, by reason whereof great inconveniences have arose to ascertain the proper place where the said bridge is to be erected, so as to correspond with the road aforesaid, and praying the Court to appoint proper persons to view and lay out a road for the public

good, beginning at the center of the Court House in the Borough of Lancaster, and extend eastwardly along the accustomed road leading to Philadelphia across the said creek to such a convenient distance as may be necessary, so that the said Abraham Witmer may properly place the said bridge over the creek aforesaid, to answer the purposes in the aforesaid act mentioned. The Court appoints James Crawford, Abraham Buckwalter, Sr., George Graeff, Adam Weaver, John Brackbill and John Burkholder to view the said premises and that they, or any four of them, if they see cause, lay out the said road by courses and distances in a manner the most useful for the public in general and least injurious to private property and make report to the next Court." At August term, 1788, a return was made to this order as follows (see Road Docket No. 7, 1788-1791, pp. 51-52): "The persons appointed to view and lay out a road beginning at the center of the Court House, in the borough of Lancaster, and extending eastwardly along the accustomed road leading to Philadelphia across Conestoga Creek, having now made report in the words and figures following, viz.: 'To the Worshipful Justices of the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held at Lancaster for the county of Lancaster on the first Tuesday in August next, we, the subscribers appointed by your Worships to view and lay out the road within mentioned, have, pursuant to the within order, viewed the same, and do report that we see cause to lay out the same according to the courses and distances following; viz.: Beginning at the center of the Court House and extending along the middle of King street, in the borough of Lancaster N. 82 E. 120 perches in the center of

said street in Adamstown, thence extending along the middle of the old accustomed road leading to Philadelphia N.  $80\frac{1}{2}$  E. 168 perches, thence S. 87 E. 65 perches and South 77 E. 188 perches to a post in the middle of the road placed about three perches from a beech tree standing to the southward thereof, thence across Conestoga Creek S. 78 E. computed about 20 perches, thence N. 81 E. 12 perches to a post opposite Andrew Graeff's smith shop, thence N. 75 E. 149 perches to a post on the north side of a black oak standing in Martin Graeff's land at the distance of about 33 feet, which said road so viewed and laid out by us we return to be of public utility and least injurious to private property, and will enable Abraham Witmer to place the bridge over Conestoga Creek agreeable to the directions of the Act of Assembly for that purpose enacted. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 17th day of June, Anno Domini, 1788. James Crawford, Abraham Buckwalter, George Graeff, Adam Weaver, John Brackbill, John Burkholder.'" The Court thereupon approved of and confirmed the said road, and it was ordered that the same should be forthwith opened, cut, cleared and bridged (if necessary), of the breadth as the Court should thereafter direct, according to the Act of Assembly of this State in such case made and provided. This order was directed "to the Supervisors of the roads and highways of the borough of Lancaster and township or townships through which the above described road runs."

The bridge built by Abraham Witmer under the act of 1787 was not the present bridge. That one was evidently a wooden bridge, and, therefore, a much lighter structure. When it was erected, I cannot exactly say,

but in May, 1789, the road, leading from the King's Highway northward to what was known to us as Ranck's Mill, and before that as Andrew Graeff's Mill, was laid out, and it began as recited in the Court proceedings "two perches west of Whitmer's Bridge, nearly opposite the fourth pillar, on the west side of said bridge and on the west side of Conestoga Creek," etc. This and the former records referred to fix, therefore, the time of its construction as between June 17, 1788, and May, 1789.

All things have their day of usefulness and new requirements render changes from time to time necessary. So it was with this bridge, which was soon found unfitted to the conditions which subsequently arose. To meet these changes the act of April 4, 1798, which supplemented the former act of 1787, was passed, and in it are to be found the reasons for a further proposed improvement. The act states that, "Whereas, by the act to which this is a supplement, Abraham Witmer, of the county of Lancaster, was authorized to erect, and in pursuance of that authority did erect, a bridge over the Conestogoe Creek on the great road leading from the City of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster, and the said Abraham Witmer has represented to the Legislature that the said bridge, having been built without a view to the making of the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, is not constructed of material sufficiently durable, nor calculated to sustain heavy burdens, which, since the completion of the said road, are daily passing over the same, and hath prayed the Legislature to pass a law to authorize him to erect a bridge over the said creek upon that permanent and extensive plan which the importance

of the situation requires." Section 1 of this act then authorized him to build and maintain a permanent bridge on any unoccupied part of the great road, immediately above and on the north side of "his present bridge," provided that he should, as soon as the new bridge was completed, remove the old bridge and leave a passage of twenty feet on said road on the south side of the new bridge and at both ends thereof for the use of all those who might think proper to pass and repass the creek without going over the bridge. By section 2, the rates of tolls and the penalties for taking greater toll were fixed the same as in the original act; and by Section 3, the Legislature might, when deemed expedient, make the bridge free by paying Abraham Witmer such sums of money as it should be ascertained he was entitled to for his right and title in the bridge. Under the latter act the present stone bridge was constructed. It was finished on Thursday, November 13, 1800. A notice published in the Lancaster Journal on Wednesday, November 12, 1800, reads:

#### **Conestogoe Bridge.**

It is with great pleasure Abraham Witmer informs the public that his new bridge will be completed to-morrow, on which day, at one o'clock, the inscription stone will be fixed in the center of the north wall of said bridge. The friends of Abraham Witmer and all other citizens desirous to see the same are respectfully informed thereof.

The length of the bridge is 540 feet, and the width of the roadway is 19 feet in the clear. In the middle of it, on the north wall, is a tablet which contains the following:

(165)

Erected by  
Abraham Witmer  
M.D.C.C.XC.IX-M.D.C.C.C.  
A Law of an Enlightened  
Commonwealth  
Passed April 4, 1798,  
Thomas Mifflin, Governor,  
Sanctioned this Monument  
of the Public Spirit  
of an  
Individual.  
61 M. to P.

---

On the south side of the bridge,  
carved in the stone abutment, is the  
following:

This Bridge  
Was Built by  
Abr. Witmer  
and  
His Wife  
in the Year  
1800.

---

How much it cost to build, I cannot say with accuracy, as it was a private undertaking, and there are no records existing that I know of which contain that data. The subsequent proceedings concerning it, however, throw some light upon that subject, and I will briefly relate them.

The Act of April 2, 1811, P. L. 223, declared that, "Whereas, it appears that there is due to the Commonwealth from the estate of William Henry, deceased, formerly treasurer of Lancaster county, the sum of \$12,018.34, being part of the arrears of State tax due from the county of Lancaster; and whereas, it appears that the county of Lancaster has incurred some expense and inconvenience in furnishing the Legislature with a state house and other accommodations for a number of years past.



Therefore (section 1) be it enacted, etc., that, as soon as the Commissioners of the county of Lancaster shall have paid unto John Joseph Henry the sum of \$1,600, then the claim of the Commonwealth to the \$12,018.34 due from the estate of William Henry, deceased, shall be relinquished to the Commissioners of the county of Lancaster, for the purpose of purchasing and making free the bridge built by Abraham Witmer over the Conestoga Creek in said county." In the following year, namely, on March 27, 1812, an Act was passed, entitled "An Act to purchase and make free the bridge over the River Conestoga, built by Abraham Witmer, in the county of Lancaster." This Act recited that, "Whereas by the Act and its supplement, authorizing Abraham Witmer to erect and maintain a toll bridge across the Conestogoe River, the Legislature reserved to itself the purchase and redemption of said bridge; and, whereas, by an Act passed the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, the sum of ten thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-four cents, arrearage of State taxes, due from the county of Lancaster, was granted to the Commissioners thereof towards the purchase of said bridge;" therefore, by Section 1, James McFarland, of the county of Schuylkill, George Nace, of the county of York, and John Ritchey, of the county of Dauphin, were appointed Commissioners on the part of the Commonwealth, who in conjunction with such Commissioners, not being of Lancaster county, as should be named by Abraham Witmer, should proceed to estimate the sum or sums that the said Abraham Witmer, his heirs and assigns, were entitled to receive, according to the true intent and mean-

ing of the Act of September 22, 1787, and its supplement of April 4, 1798, for the stone bridge across the Conestogoe River, built and owned by the said Witmer. Each Commissioner was to receive two dollars per day, which was to be paid out of the treasury of the county.

By section 2 it was stipulated that the Commissioners appointed on behalf of the Commonwealth, having been notified by the County Commissioners, and having fixed on a time and place of meeting, which should not be less than thirty days from and after their notification, the County Commissioners should forthwith give notice to Abraham Witmer, his heirs and assigns, of the time and place of meeting; and the Commissioners appointed by this Act, as well as the Commissioners appointed on behalf of Abraham Witmer, should, before they proceed to their duties, make oath or affirmation that they would, with impartiality and fidelity, perform the duties assigned to them and report the proceedings under their hands and seals to the Commissioners of Lancaster county as soon as they conveniently could.

By section 3, it was also stipulated that, if four or more of the Commissioners should not agree as to the sum which Abraham Witmer was entitled to receive, the county Commissioners should inform the Governor, who should thereupon appoint a suitable person, not being an inhabitant of Lancaster county, and that such person was constituted a commissioner, and the sum awarded by a majority should be paid to Witmer by the Commissioners of the county.

Under section 4, it was provided that, if Witmer, his heirs or assigns, should refuse or neglect to appoint Commissioners, or should neglect or

refuse to receive the compensation awarded, for the space of ten days after the time fixed for the meeting or from the tender made by the County Commissioners of such sum, he should be debarred from taking any toll from and persons or persons passing said bridge, and that, if he should take toll contrary to the meaning of the Act, he should pay a fine of two dollars for every offense.

Under section 5, if the sum awarded by the Commissioners exceeded \$10,418.34, then the County Commissioners, after paying the whole of the award, were authorized to erect a gate near or contiguous to the bridge and to receive tolls under the same regulations and restrictions as Abraham Witmer was authorized to do.

And by section 6, it became the duty of the County Commissioners to lay before the Court of Quarter Sessions an account annually of the expenses incurred in maintaining and supporting said bridge, as well as the amount of tolls received, and the balance was to be appropriated to the use of the county, and when it appeared to the Court that the sum over and above the \$10,418.34, had been reimbursed to the county, the Court, after due advertisement, was to declare the bridge to be free of toll.

Abraham Witmer having received notice from the County Commissioners to meet on June 25, 1812, at the house of Samuel Slaymaker, in the borough of Lancaster, named three Commissioners on his part. I have been unable to ascertain their names. But these Commissioners, together with the Commissioners appointed on the part of the State, met on the day appointed and having heard the parties they made an award that the sum of \$58,444.44 should be paid to Witmer. The County Commissioners

were dissatisfied with this result, and they thereupon gave the following public notice:

"Whereas, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly for making free the bridge over Conestogoe, the property of Abraham Witmer, the referees appointed by the said Act have awarded the sum of \$58,444.44 to be paid to the said Abraham Witmer, and as the Commissioners have taken the advice of eminent counsel with respect to the conduct they ought to pursue and are desirous to lay the said opinion as well as all other matters relative to the premises before their constituents, the public are, therefore, respectfully requested by the undersigned Commissioners that they will at their respective township meetings on Friday, the 19th of March next, elect two citizens of their proper townships, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Lancaster on Monday, the 29th of March next, then and there to advise with and to recommend to and instruct said Commissioners what they ought to do and perform in the premises. February 27, 1813. Henry Shirk, John Bomberger." The election took place at the time stated in this notice, and, delegates having been thus chosen, the County Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Shirk, Bomberger and Christian Herr, Jr., on March 29, 1813, attended a meeting of these delegates of the county "relative to Abraham Witmer's bridge." The minutes of the Commissioners say that "the delegates resolved as follows, to wit: Resolved, That to draw monies from the treasury of said county for the payment of said bridge would be a deviation from the original law passed on that subject: Resolved, that the said Commissioners ought not to pay for the same unless compelled by due course of law;

"Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in Dixon's, Hamilton's and Grimler's papers.

"Attest, James Caldwell. J. Buchanan, Secretary."

The resolutions being unfavorable to Abraham Witmer, the County Commissioners refused to draw an order for the award made by the joint Commission, and thereupon Witmer obtained a rule from the Supreme Court, to May term, 1813, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, to compel them to make out an order on the treasurer in his favor. After a hearing duly had before that Court, the rule was discharged. Tilghman, C. J., delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "The Commissioners say they ought not to draw the order, because there is not money in the treasury sufficient to answer it. No doubt they speak the truth and it appears to be cause insurmountable against issuing the writ. Whether the Commissioners have done wrong in not taking measures to have the money placed in the treasury is not now the question. If they have, we have no right to punish them in this way. What would it signify to draw an order on an empty treasury? The treasurer would refuse payment, and there the matter would end. We know very well that no money can come into the Treasury but by a tax on the county; and that tax the Commissioners cannot lay without the co-operation of other persons, even supposing that the Act for the purchase of the bridge authorizes the laying of a tax for the purpose of paying Mr. Witmer. If Mr. Witmer's object be attainable by way of mandamus the first step must be to order the proper persons to lay a tax; and it must be laid for the whole sum

at once, for the Act for the purchase of the bridge makes no provision for partial payments. There can be no apportionment of the toll; Witmer is entitled to take it all until he receives payment of the whole sum awarded. In short, the payment of so large a sum does not seem to have been an event contemplated by the Legislature; and whether this Court would think itself justified in compelling the county to raise it, without an Act of Assembly explicitly directing it, is a point on which I have not made up my mind. I recommend it to the serious consideration, however, of Mr. Witmer and his counsel before another application is made to this Court." See *Commonwealth ex rel. Witmer v. The Commissioners of Lancaster county*, 6 Binney, 5. The counsel of the county in this proceeding were Thomas Duncan, Moulton C. Rogers and William Jenkins, Esqs., and they received for their services the sum of \$1,500.

Abraham Witmer died on July 10, 1818, in the seventieth year of his age. It is said that he was buried in the graveyard of Mellinger's Mennonite Church, on the Philadelphia turnpike. There is, however, no mention of his burial there in the church records, and no stone marks his grave. His will was proven July 28, 1818, and letters testamentary on his estate were granted to his brother, David Witmer, his brother-in-law, Christian Herr, and John Neff, the other executors, having renounced. Negotiations were then again entered into with the county for the purchase of the bridge, but no final conclusion was arrived at until August 8, 1827, when David Witmer, as executor of Abraham Witmer, deceased, made a deed to Abraham Gibson, Samuel Keller and Emanuel Reigart, Commissioners of Lancaster county, "for all that certain stone bridge erected across the River of

Conestoga, on the turnpike road leading from the city of Lancaster to the city of Philadelphia, situate, being and standing across the river aforesaid, in the townships of Lancaster and Lampeter, in Lancaster county, aforesaid, generally known and designated by the name of Witmer's Bridge." The consideration named in the deed is \$26,000. As this sum was deemed inadequate by the executor, the privilege was granted to him to collect, if he could, by private subscription, sufficient to over the alleged deficiency in the price. To accomplish that end, subscription papers were circulated over the county, reading as follows: "Whereas, a majority of the Commissioners of Lancaster county have entered into a contract with David Witmer, executor of Abraham Witmer, deceased, to purchase and make free of toll Witmer's Bridge, over the Conestoga River, in Lancaster county, but have not agreed to give the sum demanded by the said David Witmer for the same, but have stipulated that the said David Witmer may try to raise by subscription such further sum as may satisfy him for making the said bridge free of toll; and in order to accomplish so desirable an object, we, the subscribers, do hereby agree to pay to the said David Witmer the several sums subscribed by us, as soon as the bridge shall be declared free of toll, and no toll to be demanded from the subscribers until a failure of the contract." The amount collected in this way, as appears by the executor's account, was \$2,585.51. Some of the amounts subscribed were as low as fifty cents. Under the fifth and sixth sections of the Act of 1811, it was, as you will remember, stipulated that, if the sum awarded for the bridge exceeded \$10,418.34, the County Commissioners, after paying the whole

award, might erect a gate near the bridge and receive toll until the county was reimbursed; but, under the agreement of purchase, the bridge was made free, and from that time to this it has been a county bridge and presumably free from toll. Whether or not it is included in the mileage for which toll is paid along the turnpike, I cannot say; but it should not be, for the turnpike company does not own an inch of it, and never did.

Immediately after the completion of the bridge, the travel on the turnpike was very heavy, and continued to be so until about the time the railroad superseded it as a method of transportation. The tolls during this period frequently amounted to from twenty-five to thirty dollars a day. From July, 1818, up to the time of the sale by the executor, there was paid to him for toll \$22,060.98½. But, after the railroad was built, the traffic on the turnpike fell off, and the bridge receipts would have suffered in like measure. The proceedings which were taken to dispose of the various portions of the turnpike road, and how the turnpike was thereby finally placed under its present ownership, I propose to fully narrate at another meeting of the society.

Many distinguished men passed along the turnpike and over this bridge in early days. In June, 1800, President John Adams made a journey to Washington by way of Lancaster and Frederick, and in September, 1815, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, known then as the Count de Survilliers, passed through on his return from Washington to New York. Daniel Webster and his wife, in their carriage of bright yellow, with a wooden bucket underneath, and driven by their negro coachman, often came this way on their road to the capital, stopping frequently, over night, at



Gossler's Hotel, in Columbia. On one occasion, when the Chesapeake Bay and the lower river were impassable on account of the ice, a large number of Senators and Congressmen, including Rufus Choate, took this route.

I am afraid Abraham Witmer met the fate which falls to the lot of many public spirited citizens. When he died, his estate was heavily involved. The amount realized from the sale of his real and personal estate, as well as tolls, up to the year 1839, was \$103,-493.97½, and all of it was expended in the payment of his debts. There was even then a balance of several thousand dollars unpaid. The heirs, as is usually the case when disappointed in their expectations, charged his brother, David, as his executor, with maladministration of the estate, and in 1830, they filed exceptions to one of the executor's accounts. These exceptions were referred to Nathaniel Lightner, George Musser and Israel Carpenter, as auditors, who reported that, outside of a small error of about \$69.76, the account was correct. The auditors charged for their services five dollars each. As a matter of fact, Abraham, when he died, owned his brother a large amount of money, for to August term, 1817, No. 152, he confessed a judgment in the latter's favor for \$10,000.

And here ends the story of Abraham Witmer's Bridge, so far as I have been able to ascertain it. This magnificent structure yet stands to attest the solidity and completeness with which the work was done. This bridge was one of the first of its kind in the State, and it excites admiration to this day. The man who conceived and completed it is, in my judgment, entitled to be gratefully remembered by our citizens and to have his name perpetuated in the records of this society.

## Minutes of the June Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., June 2, 1916.

The regular meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening.

The meeting was the last one of the season and proved very interesting. The attendance was unusually good. The membership of the Historical Society is increasing rapidly of late. Many new members are elected each meeting, indicating a very commendable growth of interest in local lore on the part of the inhabitants of The Garden Spot. Those elected on Friday evening were: D. M. Furlow, of Lincoln; Mrs. J. F. Stoner, of Lititz; Dr. W. H. Lefevre and John Wise, both of Ephrata; S. O. Frantz, of Rohrerstown; J. Harvey Buch, of Elizabethtown, and W. L. Heisey, of Rheema.

The following persons were proposed to membership: Miss Emma Hastings, Miss Mary Russel, Dr. B. F. L. Swarr, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lebzelter, Dr. and Mrs. L. K. Knight, and Prof. A. C. Wertsch, all of Lancaster; David M. Landis, of near New Danville, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boettcher, of Neffsville.

The Librarian, Miss Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes.—History of Dauphin County, three volumes, from W. H. Roland; Pennsylvania Archives (7th Series), Vols. II., III., IV., from the State Library; Wisconsin Historical Publications; Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 62.

Magazines and Pamphlets.—American Philosophical Society Proceedings (two numbers); Pennsylvania Magazine; New York State Museum

Bulletin 184; North Carolina Historical Society Publications; Lebanon County Historical Society Proceedings; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletin of New York Public Library; Bulletin of Grand Rapids Public Library.

Newspaper clippings concerning the history of the churches of Lancaster, from F. R. Diffenderffer.

Badge of Dauphin Co. Delegation for the Lancaster Convention of the Harrison and Tyler campaign, from D. Reah Houser; a number of pamphlets concerning certain phases of the present war, from Sir Gilbert Parker, of London.

A cordial invitation was extended the members of the Historical Society by the Donegal Society to attend their annual gathering at Donegal Church on June 15.

The paper of the evening was read by Judge Charles I. Landis. His subject was "Abram Witmer's Bridge," a most interesting and able production. The author brought out many interesting new facts, not generally known, concerning the historic structure. The paper is a valuable contribution to local historic lore.

Judge Landis also read the will of John Postlethwalte, which was the last testament of the owner of the building where the first Courts of Lancaster county were held. This paper is dated 1749 and brought out among other interesting things, the fact that there were at least three negro slaves in his employ in the household near Rock Hill at that time. This copy also proves a valuable contribution to the local Historical Society possessions.

It was decided to hold the annual outing of the Society June 24, at the country home of Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, at Mt. Hope.









# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

---

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

---

ASSESSMENT LISTS AND OTHER MANUSCRIPT  
DOCUMENTS OF LANCASTER COUNTY PRIOR  
TO 1729.

MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER MEETING.

---

VOL. XXI. NO. 7.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1916





**Assessment Lists and Other Manuscript Documents of Lancaster County Prior to 1729. - - - - - 155**  
**By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq.**  
**Minutes of September Meeting. - - - - - 195**



## Assessment Lists and Other Documents of Lancaster County Prior to the Year 1729.

---

About the only original Lancaster county manuscript documents, now known, dating before 1729 are: A certified copy of the petition for the erection of our county, signed in 1728; the letters, drafts, surveys and maps made by Isaac and Jacob Taylor, surveyors for William Penn's sons; some letters and other correspondence of John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Edmond Cartledge, Robert Barber, and a few others; a few early patents, title deeds and other land contracts; a few road petitions and proceedings; some ancient wills and a few early assessment lists. All these, taken together, would make a very small volume, if reduced to print.

There is nothing at all in our Court House in manuscript form, dated before 1729. This is so because, prior to that date, we were part of Chester county. Indeed, there is very little, in the shape of manuscript, prior to 1750 in our Court House. Practically all there is to be found there are the Quarter Sessions and road records, the Common Pleas dockets, the appointment of constables, overseers of the poor and highways, the granting of

---

Paper read before the Lancaster County Historical Society by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.

liquor licenses, and the minutes of the County Commissioners, and the records of wills, estates and deeds.

All of the assessment lists before 1750 are gone. I think the earliest list preserved of Lancaster town and borough is that of 1754. It is printed among our society's proceedings. At the time Mr. Samuel Evans wrote his history of our county, the assessments of several townships prior to 1750 were here, because he has copies of some of them in his book. But it is very probable that some of these lists were taken out for the printer of that work and have never been returned.

The Quarter Sessions and road and Common Pleas records are here because they are in docket form. But the old Common Pleas dockets are very frail. The first Commissioners' minute book is in fine condition.

Returning to the documents relating to our county before 1729, we may note that the record of laying out the roads (which began in 1719) are well preserved in book form in the Quarter Sessions Court of Chester county as to common roads. The future will owe a great debt of gratitude to Gilbert Cope for the collecting and binding of those records. There were several roads laid out, reaching into what is now our county, from 1719 to 1726.

I have made drafts of some of them.

The records of the King's Highways are preserved in the Colonial Records, now in print. The original drafts and petitions and surveyor's notes before 1729 are very rare.

The original petition for the erection of Lancaster county has long since been lost; but a certified copy of it, made 175 years ago by John Wright, was found some years ago at Harrisburg, and it is printed in our proceedings and a copy also hangs in our Commissioners' office. Two petitions filed against the erection of the coun-

ty, noticed in the votes of assembly, are not in known existence. They were numerously signed by Germans.

The drafts and surveys of land here, containing much data, as to roads, woods, etc.; and the warrants for and returns of the same, are found by hundreds in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, in the Taylor Papers. They include practically the whole county. Those ante-dating 1729 themselves make a good-sized list. In many cases five or ten, or even twenty-five separate tracts, are found in one connected draft. One who had the leisure and application could construct from them a map of our county, in 1729, showing where all the inhabitants owning land lived at that time.

The correspondence as to the early taking up of land, finding of minerals, conflicts of claims, the movement and activities of the Indians, etc., is also preserved in the original letters, etc. These, as a whole, illumine the early activities of our people before 1729.

The minutes of land granting here, as well as in the other parts of Pennsylvania, from 1686 are printed in Vol. 19, Sec. Series of Pa. Archives. They give a great deal of side light upon many early local movements here before 1729, such as the places of worship and the burial grounds, the mills and woodlands, etc. The manuscripts as to these matters are likely at Harrisburg.

The early patent deeds and other conveyances of land here before 1729 are, of course, in possession of the modern owners of the lands included in them; except also a fairly large percentage which may be found in the Historical Society at Philadelphia, in our own county records and elsewhere. Copies of many of the Taylor Papers are in our own library also.

The assessment lists of our county began in 1718. Those now in existence extend from 1718 to 1726, inclusive, except that of 1723. These lists were in the dark recesses of the basement of the Chester County Court House until 1879, when Gilbert Cope rescued them and much other valuable early history, just as the County Commissioners were about to sell them to the waste paper man, to "raise money for cigars," as Mr. Cope told me. The lists, of course, include only Conestoga (later East and West Conestoga), Donegal and Pequea townships, as these large, partly-organized sections practically included the whole of the Lancaster county region then inhabited.

I have copied these assessment lists complete, and have them here with me this evening. They should be printed in our records, because they ought to be in the possession of our county. This is important for legal, historical, sociological and genealogical reasons; and also as aids in establishing complete title records of real estate. When we consider that for one hundred years Philadelphia was the only port of entry of the United States, through which the German-Swiss population swept into this country; and that from the valleys of the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, these sturdy people spread out in ever-widening areas southwest, west and northwest, and established the German-Swiss populations of all the middle-western and the far-western part of this empire republic of ours, we can see the importance of a true and accurate list of the originals, of that people and of the townships in which they lived. This County of Lancaster, being the motherland of such a tremendous percentage of the whole Middle and Western sections of America, is sure to become more and

more important as the spirit of history awakens and arises in the robust and active, enterprising peoples of all those regions. Those Western people apply to us now for the early history of their race, and will do so more and more. We, here in Lancaster county, hold a much more dignified and eminent place, historically, sociologically, genealogically and economically, than we now realize. Great universities and libraries and other organizations apply to us for their former history, too.

We ought to own the originals of these lists, but that cannot be, for the owner (Mr. Cope) will not part with them, nor leave them to us at his death.

The lists which I have copied do not seem to contain all of the names of the male adults living here at the time. Then, too, for a year or two several names disappear and again appear in later years. It seems certain that a number of persons living on the extreme outskirts were missed in taking lists. The lists are confined to the townships I have named. There were people living here, not in the townships, as organized, but rather in the wilds, and they were missed. Then, too, a number lived across the Susquehanna, and were not taken into account because they were not ascertainable; and because Maryland claimed them, and for some years they adhered to Maryland. There is evidence of carelessness, too, in other respects, in the lists. And it may be that persons of very little property, paying little tax, were not taken. In fact, no one who lived on Pequea and Conestoga creeks were called upon for eight years after the original date of settlement to pay any taxes—not from 1710 to 1718. My study into the many official laxities and negligences during the first



twelve years of settlement here makes it appear not unlikely that some citizens may have induced the assessor, for little consideration, to omit them.

As to the people living here prior to the erection of our county in 1729, there are several sources of information. The letter of the original settlers here, dated 1710 in London, the statements of Melchoir Zeller, Hans Burki, and Benedict Brackbill, of 1710, giving lists of those going to Pennsylvania (Eshleman's German-Swiss Annals, pp. 148 to 160), the names which appear in the 1711 migration to Holland and thence here (do., pp. 172, 184, 188, 191), the land warrants found in the Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. 19, second series, the list in Rupp's 30,000 names, dating before 1718, and the naturalization list of those arriving in Lancaster county before 1718, in Vol. 4, Statutes-at-Large, p. 147, the records of the great immigration of 1717 (German-Swiss Annals, p. 203, etc.), and the assessment lists above referred to of 1718 to 1726, inclusive, are the chief of these source books. There are seventy names on the naturalization list of those who came over prior to 1718 that do not appear on the assessment list of 1718. This shows the lists are not complete. Some of these seventy names, however, do appear on the assessment of 1719 and others on later lists. But it seems strange that they do not appear on the list of 1718, or on the other lists here produced.

The following persons who were here before 1718 (as is stated in the naturalization act above referred to), and whose names do not appear on the assessment of 1718-19, are:

JACOB FUNK,  
FRANCIS NEAFF,  
FRANCIS NEAFF, JR.,  
JOHN BURKHOLDER, JR.,  
ABRAHAM BURKHOLDER,  
JOHN HESS,  
JOHN FREDERICK,  
CHRISTIAN BRENEMAN,  
MART. HARNISH,

JACOB BUCKWALTER,  
FELIX LANDES, JR.,  
ADAM BRENNEMAN,  
MICHAEL MAYER,  
PETER BURGBALTER,  
JACOB NISSLEY,  
JACOB SNAVELY,  
JACOB GOOD,  
JOHN WOOLSLAGLE,  
CHRISTIAN SOWERS,  
DANIEL ASHLEMAN,  
CHRISTIAN PEELMAN,  
JOHN HENRY NEAFF, JR.,  
JACOB BIERE,  
JOHN JACOB SNAVELY,  
WOOLRICH ROAT,  
JACOB BOCHME,  
GEORGE WEAVER,  
JOHN MIRE,  
JACOB MILLER, JR.,  
PETER AYBE (EABY),  
CHRIST. STONER,  
ADAM BRANDT,  
FRED STAY,  
JOHN SWOPE,  
JAMES LEROW,  
JOHN AYBE,  
JOHN CAUFFMAN,  
MICHAEL DENEDER,  
ANDREW SHULTZ,  
JACOB HOWSER,  
CHRISTIAN BRENNEMAN,  
EMANUEL CARPENTER,  
GABRIEL CARPENTER,  
DANIEL HERMAN,  
CHRISTIAN HERMAN,  
MATHIAS SLAREMAKER,  
BIG JOHN SHANK,  
JACOB CHURTS,  
JACOB SNAVELY, JR.,  
JOHN WOOLRICH HOOVER,  
JOHN CROYDER,  
JOHN LEESCHTE,  
JOHN HANPHER,  
MARTIN GRAEFF,  
PETER SMITH,  
PETER NEWCOMER,  
JACOB BARE, JR.,  
JOHN HENRY BARE,  
JACOB WEAVER,  
HENRY WEAVER,  
JOHN WEAVER,  
DAVID LONGANECKER,  
WOOLRICH HOWSER,  
HENRY MUSSELMAN,  
MARTIN MILLER,  
HANS GOOD,  
JACOB LIGHT,  
CASPER LOUGHMAN,  
JOHN LINE,  
BASTION ROYER,  
SIMEON KING,  
EVERHARD REAM.

---

The names on the assessment lists,  
above mentioned, together with other  
data upon the lists, are as follows:

**CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP—1718.****English Inhabitants.**

	VALUATION POUNDS
FRANCIS WORLY	50
JOHN CARTLEDGE	40
JAMES HENDRICKS	20
JAMES LETORT (French trader)	50
JAMES PATTERSON	20
WILLIAM SHERREL	16
JOHN HENDRICKS	16
COLLUM MACQUAIR	15
THOMAS BALDWIN	15
THOMAS GALE	15
ALEXANDER BEUSE	15
JOHN McDANIEL	7
RICHARD CARTER	15
JOHN LINVILL	15
ROBERT WILKINS	8
JOHN FARRER	20
JOHN GRIST	3
WILLIAM HUGHES	15
PETER BEZAILLON (French trader)	40
JOHN COMB	30
JOSEPH ROW	5
ANDREW MASON	10
JOSEPH HICKMAN	30
DANIEL COOKSON	40
THOMAS CLARK	15
WILLIAM CLARK	8
STEPHEN ATKINSON	16
MORGAN JONES	10
EDMUND CARTLEDGE (collector)	20

**Freemen.**

JOHN HARRISS  
DAVID PRIEST  
ROBERT MIDDLETON  
RICHARD GRICE  
NATHANIEL CHRISTOPHER  
THOMAS PERRIN  
SAMUEL BIRCHFIELD  
WILLIAM LUDFORD  
THOMAS WILKINS  
JAMES DAVIS  
EVAN EVANS  
THOMAS JONES.

**Dutch Inhabitants.**

	VALUATION POUNDS
MARTIN KENDIG	50
MARTIN MILIN	20
CHRISTIAN HERR	40
JOHN HERR	40
WENDALL BOWMAN	40
JACOB MILLER	45
JOSEPH STEMAN	16
DANIEL HARMER	35
JOHN MILLER	25
JOHN FUNK	20
HENRY CARPENTER	36
HENRY HAINES	20
CHRISTOPHER FRANCISCUS	29
PETER BELLER	20

BENEDICTUS VENERICK	15
DANIEL FERREE	35
JOHN FERREE	25
PHILIP FERREE	25
JOHN BRUBAKER, Jr.	25
JACOB BRUBAKER	15
PETER SWARR	5
ABRAHAM HERR	35
MELCHOIR ERISMAN	10
CHRISTIAN HERSHEY & SON	20
JOHN TOMP	10
HENRY BEAR	10
MICHAEL BOWMAN	12
HANCE BURKHOLDER	10
HANCE NEWCOMER	6
MELCHOIR BRENNEMAN	18
GEORGE KENDRICK	8
JOHN NATTS, Jr.	5
MICHAEL SHANK, Jr.	8
JAHN NATTS, Sr.	5
HENRY FUNK	16
BENJAMIN WITMER	16
ISAAC LEFEVRE	30
RICHARD DAVIS	20
JOHN MILEN	25
THOMAS FALKNER	20
HANS HAURE	12
JOHN TAYLOR	16
MARTYN BAER	10
IMMANUEL HERR	20
HENRY KENDIG & SON	20
JACOB MOYER	20
HANS SHOPF	16
HANS KEAGE	6
JACOB GRIDER	20
JACOB HOSTETTER	15
JOHN WIDMER	10
ANDREW KAUFFMAN	12
ISAAC KAUFFMAN	15
JOHN BRUBAKER	30
FELIX LANDES	20
JACOB KENDRICK, Jr.	20
JACOB LANDES, Jr.	6
MARTYN BOYER	7
HANCE BOYER	7
JOHN BOWMAN	4
BENEDICTUS BRACKBILL	35
CHRISTIAN SHANK	22
MICHAEL SHANK, Sr.	15
JOHN SHANK	11
RUDY MOYER	12
HANCE BRAND	18
HANS GROFF, Sr.	20
HANS GROFF, Jr.	10
PETER YORTE	15
THEADORUS EBY	20
HANS CURRICK MOYER	26
CHRISTIAN SCHANK	5
JACOB LANDES	10
HANCE HENRY NEFF	20
MICHAEL MILLER	16
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	6
WOOLRICH HOWRY	5
ISAAC FREDERICK	20
CHRISTIAN STONE	10
HANS WEAVER	13
WOOLRICH HOWELL	13
PETER LAMAN	14
STOFFEL BRENNEMAN	7
JACOB HOOVER	5
JACOB KENDRICK	40
ISAAC LEFEVER	30

**"Non-resident Lands upon the River  
Pequea."**

	<b>ACRES</b>
JAMES LOGAN	1000
REBECCA SHAW	300
ELIZABETH PACE	250
JOHN MARKLOW	250
THOMAS STORY	1768
ABRAHAM DUBOIS	1000
HARMAN RITZMAN	1100
AMOS STRETTLE	3380
RICHARD ROBINSON	1000
WILLIAM BRADFORD	125
COL. JOHN FRENCH	500
JEREMIAH LANGHORNE	350
JOHN BUNDLE	500
COL. JOHN EVANS	1000

The tax rate was three pence per pound this year. This is the earliest assessment list taken of any part of Lancaster county. "Conestoga" being the first organized territory in the county including all the land settled in the county from the Octoraro Creek to the Susquehanna River.

The "Freemen," that is single men, were all valued at 9 shillings each

**CONESTOGA RATE 1719—ASSESS-  
MENT JAN. 11, 1719-20.**

	<b>ASSESSMENT POUNDS</b>
JOHN CARTLEDGE	94
EDMUND CARTLEDGE	42
FRANCIS WORLEY	57
JAMES LETORT	120
ROBERT BAKER & SON	46
RICHARD GRIEST	28
JOHN HENDRIX	22
RICHARD CARTER	24
JAMES HENDRICKS	30
WM. SHERRELL	20
JOHN McDANIEL	11
ALBERT HENDRICKS	28
JOHN McQUARE	10
ANN O'NEAL	19
BENEDICT VENRY	30
ROBT MIDDLETON	9
COLLUM McQUARE	17
WILLIAM MIDDLETON	12
RICHARD DAVIS	36
JOHN FIERRE	41
DANIEL FIERRE	100
PHILIP FIERRE	35
THOMAS GALE	15
MOSES COMBS	50
PETER BASILION	115
HENRY CARPENTER	40
DANIEL HAMAN	53
HENRY HANS	25
ROBERT WILKINSON	38
THOMAS WILKINSON	30
JOHN GARVER	33
PETER MILEN (ALLEN?)	30
STEPHEN WILKINSON	33
JAMES PATTERSON	44
MICHAEL SHANKE	17
WENDELL BOWMAN	36
WILLIAM GRIST	16

EVAN EVANS	18
JOHN HEERE	54
MARTIN KENDICH	100
CHRISTIAN HEERE	52
ABRAHAM HEERE	60
JOHN FUNCK	35
ISAAC LEFEVER	90
MELCHOIR BRENEMAN	35
STOFFEL BRENEMAN	52
HANS HEAGUE	13
HANS WEAVER	30
JACOB HARRIS	10
MICHELL SHANKE	22
HENRY PERR ( BEAR)	22
JACOB GRITER	30
JOHN STONE	10
CHRISTIAN PELIMEN	19
CHRISTIAN STONE	21
RUDIL MOYER	21
MICHAEL LOULY	24
DAVID PRIEST	19
THOMAS SIMONE	20
JAMES DAWSON	12
PETER HASHAN	10
RUDLIFFE MILLER	32
JACOB MILLER	67
HENRY MILLER	21
STOFFEL FRANCISCUS	40
CHRISTIAN HOUSER & SON	52
HANCE NEFF, Sr.	31
CHRISTIAN SHANK	34
BENEDICT BREIKBUHL	32
HANS BURCHHOLDER	13
GEORGE KENDRICK	10
HANCE NEICOMER	30
HENRY KENDRICK & SON	10
JOHN ROBINSON	30
JAMES HICKMAN	25
JAMES ROE	24
HANCE BROOKFATHER	14
PETER SWAR	25
JACOB BROOKFATHER	23
JACOB GRAVER	24
WILLIAM HUGHS	20
MARTIN MILLER	32
MICHAEL SHANK, Jr.	24
JACOB HUBER	22
MARTIN ROYER	13
JACOB LOUTHER	26
ANDREW LOLDOWICK	30
HANS LYNE	40
RUDIL SHERRELL	30
JOHN WYDMER	26
DORIS EABY	29
HENRY BERR	24
JACOB BEAM	34
JACOB SYMONS	24
JOHN TAMELEY	34
ISAAC COFFMAN	19
MICHAEL MILLER	8
PETER GOOD	33
MICHAEL ARISMAN	39
JACOB MOYER	33
ISAAC FREDERICK	25
WILLIAM CLARKE	15
ANDREW COFFMAN	21
JOHN TAYLOR, Jr.	21
JOHN BROOKFATHER	53
HANS CARAHWAGROS	37
HANS MOYERS	36
WOOLREY HOURCE (HERSHEY)	24
JOHN SHANKE	16

JONAH DAVENPORT	21
HANCE GROVE, Jr.	18
MICHEL BOWMAN	24
HANS NISSLEY	9
JOHN NATS	9
JACOB HIGHSTETER	15
JOHN FRANCE	4
HANS HENRY NEFF	37
CHRIST SHOUNCE (JOHNS)	8
PETER LEAMAN	34
JOHN BLAKE	14
JOHN LINVILL	26
DAVID JONES	15
JOHN GRIEST	8
MART MEILY	29
JACOB KUNDIG	58
MARTIN BRYARD	18
HANCE MILEY	40
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	12
JOS. STONE	19
JACOB HOOVER	18
JOHN BYARS	10
JACOB SWODER	32
PETER BELAR	30
ALEXXANDER BUSH (BUISE)	25
HANS BRAND	25
HENRY MUSELMAN	18
THOMAS FALKENER	48
HANS GROFFS	57
CALEB WORLEY	18
JOHN FARRAR	16
THOMAS BALDWIN	46
THOMAS CLARKE	40
JOHN WILLIAMS	22
JACOB GROFF	11
MAYAR JONES	30
ANN LETORT?	7
ANTHONY BRIGHTER	53
CHARLES JONES	18

**Freeman.**

CALEB BAKER  
SAMUEL BAKER  
JACOB MILLER  
JOHN HARRIS  
WILLIAM WALKER  
NATHANIEL CHRISTOPHER  
ROBERT EVANS  
CHARLES JONES

**Non-Residents.****ASSESSMENTS**

JOHN BUDD	40
JAMES LOGAN	80
ELIZABETH PACE	27
THOMAS STORY	40
BLAINA RITZMAN	88
RICHARD ROBINSON	80
JEREMIAH LANGHORNE	28
COL. JOHN EVANS	80
EDWARD CALDWELL	16
REBECCA SHAW	24
JOHN MARKLEW	20
ABRAHAM DUBOIS	80
AMOS STRETTLE	270
WILLIAM BRADFORD	10
JAMES BUNDLEY	40
ELIZABETH WHARTENBY	80
DERRECK JOHNSON	80

The tax rate for 1719 on these values was four pence per pound. All freemen were taxed twelve shillings each.

**CONESTOGA ASSESSMENT 1720-21.**

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
JOHN CARTLEDGE	80
FRANCIS WORLEY	32
JAMES LETORT	80
EDWARD CARTLEDGE	50
JAMES PATTERSON	50
WILLIAM WALKER	10
THOMAS WILKINS	15
ROBERT WILKINS	20
GEORGE STUART	15
ROBERT BAKER & SON	50
EVAN EVANS	10
JAMES MITCHEL	15
JAMES COOK	10
WILLIAM HUGHS	40
STEPHEN ATKINSON	30
DAVID PRIEST	12
JOHN GARTNER	15
JOHN LINVILL	18
BENEDICTUS HEIRSIE	40
MICHAEL TENLINGER	25
BENEDICTUS VENRICH	25
FELIX LANDES	50
RUDITH MILLER & SON	32
JACOB MAYER	50
JACOB BOWMAN	15
RUDITH MAYER	16
JAMES LIGHT	10
JOHN LIGHT	16
JACOB HIGHTETTER	16
HENRY BERR (BEAR)	16
HENRY BERR, Jr.	18
CHRIST HERR	50
EMANUEL HERR	35
PETER LEAMAN	25
CHRIST SHANK	25
WIDOW BRACKBILL	25
JOHN HERR	50
JACOB KENDICK	50
HANS GROFF MILLER	20
HANS GROFF (OR LEBRIE)	40
MART MAYLIN	40
MARTIN GRAFT	10
HANS HOURY	25
JACOB MILLER	40
JACOB MILLER, Jr.	15
WENDALL BOWMAN	30
JOHN BOWMAN	15
HANS BRAND & SON	32
HENRY FUNK	25
HANS WEAVER	20
JOHN NUTT	12
HANS BROCKBAKER	40
HANS JACOB BROCKBAKER	20
PETER SWAR	10
MICHAEL BOWMAN	20
HANS MAYERS	30
MELCHER BRENNEMAN	25
JOHN McHURRY (McCURRY)	10
THOMAS SWORDS	10
THOMAS BALDWIN	25
MARTIN KENDIG	80
PETER ALLEN	15



JOHN ROBESON	10
JOHN BLAKE	10
JOSEPH DAVIDSON	10
PETER YORTY	10
RICHARD GRIST	20
WILLIAM LUDFORD	10
CORNELIUS CALLES	10
PONAH DAVENPORT	15
CHARLES JORVIS	10
PETER BEZELLON	17
RICHARD CARTER	20
JOHN HARRIS	20
THOMAS GAGE	4
THOMAS GALE	12
EDWARD BUSE	12
WILLIAM MIDDLETON & SON	20
ISAAC FREDERICKSON	50
BENJAMIN WITTMER	22
HANS BRUKHALTER	20
HANS NEICOMER	15
GEORGE KENDRICK	15
CHRIST STONE	15
MARTIN BOYER	12
HANS BOYER	12
MICHAEL SHANK	15
JACOB LOUTHER	50
JACOB LUNDUS	22
HANS KEAGUE	16
HANS LYND & MARTIN BEAR	30
HANS HESS	15
JAMES NEIMEN	20
HENRY KUNDIG & SON	30
HENRY CARPENTER	50
DANIEL HARMON	50
JACOB KENDRICK	40
CHRIST SHANK	10
JOHN NATTS, Jr.	15
JOHN NATTS, Sr.	15
MELCHER ARISMAN	20
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	15
HANS FUNK	32
JACOB FUNK	15
GEORGE MIDDLETON	14
ALBERT KENDRICKS	15
DAVID JONES	15
WILLIAM WILLIS	40
COLLUM McCURRY	12
WILLIAM SHERREL	15
ADAM SHERREL	10
JOHN FARRER	12
JAMES HENDRICKS	22
JOHN HENDRICKS	12
CALEB WORLEY	10
OWEN ONEAL	10
JOHN McDANIEL	12
JOHN SHANK (CARPENTER)	24
DORUS EBBY	24
HENRY LOYN & SON	50
GEORGE VESTOLL	15
HANS MAYLIN	25
HANS MAYER, Sr.	50
WOOLRICH HOUSER	30
ABRAHAM HERR	50
JOHN WITMER	15
ANDREW COFFMAN	16
CHARLES PEALMAN	15
PETER YORTEY	25
HENRY HAYNES	34
JACOB GRITER	34
JACOB GOOD	18
JACOB HARNISS	10
JOHN STONE	15
STOFFEL FRANCISCUS	34

ANDREW SELDENRICK	20
MICHAEL MILLER	16
DUTCH BAKER	16
HANS CURICK MOYER	30
PETER BEALEOR	20
HANS LYND, Jr.	18
ISAAC COFFMAN	25
DAVID EASLEMAN	16
HANS TOOP (ROOP?)	16
JOHN BROOKBAKER	60
JACOB GROFFTS	16
JACOB KERNER	20
HANS FRANCE (FRANTZ)	10
PETER GOOD	15
HANS GRAFFTS	15
ISAAC HERR	20
JACOB HOUBER	10
HENRY STONE	16
HENRY MUSSELMAN	15

**Freemen.**

ROBERT EVANS  
 NESHOMAH OGDEN  
 ADAM FRENEMAN (minor)

**Non-Residents.**

	ACRES
JOHN BUDD	500
JAMES LOGAN	1000
ELIZABETH BARE	250
THOMAS STORY	1768
HANNA RITZMAN	1100
RICHARD ROBINSON	1000
JEREMIAH LANGHOME	350
EDWARD PLEADWELL	200
REBECCA SHAW	300
JOHN MARLOW	250
ABRAHAM DUBOIS	1000
AMOS STRETTLE	3380
WILLIAM BRADFORD	125
COL. JOHN EVANS	1000
ELIZABETH WHARTENBY	1000

**PEQUEA LIST 1720-21.**

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
JOHN BARGER	20
JOSEPH ROE	10
ISAAC LEFEVER	80
ELIZABETH VINYARD	15
DANIEL FIERREE	50
THOMAS FALKNER	40
ANTHONY BRIGHTER	20
JAMES GALDT	15
ROBERT GALDT	12
MORGAN DAVIS	15
BENJAMIN KEATH	10
SAMUEL COLLINS	10
JAMES HICKMAN	40
JOHN WILLIAMS	15
WILLIAM RICHARDSON	10
PHILIP FERREE	32
RICHARD DAVIS	32
CHRISTIAN BLOSSOM	10
JOHN FIERREE	40
JOHN POWELL	10
JOHN FREDERICKFELS	20
THOMAS CLARK	20
JOSEPH RIDGEWAY	10

MAYRA JERVIS	15
DANIEL COOKSON FOR JOHN	135
JOSLING	15
WILLIAM CLARK	15

The tax rate this year was three pence per pound valuation; and the same can be easily calculated on the above values.

This year 1720-21 Pequea township was formed out of the eastern part of Conestoga. It thus became the second township in what is now Lancaster county.

#### 1721.

"Collectors in the several districts in the county—what they are charged with this present year 1721."

#### ENGLISH CONESTOGA ASSESSMENTS.

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
JOHN CARTLEDGE	60
FRANCIS WORLEY	20
JAMES HENDRICKS	20
ALBERT HENDRICKS	18
CALEB WORLEY	14
JOHN HENDRICKS	14
DAVID PRIEST	12
ROBERT BAKER & SON	31
GEORGE WESTALE	12
GEORGE MIDDLETON	5
WILLIAM MIDDLETON	5
JOHN McDANIEL	5
SAMUEL COATES	5
THOMAS GALE	17
JAMES DAWSON	5
PETER GIBBON	5
CHARLES JOHNS	7
JOHN WILKINS	5
JOHN FARRER	12
WILLIAM SHERRELL	15
SAMUEL SHERRELL	12
EVAN ONEAL	10
EDWARD ELY (OR EBY)	18
JAMES MICHAEL	19
JAMES KILBRAH	5
JAMES LETORT	100
EVAN EVANS	8
CORNELIUS COLLINS	11
JAMES SMITH	8
WILLIAM WALKER	8
PATRICK CAMPBELL	10
ROBERT WILKINS	12
THOMAS WILKINS	11
GEORGE STEWART	21
JOHN GARDNER	24
JAMES COOK	3
PETER ALLEN	16
JOHN MITCHELL	8
RICHARD ALLISON	8
DAVID JONES	8

(171)

STEPHEN ALKINSON	20
JONAH DAVENPORT	40
JAMES PATTERSON	50
JOHN HERSEY (?)	22
BRACY WORLEY	6
ABRAHAM BLAKE	10
JOHN COLLEN	5
WILLIAM COLLEM	5
COLL. McQUARY	9
THOMAS PAGE	6
THOMAS BALDWIN	18
MICHAEL CONS	12
RUDY MILLER	10
THOMAS PIERIEL	6
JOHN LINVILL	10
PETER BEZELION	150

**PALATINES AT CONESTOGA.**

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
JACOB MILLER	12
CHRISTIAN HERR	32
JOHN BURKHOLDER	18
JACOB MIER	12
JOHN NECOMBER	12
STOPHEL PRONEMAN	20
WENDELL BOWMAN	20
JACOB COSNER	10
HENRY KENDICK	14
JACOB KENDICK	4
MIKE SHANK	9
JACOB LUNDUS	6
BENEDICT WERTH (?)	8
JOHN GROFFTS	9
JOHN MISHELL	6
JOHN COND	10
RICHARD GRIST	16
JOHN MIER	12
JOHN SHANK	14
ANNA MIER	16
ALEXANDER BEUSE	16
JOHN HAIR	32
JOSEPH STONEMAN	14
JACOB BOEM	8
MARTIN KENDRICK	60
SAMUEL PAIR (BAIR)	16
MICHAEL RONNEL	8
JOHN PAIR (BAIR)	10
JACOB HOUBER	10
MARTIN PAIR (BAIR)	10
JOHN LINE	8
CLOUDE STEMEN	8
CHRISTIAN STONER	10
JOHN JACOB HOUBER	10
JOHN BOWMAN	8
MARTIN MYLIN	30
GEORGE CRITER	12
JOHN BRAND	18
WILLIAM WILLIS	20
JOHN GROFFTS	12
JACOB GROFFTS	18
BENEDICT WIGMER (WITMER)	20
JOHN JAC. LUNDAS	10
JACOB WEAVER	8
MARTIN BAER	25
JOHN SNIDER	25
SIMON PICKLE	14
HENRY HANCE	16
FELIX LUNDUS	30
JACOB COWER	14
JOHN WEAVER	18
MERICK HOUSER	16

CHRISTIAN FRANCISCUS	30
JOHN FUNK	24
HENRY CARPENTER	60
HENRY HUES	32
EMANUEL HERR	32
PETER PELLER	22
JOHN MIRE	18
MICHEL MILLER	14
HENRY MUSSELMAN	10
WOOLRICH HOOVER	6
BENEDICT HEIRSE	30
ABRAHAM COFFMAN	11
CHRISTIAN STONEMAN	14
ANDREW HEIRSE	6
JOHN TOBY	10
MICHAEL BACKMAN	17
EDMUND CARTLEDGE	20
JOHN WALT	6
JOHN HESS	10
JACOB GOODMAN	8
JOHN MILEN	24
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	10
JACOB SOUTER (SOUDER)	28
RUDE HOHELE	12
JUTE LIGHT	8
JOHN BROOKBAKER	10
DANIEL SHELMAN (ESHLEMAN?)	12
JOHN BROBAKER	40
RUDY MIER	17
HENRY PEAR	12
JOHN HENRY NEFF	24
WILLIAM HUGHES	12
RICHARD CARTER	12
JOHN LINESPARGER	55
JOHN JACOB BEAR	30
ABRAHAM REEM	18
JOHN GOOD	20
JOHN RUDINGELT	18
JOHN HENRY PAER	11
CHRISTIAN SHANK	24
ISAAC HARE	10
JOHN COFFMAN	12
CHRISTIAN PAHMAN	17
JOHN SNIDER	12
ISAAC COFFMAN	19
JACOB MISSAL	9
JOHN HOWRY	20
MICHAEL TANLINGER	14
HENRY MILLER	12
JOHN HOOBER	8
JOHN MIRE	8
JACOB HOUEHOLD	16
JOHN SHANK	10
HENRY PASTORIS & SON-IN- LAW	12
TOBIAS JANNEY (?)	15
JACOB FUNK	13
JOHN JONES	10
JOHN SNABELE	23
HENRY FUNK	16
MICHAEL SHANK	12
ANTHONY BRIGHTER	18
JACOB KENDIG	40
PHILIP FERREE	24
ISAAC LEFEVER	50
RICHARD DAVIS	20
THOMAS FAULKNER (ON FERREE)	36
DANIEL FERREE	50
CHRISTIAN PLUNER	8
JOHN FARREE	29
JOHN LUNDUS	8

JOHN GROVE	36
JOHN MILLER	10
HENRY BRACKBUHL	21
ABRAHAM HARE	35
JACOB BRUBAKER	35
PETER SWARE	14
MELCHOR ARISMAN	13
JOHN WEBER	12
MICHAEL MIRE	15
DANIEL HARMAR	20
RUDOLFFE STONER	8
MARTIN GROUD	11
JOHN MUSSELMAN	9
FRED FARRELLS	17

**Freemen.**

PHILIP LEWIS  
JOHN FREDERICK  
SICKMAN LANDAS  
PETER LAMAN  
ISAAC CRITER  
JACOB KENDRICK

**Non-Residents.**

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
ISRAEL TAYLOR	30
DERRY JOHNSON	15
JOHN BUDD	15
	(500 acres)
EDWARD PLEADWELL	6
	(200 acres)
COL. JOHN EVANS	30
ABRAHAM DUBOIS	30
ROBERT WAY	20
JEREMIAH LANGHORNE	16
JOHN BUNDELOW	30
ELIZABETH WARTENBY	30

**PEQUEA LIST—1721.**

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
MORGAN JONES	15
JOHN POWELL	6
ROBERT GAULT	14
HUGH TOMSON	10
JOHN BARGER	12
HENRY COWIN	14
JOSEPH HICKMAN	30
THOMAS CLARK	22
JAMES ROE	12
BENJAMIN HEATH	8
JAMES GAULT	14
JOHN WILLIAMS	19
JAMES RIGDEWAY	12
SAMUEL COLLINS	12
WILLIAM CLARK	16
JOHN WHITESIDE	15
WILLIAM RICHARDSON	8

**Non-Residents.**

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
JAMES LOGAN	30
JAMES CLEMSON	15
REBECCA SHAW	7
ABRAHAM DUBOIS	30

AMOS STRETTLE	101
THOMAS STORY	57
JAMES MOORE	15
JOHN WARLOW	7
HERMAN PRITZMAN	33
RICHARD ROBINSON	?
WILLIAM BRADFORD	?

The tax levied this year was three pence per pound of valuation.

### EAST CONESTOGA ASSESSMENT 1722-23.

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
JACOB MILLER	16
JACOB MILLER, Jr.	8
JOHN BOWMAN	40
JOHN BORKHOLDER	24
GEORGE CRIDER	14
JACOB MIRE	40
JOHN MEOMANDER	14
STEPHEN PRONEMAN	12
WENDALL BOWMAN	24
JACOB COSNER	12
GEORGE LEAMAN	12
HENRY HOWRY	20
JACOB LUNDUS	12
MICHAEL SHANK	12
JACOB LUNDUS	12
BENEDICT WENRICK	10
JOHN GRAFT	12
JOHN MISNEL	8
PETER LAND	14
RICHARD GRIST	16
JOHN MEIR	20
JOHN SHANK	16
ANNA MIRE	16
ALEX BOUSE	18
JOHN HAIR	40
JOS. STONEMAN	18
JACOB BEAM	72
MARTIN KUNDIG	12
SAMUEL PRICE	12
JACOB HOBBIN	12
MICHAEL RANNEL	9
JOHN PEIR (BAIR)	12
MART PEIR (BAIR)	12
JOHN LINE	10
CLOUD STAMAN	16
CHRISTIAN STONER	12
JOHN JACOB HOOVER	12
EDMUND CARTLEDGE	20
JOHN WALL	16
JOHN HESS	14
JACOB GROOVE	18
JOHN MILEY	32
HENRY TURKE	20
MICHAEL SHANK	14
JOHN BROOKHOLDER	58
DANIEL SHELMAN	
(ASHELMAN)	20
RUDOLPH MIRE	20
JOHN BROOKHOLDER	58
HENRY PARE (BARE)	16
JOHN HOWRY	30
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	14
JACOB SOWTER (SOUDER)	32
RUDY WOHEL	12
JUTE LIGHT	10

JOHN BRAND	16
WILLIAM WILLIS	16
JOHN GRAFT	14
JACOB GRAFT	16
BENJAMIN WIGMORE	24
JOHN JACOB LUNDUS	12
MARTIN BEAR	16
JACOB WEAVER	16
JOHN SNIDER	15
SIMON PICKLE	20
HENRY FRANCE (FRANTZ)	18
FELIX LANDIS	30
JACOB CONAR	18
JOHN WEAVER	24
MEIRICK WOWSER	16
CHRISTIAN FRANCISCIES	35
JOHN FUNK	30
HENRY CARPENTER	80
HARVEY HANS	40
EMANUEL HERR	44
PETER PELLER (BELLAR)	24
JOHN MIRE	24
MICHAEL MILLER	20
HENRY MUSSELMAN	12
WOOLRICH HOWSER	8
BENEDICT HOERSE	
(HERSHEY)	40
ANDREW COFFMAN	16
CHRISTIAN WARIMAN	20
ANDREW HOERSE (HERSHEY)	8
JOHN TOLY	12
MICHAEL BACHMAN	24
JACOB HORCHE (HERSHEY)	24
JOHN SHANK	12
HENRY BOSTERINS	14
JOSIAH JAY	17
JACOB SHANK	16
JOHN JARVIS	10
JOHN SNEBELE	40
JOHN MIRE	12
FRED TROATH	24
ANTHONY BRIGHTER	24
PHILIP FERREE	28
ISAAC FERREE	90
RICHARD DAVIS	20
THOMAS FOLKNER (at Pequea)	30
WILLIAM HUGHS	16
RICHARD CARTER	16
JOHN LINEPARGER	72
JOHN JACOB BEAR	32
EVERET REAM	24
JOHN GOODE	26
JOHN LUNDUS	10
JOHN RUDINGEL	28
JOHN GROVE	40
JOHN HENRY BEAR	14
JACOB MILLER	14
CHRISTIAN SHANK	30
ISAAC HARE	20
JOHN COFFMAN	16
CHRISTIAN PETERMAN	16
JOHN SNIDER	14
JOHN WHITMER	14
JACOB MISSEL	12
JOHN HOWRY	28
MICHAEL TENLINGER	26
HENRY MILLER	16
MARTIN GROVE	8
JOHN MUSSELMAN	12
JOHN FERREE	26
DANIEL FERREE	6
CHRISTIAN PLUMER	8
JACOB KENDICK	60



PETER LEAMAN	30
JACOB CRITER	24
SICKMAN LAUDER	20
JACOB KENDIG	32
JACOB DOURIE	12
MICHAEL TONA	40
JOHN GEO. GOODMAN	10
FREDERICK BRACKBILL	28
ABRAHAM HERR	40
JACOB BROBAKER	22
PETER SWAR	20
MELCHOR ARISMAN	24
ISAAC COFFMAN	22
MICHAEL MIRE	18
DANIEL HARMAN	30
RUDOLPH STONER	10
SICKMAN LANDEST	21
JOHN HOOBBER	10
RUDY HERR	28

**Non-Residents.**

	VALUATION (POUNDS)
YORMAN RICHMAN	65
THOMAS STORY	90
JAMES CLEMON	19
REBECCA SHAW	15
EDWARD PLODWICK	10
COL. JOHN EVANS	60
JOHN MARLOW	12
JEREMIAH LANGHORNE	17
ABRAHAM DUBOIS	60
JAMES LOGAN	60
JOHN MOORE	19
DERRICK JANSON	25
JEREMIAH LANGHORNE	25
ELIZABETH PARE (BARE?)	12
AMOS STRETTLER	165
ELIZABETH WHARTANLY	60

The rate of tax levied this year was  
three pence per pound of valuation.

---

**WEST CONESTOGA ALSO KNOWN  
AS DONEGAL TOWNSHIP—1722.**

PETER ALLEN	10
RICHARD ALLISON	10
JOHN ALLISON	6
STEPHEN ATKINSON	24
JOHN BURT	12
ROBERT BUCHANAN	30
THOMAS BALDWIN	40
THOS. BAILLIE	24
ALEXANDER BEUSE	16
WILLIAM BRYANS	18
ROBERT BAKERSON	
(PATTERSON?)	40
STEFFALT BRENNEMAN	12
MELCHOIR BRENNEMAN	30
ABRAHAM BLAIZER	14
JOHN BENOUR	12
PETER BAZAILLON	
(FRENCH)	200
PATRICK CAMPBELL	16
ANDREW CORNISH	30
JAMES COUCH	6
JAMES CUNNINGHAM	21
ELIZABETH CARTLIDGE	36
EPHRAIM MOORE	60

JOHN MITCHELL	8
ALEXANDER McKEEN	22
JOHN MacDANIEL	10
WILLIAM MAYBEE	14
JOHN MACHURRY	28
ROBERT McFARLAN	20
COLLOM MacHURRY	14
JOHN McKURRY	16
RALPH MILLER & SON	24
DAVID McLURE	16
ROBERT MONDAY	24
JAMES MITCHELL	26
ROBERT MIDDLETON	8
WILLIAM MIDDLETON	6
GEORGE MIDDLETON	6
OWEN O'NIEL	16
JAMES PATTERSON	60
THOMAS PERRIN	14
DAVID PRICE	13
JAMES RODDY	18
JOSEPH CLAPAM	18
ROWLAND CHAMBERS	22
JONAS DAVENPORT	10
JAMES DAVIS	6
JAMES DAWSON	6
EVAN EVANS	8
SAMUEL FULTON	18
JOHN GADURE	10
JAMES GALBREATH	6
JOHN GALBREATH	20
ANDREW GALBREATH	8
GEORGE GRAY	40
WILLIAM GRANT	6
THOMAS GALE	26
JOHN GARDNER	26
JOHN HARRIS	14
GORDON HOWARD	13
THOMAS HOWARD	14
HENRY HENDRICKSON	6
WILLIAM HAY	20
JAMES HENDRICKS	24
ALBERT HENDRICKS	6
JOHN HENDRICKS	36
JOHN HARRAR	26
ALEXANDER HUTCHISON	20
DAVID JONES (Constable who lived at the mouth of the Pequea Creek)	8
JAMES LETORT (FRENCH)	146
HANS LEAGUE	21
JOHN LINVILLE	27
JAMES KYLE	8
JOHN KARR	6
MALCOM KARR	12
SAMUEL SMITH	10
JAMES SMITH	10
GEORGE STEWART	24
WILLIAM SHERRILL	16
ADAM SHERRILL	16
JOHN STONEMAN	40
CHRISTIAN STONEMAN	
EDWARD TILTE	16
JOHN TAYLOR	14
ROBERT WILKINS	14
THOMAS WILKINS	30
WILLIAM WILKINS	25
JOSEPH WORK	10
WILLIAM WALKER	7
FRANCIS WORLEY	24
CALEB WORLEY	6
JOHN WILLIAMS	4
HUGH WHITE	14

**PEQUEA TOWNSHIP LIST OF TAX-  
ABLES—1722.**

WILLIAM RICHARDSON	8
JOSEPH RICHARDSON	40
JOHN BARGER	15
JOHN WHITESIDE	20
BENJAMIN HEATH	10
THOMAS CLARK	20
MORGAN JONES	18
JOHN WILLIAMS	20
HUGH THOMPSON	10
WILLIAM CLARK (Collector)	18
JOSEPH ROWE	15
DANIEL COOKSON	30

Tax rate three pence per pound.

Note: The assessment book for the year 1723-24 is missing; and there is no knowledge of its existence anywhere. No records of any of the three townships, above named exist anywhere.

---

**CONESTOGA TOWNSHIP—1724-25.**

STEPHEN ATKINSON  
 DANIEL ASHLEMAN  
 THOMAS BALDWIN  
 PETER BELLER  
 CHRIST BILLMAN  
 WOOLRICK BRACKBILL  
 JOHN BRUEBAKER  
 ADAM BRAND  
 HENRY BAIR  
 MARTIN BOYER  
 SAMUEL BOYER  
 JOHN BOMGARDNER  
 STEPHEN BRENNERMAN  
 ROBERT BAKER & SON  
 HANS HENRY BAIR  
 GEORGE BLISSON  
 GEORGE BAIR  
 MARTIN BAIR  
 CONARD BIESSEL  
 CHRIST BOMBERGER  
 HUGH BRYAN  
 MICHAEL BRENNERMAN  
 ABRAHAM BURKHOLDER  
 HANCE BURKHOLDER  
 JOHN BOYER  
 MICHAEL BAUGHMAN  
 JOHN BAUGHMAN  
 JACOB BRUBAKER  
 JACOB BANKBOWSER  
 JOHN BOWMAN  
 JACOB BEAR  
 ABRAHAM BLAISER  
 EDWARD CARTLIDGE  
 HENRY CARPENTER  
 JOHN CHILD  
 CHRISTOPHER CHARLES  
 JAMES DAVIS  
 JOHN DAVIS  
 JOHN DAVIS, Jr.  
 THOMAS DAVIS  
 RICHARD DAVIS  
 GABRIEL DAVIES

PHILIP DAVIS  
JOHN DAVIES  
EDWARD DAVIES  
PETER EBY  
JOHN FLY (EBY?)  
ROBERT EVANS  
CADWALADER ELLIS  
DANIEL ERISMAN  
THOMAS EDWARDS  
DAVID EVANS  
NATHAN EVANS  
THEODORUS EBY  
GEORGE EBY  
JACOB FREICK, Jr.  
JACOB FUNK  
JOHN FUNK  
JOHN FARROW  
HENRY FUNK  
RUDALL FURRELL  
JOHN FURRILL  
JOHN FRETHRUCKFULL  
DANIEL FERREE  
ANDREW FERREE  
JOHN FERREE  
RUDY FERREE  
PHILIP FERREE  
JOHN FREY  
JOHN FERREE  
GEORGE GRAY  
JACOB GRAFF  
JACOB GROVE  
HANCE GROFF  
MARTIN GRAFF  
JOHN GOOD  
HANCE GROFF  
PETER GOOD  
GEORGE GROFF  
JACOB GREIDER  
JOHN GREIDER  
MICHAEL GREIDER  
WILLIAM GINGERICK  
CHRISTIAN GRAYBEL, Jr.  
JOHN GRAYBEL  
JOHN JACOB GROFF  
ABRAHAM HAIR  
ABRAHAM HAIR, Jr.  
BENJAMIN HARSHEY  
JACOB HOSTETTER  
JACOB BEAVER  
WENDEL BOWMAN  
RICHARD BARKER  
RICHARD CARTER  
JAMES COBRON, Jr.  
CHRISTIAN CLEMONSON  
ANDREW COX  
EMANUEL CARPENTER  
DAVID JONES  
CHARLES JONES  
JOHN JONES  
DAVID JENKINS  
MICHAEL (IRISHMAN)  
JACOB KAENER  
GEORGE KASSNER  
JACOB KENDRICK  
JOHN KEAGY  
HENRY KENDRICK  
ANDREW KAUFFMAN  
ISAAC KAUFFMAN  
JOHN KAUFFMAN  
JOHN KENDRICK  
JOHN KINSLEY  
ANTHONY KINSLEY  
MATTHAIS KITSON

JACOB KENDRICK, Jr.  
 MARTIN KENDRICK & SON  
 WILLIAM KENDRICK  
 JACOB KENDRICK  
 GEORGE KENDRICK  
 SIMON KING  
 THOMAS LEVIS  
 HUGH LOW  
 JOSEPH LLOYD  
 HANS LONG  
 THOMAS LINVILL  
 CHRISTIAN MARTIN  
 THOMAS MORGAN  
 MICHAEL MILLER  
 RUDY MYER  
 JOHN MOYER  
 MICHAEL MOYER  
 CHRISTIAN MUSSELMAN  
 HENRY MUSSELMAN  
 SAMUEL MEILIN  
 HANCE MILEN  
 HANS HENRY NEAFF  
 HENRY NEAFF  
 JACOB NSSLEY  
 CHARLES POLKE  
 JOHN PATTERSON  
 JACOB REIFF  
 JOHN RUTTER  
 MICHAEL SHANK  
 JOHN SHANK  
 HANS JACOB SNEVELY  
 JOHN SNEVELY, Jr.  
 JACOB SNEVELY, Jr.  
 JOHN SCHNEIDER  
 PHILIP SHUFFELBACH  
 JOHN SHANK  
 THOMAS SNEVELY  
 BENJAMIN SNEIDER  
 JOHN SHUER  
 PHILIP SHUER  
 SAMUEL STOUT  
 CHRISTIAN HERSHEY  
 TOBIAS HENDRICKS  
 JAMES HENDRICKS  
 JOHN HOOVER  
 HENRY HAINES  
 ANDREW HERSHEY  
 EMANUEL HAIR  
 JOHN JACOB HUBER  
 JOHN HENDRICKS  
 HANCE HENRY  
 JOHN HAINES  
 CHRISTIAN HAIR  
 JACOB HOOVER  
 MARTIN HARNISH  
 WOOLRICH HOWSER  
 ALBERT HENDRICKS  
 JOHN HESS  
 GEORGE HUDSON  
 — IMMEL  
 JOHN LINVILL  
 JOHN LANDES  
 ADAM LIGHTNER  
 MICHAEL LOYNE  
 JACOB LOYNE  
 JOHN LOYNE  
 SIGMON LANDELLAS  
 JACOB MOYER  
 JACOB MOYER  
 ABRAHAM MOYER  
 HANCE MOYER  
 COLLUM McCURRY  
 MARTIN MEILIN

JACOB MILLER, Jr.  
GEORGE MIDDLETON  
WILLIAM MIDDLETON  
RUDALL MILLER & SON  
HENRY MILLER  
ANDREW MIXSELL  
JOHN MUSSELMAN  
ROBERT MURRAY  
JACOB MATT  
JOHN NISSLEY  
HANCE NEWCOMER  
PETER NEWCOMER  
OWEN O'NEIL  
PETER SWARR  
CHRISTIAN STONEMAN  
JACOB STELL  
WILLIAM SHERRILL  
JOHN SWOAPE  
HENRY SELDOMRICH  
JOSEPH STERNAN  
MICHAEL SHANK  
CHRISTIAN STONEMAN  
CHRISTIAN SHANK  
JOHN STAMPLER  
SIGMON LANDOR  
JACOB LANDRES & SON  
JOHN LYON  
FELIX LANDERS  
ISAAC LEFEVERE  
PETER LEMON  
JOSHUA LOWE  
CASPER LAUGHMAN  
JOHN POSTLETHWAIT  
THOMAS PERIN  
DAVID PRIEST  
ANOTHONY PREUTER  
MICHAEL TURNER  
JACOB TURNER  
JOHN TAYLOR  
SAMUEL TAYLOR  
BENEDICK VENERICK  
ELIZABETH VINEYARD  
JOHN WIDMAN  
MICHAEL WELFER  
FRANCIS WORLEY  
WILLIAM WILKINS  
JALEB WORLEY  
MICHAEL WELLWIFER  
JOHN WITMER  
WILLIAM WILLIS  
BALSER WENNERICK  
CASPER WALTER  
JACOB WEAVER  
HENRY WEAVER  
BENJAMIN WITTMER  
BENJAMIN WITTMER, Jr.  
HANCE WEAVER  
BRUCE WORLEY  
SIMON PICKEL

---

**PEQUEA TOW. SHIP 1724-25.**

DANIEL COOKSON  
JOSEPH HICKMAN  
JAMES VERNER  
JOHN CLEMSON  
MORGAN BRIAN  
JOHN THOMPSON  
ISAAC LOW  
WILLIAM WILSON  
JAS. HERMAN

JOHN PARGER  
THOS. CLARK  
BENJAMIN HEATH  
HOWRY CLENISON  
JAMES ROE  
JOSEPH HERVIS  
SAMUEL VERNER  
JAMES GALT  
JAMES WHITEHILL  
HENRY COWEN  
SAMUEL ROBINSON  
JOHN BARNIT  
WILLIAM CLARK  
SAMUEL BROWN  
WM. SMITH  
MORGAN JONES  
MORGAN BRIAN  
JAMES ROBINSON  
DAVID COWIN  
JOHN HASTINGS  
FRED FOULK  
DAVID COWYN  
JOHN MILLER  
JAMES MITCHELL  
SAMUEL LEWIS  
JOSEPH BRINTON  
JAMES COLE  
JAMES GANSTON  
WILLIAM COWYN  
THOMAS FAULKNER  
THOMAS EDWARDS  
CALEB COPELAND  
JOHN WHITESIDE

---

**NON-RESIDENT LAND-HOLDERS IN  
THIS TOWNSHIP.**

JAMES LOGAN  
THOMAS STORY  
JOHN MOORE  
JAMES CLEMSON  
REBECCA SHAW  
THOMAS HOCKLEY

---

**DONEGAL ASSESSMENT 1724-25.**

JAMES LETORT  
JOSEPH WORK  
GEORGE STEWART  
JOHN GALBREATH  
JONAH DAVENPORT  
DAVID McOWEN  
ALEXANDER HUTCHMAN  
DONALD CHAMBERS  
JOHN ALLISON  
JOHN HARRIS  
PATRICK CAMPBELL  
THOMAS WILKIN  
SAMUEL FULTON  
WILLIAM WILKINS  
JOHN BURT  
JOHN GARDNER  
PETER ALLEN  
JAMES GALBREATH  
JOHN MITCHEL  
ROBT. MOUDY  
ALEXANDER McKEAN  
JOSEPH WOORK  
RICHARD ALISON

ROBERT BOWKANAN  
 JAMES CONINGHAM  
 SAMUEL SMITH  
 JOSEPH LEDY  
 THOMAS HOWARD  
 GORDON HOWARD  
 THOMAS DALLIRE  
 WIDOW MAYBEE  
 MILTON HAY  
 ROBERT McFARLAN  
 HUGH WHITE  
 JOHN TAYLOR  
 EPHRAIM MOORE  
 ROBERT MIDDLETON  
 HUGH McKEEN  
 WILLIAM BRAIN  
 JOSEPH SMITH  
 JOHN KAR  
 MALCON KAR  
 JOHN DAVIDSON  
 JAMES KYLE  
 ANDREW CORNISH  
 WILLIAM GRANT  
 STEPHEN ATKINSON  
 JAMES LEYMSON  
 EDWARD DOUGHERTY  
 JAMES PATTERSON  
 JOHN McGRADY  
 PETER BASILION

Assessment books of 1725-26 con-  
 tains the tax only, not the valuations.  
 The names of the residents and  
 amount of taxes in shillings and  
 pence of the same in each township  
 are as follows:

### CONESTOGA RATE.

	Shilling Pence	
ABRAHAM BLAZIER	2	4
ABRAM BUCWUTHER	2	9
ABRAHAM KENDRICK	3	3
ADAM LELNER	3	6
ANDREW GONEY	5	6
ANDREW NEWEL	3	6
ANDREW SHALLET		2
ANTHONY BRITTON	3	
ABRAHAM BUCKNER	2	6
ADAM SHERELL	2	6
ANDREW CORNISH	12	
EDMUND CARTLEDGE	7	
EMANUEL HERR	2	6
EDWARD DOUGHERTY	3	
ELIZABETH DAWSON		
Amounts Faded		
FRANCIS NATTS (WATTS)		
HENRY GOOD	"	"
HERMAN LONG	"	"
HENRY BARE, Sr.	"	"
HENRY MUSSELMAN	"	"
HENRY CARPENTER	"	"
ANDREW COFFMAN	3	4
ABRAM HAEGY	9	3
ANDREW HEARSEY	2	9
ANTHONY NISLEY	2	6
BENJAMIN KEAISEY	3	3
BENEDICT VENERY	6	3
BENJAMIN WIDMER	4	



BENJAMIN WIDMER, Sr.	5	4
CHRISTIAN HAIR	7	6
CHRISTIAN FRANCISCUS	7	3
CHRISTIAN CRIDER	3	
CHRISTIAN SHANK	3	
CASPER LOUGHMAN	3	3
CHRISTIAN CHRISTOPHER	2	3
CHRISTIAN VENARY	2	
CHRISTIAN JONES	3	3
DANIEL LONGALER	3	
DANIEL JARVIS	3	
DORIS EABY	6	
DANIEL HOURSEY	8	
DAN ASHELMAN	6	
DANIEL HARMAN	7	6
JACOB HAMPER	1	6
JOHN DAVIS	1	6
JACOB LYNE	6	
JOHN LYNE	6	
JOHN FLINCHBORD	1	6
JOHN JONES	2	6
JOHN LUNDUS	4	6
JOHN RUDINGEL	4	6
JOHN MOYER	4	
JOHN HOOVER	4	
JOHN WIDMER	3	
JACOB MIRE	4	
JOHN BANROW	1	6
JACOB BOOMAN	3	
JOHN BOWMAN	3	
JOSEPH (ERASED)	3	
JOHN	3	6
"	3	
"	3	3
"	2	
"	3	6
"	3	3
"	5	
EGRI	5	
WEAVER	6	6
HAIR	3	
JACOB BEAM	2	9
JACOB DOWNS	3	
JOHN McHENRY	1	6
JACOB GOOD	3	3
JACOB HOOVER	2	
JOHN BOYER	2	3
JOHN LYNE	3	
JOHN GOURYENE DOCTOR	3	4
JACOB FUNK	3	4
JOHN GRyder	10	
JACOB FRETIG (FRELIG?)	2	3
JACOB BRUBAKER	4	6
JOHN SHANK	4	6
JOHN HENDRICKS	3	9
JAMES PATTERSON	1	3
JOHN POSTLEWAIT	2	3
JOHN BOWMAN	2	6
HENRY MILLER	"	"
HENRY LANDIS	"	"
HENRY SELDOMRICK	4	6
HENRY HENDRICKS	2	
JOHN NEWCOMER	2	9
JOHN NUTEN	6	
JOHN NAQOMBER	2	
JOHN PARCKHOLDER	4	4
JACOB GROVE	6	
JACOB MAYER	7	6
JOHN NISLEY	3	
JOHN YOOUTH	5	3
JOHN LEROW	2	3
JOHN NOATER	3	3
JAS. STONE	5	

JACOB KENRICK	2	3
JACOB GRYDER	3	
JOHN HAIR	7	6
JACOB SOWDER	5	6
JACOB LIGHT	2	6
JAS. BUCKHOLDER	3	4
JACOB KENDICK	3	4
JACOB KISTATER	4	6
JOHN BRUBAKER (MILLER)	7	6
JOHN WIDMER	3	
JOHN BUNGARDNER	2	
ISAAC BUNGARNER	2	
ISAAC COFFMAN	7	
JOHN KENDRICK	2	9
JOHN COUGHMAN	4	3
JAS. LOYD	3	
JOHN SHANK (MASON)	4	
JOHN DOBOIS	4	
JOHN BOAKMAN	3	3
JACOB RITZ	2	
JOHN MOYER	5	
JOHN TAYLOR	3	6
JOHN WALK	4	3
JACOB SRILY TAYLOR	2	
JACOB SNEVELY	3	3
JOHN SNEVELY	2	3
JOHN NISLEY	1	6
JOHN FREDERICKFULLS	2	6
JOHN SHOPP (SHOPP)	1	3
JOHN MUSSELMAN	2	6
JOHN HOOVER	3	
JOHN GEORGE GOODMAN	2	
JOHN GAREY	7	
ISAAC LEFEVER	8	6
JOHN STOREY	4	3
JOHN FREDERICK	3	9
JOHN TAYLOR	2	6
JOHN GOOD	6	
JACOB MILLER TAYLOR	2	3
JOHN STAFFER (STAUFFER)	2	6
JOHN LYNE	2	6
JOHN ADAM BRAND	4	
JOHN LONG	3	
JACOB WAINER	3	9
JACOB GEORGE	3	3
JAMES COBMAN	2	6
JACOB LANDUS	6	3
JAMES HENDRICKS		3
SAMUEL BOYER	4	
SAMUEL TAYLOR	2	3
JACOB CASNER	2	9
JACOB MILLER (ELDER)	3	
JACOB MILLER Jr.	9	
JAMES LOW	3	6
MICHAEL GRIM	3	
MICHAEL SHANK	3	6
MICHAEL SHENK (at Geo. Gray's place)		3
MARTIN MALIN	8	
MIKE LAUGHMAN	4	6
MARTIN HARNISH	4	
MICHAEL DOWNER	4	
MICHAEL BAIR	3	
MARTIN GOOD	3	9
MICHAEL WALTER	1	6
MARTIN MILLER	3	
MICHAEL MOYER	4	
MICHAEL GRIDER	3	6
MIKE IRISHMAN	4	6
MIKE MILLER	4	6
OWEN O'NEAL	2	3
PETER VANLOVER	3	3

PETER LEAMAN	6	
ROBERT BAKER & SON	7	6
RICHARD CARTER	4	
SIMEON KING	2	
TOBIAS HENDRICKS, Esq.	5	
THOMAS FALKNER	3	3
THOMAS DAVID	3	
THOMAS BALDWIN	5	
THOMAS LEWIS	2	3
WENDALL BOWMAN	5	
WILLIAM WALKER	1	6
WOOLRICH HOUSER	3	3
WILLIAM HUGHES	4	
WILLIAM WILLIS	5	9
WILLIAM SHERRELL	3	3
WILLIAM MIDDLETON	3	3
WOOLRICH BRACKBILL	5	3
GEORGE KENDIG	2	9
GEORGE GRAVER	3	
GEORGE BOD	2	6
GEORGE EBY	2	
GEORGE STEID	3	
GEORGE MIDDLETON	3	3
MICHAEL BAGHMAN	6	
PETER GOOD	3	
PETER YEARDY	5	
PETER LAMAN	2	
RUDY MILLER & SON	5	6
STEPHEN PAIR (BAIR)	3	3
STEPHEN ATKINSON	4	
SIMON PICKLE	4	6

**Freemen.**

JOHN GURROW	9	
WOOLRICH KENDICK	9	
HENRY SLIDES	9	
COWELL BEASEL	9	
THOMAS SHANON	9	
CHRISTIAN LINVILL	9	
BENJAMIN PEATS	9	
WILLIAM BESEWICK	9	
JACOB GENKHOUSER	9	
BENJAMIN LINDER	9	
FRENCE MILAN	9	
THOMAS STEMEN	9	
ANDREW COX	9	
ROBERT EVANS	9	
CHRISTIAN COLEMAN	9	
JOSEPH MITCHELL	9	

**Head Rates.**

CALDWALADER ELLIS	3	
MARGARET LYNE	2	3
GABRIEL DAVIS	2	6
DAVID JENKINS	1	6
PHILIP DAVIS	2	6
CHRISTIAN LYNE	2	3
JOSEPH LYNE	2	3
GEORGE HUDSON	2	6
EDWARD DAVIS	2	6
JOHN DAVIS	2	6

**DONEGAL RATE.**

JAMES LETORT	1	0
GEORGE STEWART	5	
JOHN ALLISON	3	
THOMAS MITCHELL	2	2
DAVID MOLLEWS	2	3
WILLIAM BRIAN	2	3

SAMUEL FULTON	2	
THOMAS WILKER	2	6
WILLIAM WILKINS	3	3
JAMES GOLBRAITH	1	6
JOHN MITCHELL	1	6
JAMES RILE (FILE)	2	3
JAMES CUNNINGHAM	1	6
JAMES BROWNLEE	6	
JONAH DAVENPORT	12	
RONALD CHAMBERS	2	
JOSEPH ALLISON	3	6
JAMES CORNISH	2	3
JAMES SMITH	2	6
EPHRAIM MOOR	2	6
PATRICK CAMPBELL	2	
ROBERT MIDDLETON	2	
PETER ALLEN	2	3
JOHN GOLGRAITH	2	6
RICHARD ALLISON	3	
ANDREW GALBRAITH	1	6
WIDOW DEWING	1	
ROBERT BOHAMAN	2	
WILLIAM HAY	1	6
JAMES RODY	2	
HUGH WHITE	2	
THOMAS BLACK	2	
JOHN BLACK & SON	1	6
GRODON HOWARD	2	
JAMES WORK	2	
HUGH McKEEN	2	
ALEXANDER HUTCHESON	2	3
WILLIAM BOOHANAN	1	6
JOHN TAYLOR	2	
JOHN MAVISH	2	
THOMAS GARDNER	2	3
WILLIAM WHITE	2	
JAMES MITCHELL	5	
ROBERT McFARLAN	2	
JOHN STERET (	1	6
ROBERT BROOM	1	
SAMUEL SMITH	2	3
ALEXANDER McKEEN	1	
ROBERT MONDSON	2	
JOHN MICHAEL KAR	3	
MICHAEL WOOD	2	
JOHN BURT	5	
JOHN GARDNER	4	
JOHN MILLER	2	3
WILLIAM DUNLOP	2	3

## PEQUEA RATE.

	Shillings	Pence
DANIEL COOKSON	5	
JAS. JERVIS	6	
JONUS HANMAN	8	
THOMAS CLARK	6	
JAMES VARNER	2	4
JOHN CLEMON	2	4
MAYAN BURR	3	4
JOHN COMPTON	3	8
SAMUEL ROBINSON	3	
WILLIAM CLARK	5	
JOHN WHITESIDE	4	
SAMUEL WAINER	3	4
MAYAN JONES	5	
JAMES GAULT	1	6
BENJAMIN HEATH	2	4
HENRY COWAN	4	
HUGH COMPTON	2	
JOSHUA ROE	1	6

**CONESTOGA RATE—1726-7.**

EDMOND CARTLEDGE	10	
ANDREW CORNISH	6	6
TOBIAS HENDRICKS	4	6
JAMES HENDRICKS	3	3
JOHN HENDRICKS	3	6
ALBERT HENDRICKS	2	6
HONDERY HENDRICKS	2	
WM. WALKER	2	
JOHN LINVILL	3	4
CHAS. BALDWIN	4	6
ELIZ DAWSON	2	6
CALEB WORLEY	3	
FRANCIS WORLEY	2	
THOS. PARRY	3	
BRUCE WORLEY	2	
COLLIN MCCURRY	2	
GEO. MIDDLETON	3	6
WM. MIDDLETON	2	8
WM. SHERRALL	2	4
DAVID JONES	2	6
ROBERT BAKER & SON	7	
JOS. CLAPAM	3	
EDW. DOUGHERTY	2	8
STEPHEN ATKINSON	3	8
JAMES PATTERSON	12	6
JOHN POSTLEWAIT	2	6
DAN FERREE	8	0
PHILLIP FERREE	7	
RICHARD DAVIS	2	3
ISAAC LEFEVER	8	6
JACOB MIER	8	3
MART KENDRICK & SON	12	6
JACOB GRIDER	4	
VENDAL BOWMAN	5	3
JOHN NEWCOMER	3	3
JOHN BOWMAN	2	3
JOHN FONK	9	
CHRISTOPHER FRANK-		
ESBY	6	
MICHAEL DOWNER	4	4
JACOB KENDICK	4	3
JACOB GROVE		
(on Baker's Creek)	3	6
FELIX LANDES	7	6
HOWRY HANCE	6	
JACOB COBNER	3	
GOSFER LAGHMAN	3	6
PETER YORDY	4	
CHRISTIAN STONE	4	
ANN LEWIS	2	10
JOHN FREDERICK	4	9
THOMAS SNEVELLY	4	
JOHN LOYN	5	6
JOHN JOPER	2	
JACOB LOYN	4	3
GEO. BADE	4	
JACOB ROLAND	3	6
MICHAEL ALBERT	2	6
WM. ALBERT	3	
JACOB BAER	5	
MICHAEL BAIR	2	6
ANDREW GEREY	3	3
JOHN GEREY	3	3
JAMES LEINEW	2	6
JOHN WINARD	2	9
JOHN BURKHOLDER	5	
GEO. KENDRICKS	3	9
JACOB BEAM	2	10
CHRIST PRIM	5	9
CHRISTIAN LINES	3	6

HENRY HOOVER	3	
MICHAEL PRIM	5	10
JACOB GAILL	3	
JOHN GROVE	3	10
BENEDICT VENERY	5	10
HANCE JACOB LIGHT	3	6
HANS NISLEY	3	6
JACOB SOUDER	5	3
CHARLES CHRISTOPHER	3	3
JACOB WALTE	2	6
JACOB KENDRECKS	10	6
WALLACE BRACKBILL	5	3
HOWRY SHANK	5	3
MART BOYER	3	3
JOHN BOYER	3	4
SAM BOYER	3	6
JOHN LYON (on Pequea)	3	9
JACOB KENDICK	3	
JOHN MILIN	6	4
MICHAEL EANGLINGLER	6	
MART MILAN	7	9
MART HARNIS	6	
H. HOWERY	6	
JOHN HAIR	10	6
CHRIST HAIR	10	6
EMANUEL HAIR	7	3
JOHN CHILD	3	4
GEO. EBY	2	
JOHN HOOVER	3	
HANCE NUSSELMAN	3	
JOHN NIER (MIER?)	2	9
HENRY BAIR	4	3
HANS WIDMER	2	6
HENRY MILLER	2	6
HENRY WEAVER	2	6
PITTER NEWCOMER	3	9
JOHANNES STAUFFER	1	6
JOHN GOOD	7	
SICKMAN LANDIS	4	6
ANDRAS MIXELL	4	
CHRIST WINGER	4	
JOHN SWOBE	4	6
JACOB SCHWANDY	2	6
JACOB WANER	3	3
JACOB GRAVE	3	6
HANCE GROVE	4	
MART BAIR	3	3
JOHN GAYLOR	2	6
JOHN KINGRICK	3	
PETER EBY	3	
JACOB FUNK	4	
JOHN LOYD	4	
HENRY GOCUNK	3	6
JON. WARLICK	3	3
THE DOCTOR	3	
RICHARD OWEN	2	
WM. WILLIS	4	6
JOSHUA LOW	2	
ABRAHAM BLAZER	3	
GASPER WALDER	3	
JOHN LANDIS	4	6
ABRAHAM MIER	6	3
JOHN REIDYEGLE	4	3
JOHN MEIR	4	3
JOHN GROVE	5	
MART GROVE	2	6
PETER VANHOVER	2	3
ALBERT RUM	2	6
HENRY MOLER	2	
PETER LEMAN	2	6
JOHN FREY	2	
JACOB BOWMAN	2	5
JOHN BOWMAN	2	

PHILIP BADGER	2	
JACOB ECHBARGER	2	2
JOHN LANDIS	2	6
HENRY LANDIS	2	
JACOB SNEVELLY	3	
JOHN JACOB GROVE	1	6
JACOB GROVE	2	6
DAVID PRIEST	1	6
ROBERT ERES	1	6
PETE BELO (BELLAR)	4	7
ANTHONY BRITHER	4	3
BALSO VENRY	3	
THOS. COWPER	1	6
ADAM LINTNER	3	3
GEO. STIETS	4	
JOHN GOODMAN	2	
JOHN MYLIN	3	
ANDREW SHELDON	3	6
DORS EBY	4	3
JOHN NEDLY BRAND	3	
SIMEON KING	1	6
JOHN BAGHMAN	4	4
JOHN TAYLOR	4	6
HENRY NERS	3	
MIKE IRISHMAN	5	2
JOHN NIER	5	6
PETER ODEMAR	5	
CONARD SIGILE	2	3
GEO. STENGLINGER	2	3
JACOB HAGMEN	2	
CHRIST STAMAN	3	
JOHN BRUBAKER	5	3
ANDREW HERSHEY	5	
PHIL. SHISKLEHACK	2	2
JOHN BONGARDNER	2	3
JOHN WIDMER	4	6
JOHN SHNEVELY	6	6
BEN HARSEY	5	9
JOHN SNEVELY, Jr.	5	
JACOB SNAVELY	9	9
JOHN LONG	4	3
RUDY MEIRS	3	9
PETER BENGARDNER	3	
JOHN JONES	2	6
MIKE SHANK	4	7
HENRY MUSSELMAN	4	3
JACOB BRUBAKER	5	
CHAS. MUSSELMAN	2	9
JOHN SHANK	4	3
AB HERR	5	6
RUDY HAIR	3	6
CHRIST HAIR	3	3
WORLICK RODE	4	6
MART OVERLE	4	6
JOHN WEAVER	3	3
STEPHEN BRENNEMAN	3	
NOAH HOUSER	3	9
DAN ENGOLER	3	
MIKE SHIRK	5	3
AB. BUKHOLDER	5	3
DAN HAIRAMAN	7	6
HENRY CARPENTER	12	6
JOS. STONE	5	
SAM TAYLOR	2	
JAMES DAVIS	1	6
MICHAEL SPRINGLE	4	3
RUDY MILLER & SON	5	9
JACOB MILLER	3	
JACOB MILLER, Jr.	3	4
MART MILLER	3	
PETER LEMMAN	8	
CHRIST HERSHEY	4	
JOHN KEAGY	4	6

BEN WIDMER	4	3
BEN WIDMER, Jr.	4	
JAC. LANDIS	5	3
DORIS BUGHWOLD	4	3
JAS. BUGHWOLD	3	
MART LANDIS	2	
ANN GRIDER	6	6
JOHN LOYD	2	6
MICH. HOOVER	6	
ED. PERWELL	1	6
PANE WILLIAMS	3	3
JESSERY SUMMERFORD	3	
JOHN COUSLY	3	
THOS. GALE	4	
DAN ASHLEMAN	6	3
HENRY BAIR, Jr.	6	
CHRIST BAIR, Jr.	2	9
CHRIST MARTIN	2	6
JACOB HESTADER	3	6
MICHAEL CRITER	3	6
JOHN SHANK	3	6
ISAAC COFFMAN	6	3
JACOB REES	3	3
PETER SWAR	3	6
SAM MILLEN	3	6
RICHARD CARTER	3	
JOHN DAVIS	2	
CHRIST CRIBBLE	3	9
HANNAH ORIG	5	3
CHRIS. BELLAMAN	5	
WM. HUGHES	6	
MICHAEL BAGHMAN	5	6
REECE PREICE	2	
JACOB FUNK	2	9
JACOB CRITTER	5	6
THOS. MORGAN	2	6
JOHN EVANS	2	6
NATHANIEL EVANS	3	6
THOS. EDWARDS	4	
AB. STRUCKLER		
(STRICKLER?)	2	9
MIKE MIER	5	3
JACOB MILLER	4	
MIKE MILLER	4	9
ANTHONY COUSLY	3	
CHRIST BENGARDER	1	4

## Freemen.

	Shillings	Pence
HUGH LOW	9	
THOS. LENVILL	9	
HUGH BRYON	9	
JOHN RUTTER	9	
JOHN SHNER	9	
PHIL. SHNER	9	
RUDY FEIRA	9	
EMANUEL CARPENTER	9	
MIKE WELSER	9	
CONRAD BISALD	9	
HANCE MYLIN	9	
DAVID EVANS	9	
JNO. WILSEGOLD		
WM. JACOB SHOUDING	9	
JOHN EBY	9	
HENRY STUD (TANNER)	9	
JOHN GREEBALL	9	
WM. GINGRICH	9	
WM. BEESWECK	9	
WM. WILKINS	9	
RICHARD WITH JNO. PAT-		
TERSON	9	
CHARLES GASKI	9	



**CONESTOGA HEAD RATE.**

COLDWALLADER ELLIS	1	6
GABRIEL DAVIS	2	6
DAVID JENKINS	1	6
EDW. DAVIS	2	6
THOS. MORGAN	3	6
GEO. HUDSON	2	6
PHIL DAVIS	2	6
JOHN DAVIS	2	6
JOHN WILLIAMS	1	6

**DONEGAL RATE OF 1726-27.**

JAMES LETART	1	1
JONES DAVENPORT	12	
GEO. STEWART	5	
JOS. WORK	2	
WIDOW McKEEN	1	6
ROBT. MOUDY	2	
RONALD CHAMBERS	2	3
JOHN ALLISON	7	3
JAMES ALLISON	1	6
THO. MITCHELL	2	
JAMES COUCH	2	3
DAVID McCLEMS	2	3
JAMES SMITH	2	6
WM. BRAINS	2	
EPH. MOORE	2	
PAT. CAMPBELL	4	
GEO. MEFAET	1	6
ROBT. MIDDLETON	2	
PETER ALLEN	3	3
JAMES GALLRATH	1	6
JOHN GILBRETH	2	6
JOHN MITCHEL	1	6
RICHARD ALLISON	2	9
JAMES KILE	1	6
AND. GILBREATH	1	6
JAMES CUNNINGHAM	1	6
ROBT. BOWCHANAN	2	
WM. MAYBE & SON	2	6
JAMES MITCHEL	5	
ROBT. McGOWAN	2	
JOHN STOUT	1	6
ROBT. BRIAN	1	
SAM. SEINTA	2	3
ALEX HUTCHINSON	2	6
JOHN KER	1	6
WM. BOUCHANAN	1	6
MIKE WOODS	2	
JOHN TAYLOR	2	
JOHN DOWDSON	1	
DAN CLARK	1	6
JAS. BAILER	1	6
HUGH SCOT	0	
JOHN DOCK & MOTHER	2	
GABRIEL McNUTT	1	6
JOHN BURT	5	
JOHN HARRIS	5	
JOS. CLAUD	5	
JOHN LAWRENCE	2	
ABRAHAM INLESS	1	6
JOHN GARDNER	2	3
THOS. GARDNER	2	3
WM. DOUNLAY	2	3
ROBT. DUNING	1	6
WM. HAY	1	6
JAMES RUDY	2	6
HUGH WHITE	2	
THOS. BLOCK	2	

( 193 )

JOHN BLACK & SON	1	6
GORDON HOWARD	2	
THOS. BALLE	2	

**Freemen.**

JOHN WALKER	9
JEREMIAH BIGON	9
WM. BEACH	

**PEQUEA RATE—1726.**

DANIEL COCKSON	10	
WM. CLARK	5	
JOS. JERVIS	6	
JOHN WHITESIDE	4	
JOS. HICKMAN	8	
JOHN BRANDT	1	
SAM. VERNON	3	
THOS. CLARK	5	
MORGAN JONES	5	
JOHN WILLIAMS	5	
WM. WILLSON	1	
JAMES GOULT	1	6
JOHN CLEMSON	4	
BENJ. HEATH	2	6
DAVID COWEN	2	6
HUGH TOMPSON	2	
JOHN THOMPSON	2	6
SAM. ROBINSON	3	
JAS. ROE	1	
WM. RICHARDSON	2	6
JOHN HARTINGS		
(HASTINGS?)	1	
CHAS. CLARK	1	6
JAMES COLE	1	
WIDOW FAULK	2	6
JAMES WHITEHILL	1	6
JOHN BARGER	1	6
JAMES GAUSTON	1	6
DAVID COWYM	2	
WM. COWYM	2	
JOHN MILLER	1	6
THOS. GARDNER	3	

Tax rate was three pence per pound.

At the end of the book appears a statement signed by James Mitchell, Thos. Edwards, Sam. Lewis, Caleb Copeland & Jo. Brinton, saying these are the rates in Chester county, of three pence per pound, and lands and stock; and nine shillings a head poll, upon single men of the second, third and fourth days of January 1726-27.

**INHABITANTS OF LANCASTER COUNTY IN 1726.**

Conestoga Taxables	259
Conestoga (Freeman)	
Taxables .....	22
Conestoga Head-rates	
Taxables .....	9

(194)

Donegal Taxables ..	60
Donegal Freeman	
Taxables .....	3
Pequea Taxables ...	21

884x6-2304 people.

The total tax of Conestoga was 12,124 pence, being three pence in a pound valuation, making a valuation of 4,041 pounds. This shcws an average worth of each of the 259 taxables to be 15 and 6-10 pounds. Donegal and Pequea averaged about the same.

Copied from the originals by

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, 1916.

## MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER MEETING.

Lancaster, Sept. 1, 1916.

The membership of the Lancaster County Historical Society took a big jump on Friday night when the names of twenty-seven persons, both in the city and county, were proposed. It was the largest number of applications ever presented at one meeting, and no doubt was brought about by the efforts being made to better acquaint the public with what the Society is doing, notably through the annual outing held in June at Miss Grubb's place at Mt. Hope and the social function held in May at the Brunswick.

The Society resumed its work for the winter last evening with a good attendance of members. President Steinman was in the chair. Miss Bausman, the Librarian, reported a number of very valuable special donations received since the June meeting, as follows:

Bound Volumes—Bureau of American Ethnology, 29th and 30th Annual Reports; Early Records of Albany, from the New York State Library; Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. V of the Seventh Series, from the Pennsylvania State Library; One-Sided Autobiography, from Prof. L. Oscar Kuhns; List of Newspapers in the Yale University Library; Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institute, 1915.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Philosophical Society (four numbers); American Catholic Historical Society; Pennsylvania Magazine; Washington Historical Quarterly; Historical Society of Frankford; Lebanon County Historical Society (two numbers); Snyder County Historical

(195)

Society Bulletin; Linden Hall Echo (two numbers); Twentieth Anniversary Souvenir of Emanuel Lutheran Church; Classification of Books in the Library of Congress on Universal and Old World History; Bulletin of the New York Public Library (four numbers); Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library (three numbers); Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh (two numbers); Twentieth Annual Report of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Special Donations—Early Ephrata Imprint, from Miss Anna Neuhauser, Millersville; Five Lancaster Imprints, from the Y. M. C. A. Library; Two old newspapers, from Mrs. J. W. Staman; Large number of old newspapers, from Miss Gearhart, of Lock Haven; Valuable old Lancaster pamphlets belonging to the 1776-1796 period, from Dr. D. W. Nead, of Reading; Copy of the "Inquisition of Three Indians Murdered in 1730," from Mr. C. E. Postlethwaite; Old nails from the Fish Mansion, built 1700, and located on Long Island, this place being used as headquarters by the British during the Revolution, from Capt. E. E. Stokes, of Brooklyn.

The volume from Dr. Nead has been nicely bound and will prove a valuable addition to the Society's library. Included in the volume are several pamphlets presented by F. R. Diffenderffer.

The following were proposed for membership: Mrs. John A. Goll, 607 North Duke street, Lancaster; Rev. S. M. Mountz, New Holland; Mrs. Florence B. Gible, Lititz; Henry R. Gible, Lititz; Mrs. Margaret Reilly Brown, Lancaster; Justice J. Hay Brown, Lancaster; Prof. W. R. Parmer, Denver; Guy K. Bard, Ephrata; Christ F. Wissler, Lincoln; Harry L. Wealand, Clay; Adam Mellinger, Clay;

A. E. Lane, Clay; Rev. S. G. Zerfass, Ephrata; Mrs. C. E. Netscher, 609 West Orange street, Lancaster; C. B. Hart, 437 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Salome B. Rhodes, 601 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Adelaide Trosh, 449 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Emma Groff, 303 West King street, Lancaster; Miss Grace A. Foster, 449 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Mary L. Hoover, 303 West King street, Lancaster; Miss Virginia Bladen Clark, 227 East Orange street, Lancaster; Mrs. John T. Todd, 422 North Duke street, Lancaster; Mrs. J. C. Russell, 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster; Mrs. Walter C. Herr, 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster; Walter C. Herr, 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster; Mrs. Harry E. Edgerly, 842 Marietta avenue, Lancaster.

These persons were elected to membership: Miss Emma Hastings, Miss Mary C. Russel, Dr. B. F. L. Swarr, Dr. and Mrs. L. K. Knight, Prof. A. C. Wertsch, Lancaster; D. M. Landis, Long Lane; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boettcher, of Neffsville.

Hon. Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian, was elected an honorary member.

D. F. Magee, Esq., asked for the assistance of the Society in a work the Board of County Commissioners is taking up, the cataloguing in convenient form of all the old documents in the Court House that relate to the early history of Lancaster county. The Commissioners have secured the assistance of the Bar Association and with the historians lending their help it is believed that the old records can be placed in such shape that their value can be greatly increased. The Society appointed Mr. Magee, Mr. Eshleman and Mr. Arnold a committee to work with the Commissioners. The

work will be under the direction of Commissioner Magee.

The paper of the evening was prepared and read by Mr. Eshleman and was based on the early assessments of the townships of Lancaster as found in the records of the Chester county Court House. These lists will prove of great value to the Society, especially in the matter of research, as they give the names of the very first settlers in this section.

The annual pilgrimage of the Lancaster County Historical Society was taken to the fine ancestral mansion of the Grubb family at Mount Hope, near the Lebanon county line, on Saturday, June 24. The historians and their friends, about three hundred in number, were entertained there as guests by Miss Daisy Elizabeth Brooke Grubb. They journeyed to the place by train and automobile and had a most enjoyable time on the historic premises.

Miss Grubb proved, as always, a most gracious hostess. The early hours of the afternoon were given over to an informal reception and social gathering. An interesting programme was rendered at 2 o'clock. Hon. Charles I. Landis, presided. The main features were: A cornet solo, "Assembly;" singing, "America;" invocation by the Right Rev. James Henry Darlington, Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg in the Episcopal Church; address by T. Roberts Appel, Esq., "The History of Mount Hope Since 1784;" singing, "Columbia, The Gem of the Ocean;" an address, Col. James Burd," by Dr. John W. Jordan; singing, "Come, Thou Almighty King;" an address, "The Purpose of a Historical Society," by Wm. H. Keller, Esq.; benediction by Rev. A. Alun Hughes; singing, "Auld Lang Syne;" and a cornet solo, "A Perfect Day."

In his excellent paper, Mr. Appel treated of the Grubb family at considerable length and dwelt upon the historic buildings on the premises. These are: The mansion-house, the chapel and the furnace. Speaking of these briefly, the speaker said in part:

"The furnace was erected in 1784 and 1785 by Peter Grubb (great grandfather of the present owner) a son of Peter Grubb, the pioneer and discoverer of the Cornwall Iron Hills and the builder of the furnace there and the forge at Hopewell on Hammer Creek, where he lived. The furnace stands to the east of the mansion-house, at the foot of a most picturesque ravine on the banks of the "Chickasalunga" and after being operated continuously and successfully as a charcoal iron furnace by the Grubb family for a round century, went out of blast in 1885—a generation after its neighbor at "Elizabeth" and "Hopewell" and "Speedwell" forges on Hammer Creek ceased to be operated.

The mansion was erected in the year 1800 on a knoll rising out of the foothills of the "South Mountain," along the highway leading from Lancaster through Manheim and Cornwall to Lebanon, by Henry Bates Grubb, owner of Mt. Hope Furnace, Mt. Vernon Furnace, Cordorus Iron Works, and the thousands of acres of land surrounding each, as well as joint owner of Hopewell Forges and Cornwall Mine and Furnace.

To the south, and separated from furnace and mansion by a park, of mid-England appearance, stands "Hope Church," built in 1845 by Harriet Amelia Buckley Grubb, daughter of Daniel Buckley, ironmaster of "Brooke Forge" in Salisbury township, the widow of Henry Bates Grubb; since largely supported and maintained by the Grubb family; lately en-



larged and improved by Miss Daisy Elizabeth Brooke Grubb, the present owner of the estates.

"Hope Church" is the mother church of the Episcopal churches at Manheim, Lebanon and Colebrook, and with the ancestral home, receives, with the tenderest solicitude and affection, the care of our most gracious hostess on this occasion.

Handsome and artistic souvenir booklets of the buildings and premises, and products of the furnaces in the past, were prepared for the visitors by Walter C. Hager.

The committee which arranged the event consisted of Hon. Charles I. Landis, Chairman; Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, Miss Martha B. Clark, A. K. Hostetter, L. B. Herr and Walter C. Hager.









# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1916.

---

*"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."*

---

THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE  
UNITED STATES.  
MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER MEETING.

---

VOL. XX. NO. 8.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1916



<b>The First Long Turnpike in the United States - - - - -</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>    BY JUDGE C. I. LANDIS.</b>	
<b>Minutes of the October Meeting - - - - -</b>	<b>227</b>





# THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

## PART I.

---

### THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

**A** HISTORY of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike seems to me to involve the whole early system of transportation in this Colony and State from Philadelphia to the West, and I have, therefore, concluded that the most appropriate way to treat the subject will be, first, to describe the King's Highway, which preceded the Turnpike, and then to give a narrative of the Turnpike itself. I will then follow, at a later time, with a sketch of the prominent houses and locations along the Turnpike Road, during the period that the travel was at its zenith. With this brief introduction I begin my story.

At a very early date, roads began to be laid out from Philadelphia to the westward, and it is certain that, in 1714, there was a road which was said to be "the directest and best" that led from that city to the Dutch settlements at Conestoga and Susquehanna. This or another early road entered what is now a part of this county near the Gap hills, and proceeded westward, through Strasburg, the Big Spring, and on to Conestoga River, "at the usual ford leading to the Manor." It, therefore, may be fairly asserted that the first well-defined road or combination of roads from Philadelphia to Lancaster county was known, at least in part, as "The Great Conestoga Road."

The town of Lancaster had then no existence, and the road to which I refer ran considerably to the south of where that town was afterwards located; but, when Andrew and James Hamilton laid out the townstead of Lancaster, and when, on the formation of the county, it was fixed upon as the county town, necessity, of course, arose for more direct communication between the provincial capital and the new town. A movement was, therefore, started with a view of securing a suitable road.

In this early day, roads which were known as "King's Highways" were laid out by the Governor and the Provincial Council, and the other roads were laid out under statutes by the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties. As the projected new road was intended to be a main artery to the West, it was deemed best to have it laid out as one of the King's Highways, and, for this reason, a petition for that purpose was, on January 29, 1730-31, presented to the Honorable Patrick Gordon, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Provincial Council, at a meeting held in Philadelphia. The minutes of the Council set forth that petition in the following terms:

"A Petition of the Magistrates, Grand Jury & other Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, was presented to the Board & read, setting forth that not having the Conveniency of any navigable water, for bringing the Produce

of their Labours to Philadelphia, they are obliged at a great Expence to transport them by Land Carriage, which Burthen becomes heavier thro' the Want of suitable Roads for Carriages to pass. That there are no public Roads leading to Philadelphia yet laid out thro' their county, and those in Chester County, thro' which they now pass, are in many places incommodious. And, therefore, praying that proper Persons may be appointed to view & lay out a Road for the Publick Service, from the Town of Lancaster till it falls in with the high Road in the County of Chester, leading to the Ferry of Schuylkill at high street, & that a Review may be had of the said Publick Road in the County of Chester; The prayer of which Petition being granted.

"It is ordered that Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hans Graaf, Caleb Peirce, Samuel Jones & Andrew Cornish of the County of Lancaster, or any five of them, view & lay out by Course & Distance, a convenient high Road from the said Town of Lancaster to the Division Line between the Counties of Chester & Lancaster; And that Thomas Green, George Ashton, William Paschal, Richard Buffington, William March, Samuel Miller & Robert Parke, of the County of Chester, or any five of them, do then joyn the above named Persons of Lancaster County, or any five of them, in continuing to lay out as aforesaid, the said Road from the Division Line aforesaid, till it falls in with the King's high Road in the County of Chester, leading to Philadla., & make Return thereof to this Board. And they the above named Persons of the County of Lancaster, or any five of them, together with the above named Persons of the County of Chester, or any five of them, are further Impowered jointly to review the said high Road within the last mentioned County, & to Report to this Board what Alterations may be necessary to be made therein, to suit the Conveniency of Carriages, and for the better Accommodation of the Inhabitants of this Province."

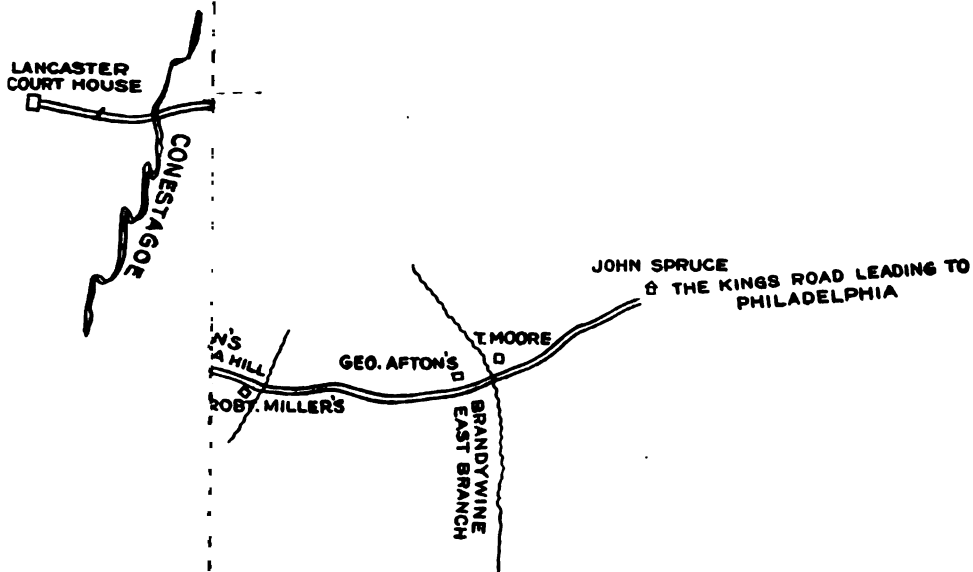
On October 4, 1733, at a meeting of the said council, a return of the High Road laid out from the Town of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, pursuant to an order of the Board, was read in these words:

"To the Honourable Patrick Gordon, Esqr., Lieut. Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, in Council.

"Whereas, upon the Petition of the Magistrates, Grand Jury and other Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, presented to the Governour in Council, praying that proper persons might be appointed to view and lay out a road for the public Service, from the Town of Lancaster, till it should fall in with the high road leading to the Ferry of Schuylkill, at High street, and that a Review might be had of the said Public Road in the County of Chester.

"The Prayer of which petition being granted, it was ordered that Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hance Graaff, Caleb Pierce, Samuel Jones and Andrew Cornish, of the County aforesaid, or any five of them, should view and lay out by Course and Distance, a Convenient high road, from the Town of Lancaster to the Division Line between the said County and the County of Chester, and that Thomas Green, George Aston, William Paschall, Richard Buffington, William Marsh, Samuel Miller, and Robert Parke, of the County of Chester, or any five of them, should then joyn the above named persons of Lancaster County, or any five of them, in continuing to lay out the said road from the Division line aforesaid, till it should fall in with the King's high road, in the County of Chester, leading to Philadelphia, and make return thereof to that Board.

"And the above named persons were also Impowered jointly to Review the said high Road within the County of Chester, and Report the alterations necessary to be made therein.



NSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY, 1733.



"Now these may certify that pursuant to the said Petition and Order, Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hance Graaff and Samuel Jones, of the said County of Lancaster, met at the Town of Lancaster aforesaid, on the fourth day of this instant, and from thence viewed and laid out a Road from the Courthouse in the said Town, along the course of the Street East 3 Degrees, Northerly 144 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, North 108 perches, thence East, 16 Degrees, South 282 perches, to the East side of Conestogoe Creek, thence East 5 Degrees, South 25 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 190 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 1,271 perches, thence East 4 Degrees, South 696 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 90 perches, thence East 74 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 820 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, North 80 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 406 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, South 94 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 80 perches, thence East 32 Degrees, South 118 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, South 160 perches, thence East 364 perches, thence East 19 Degrees, South 490 perches, thence South 41 Degrees, East 40 perches, thence East 27 Degrees, South 68 perches, to the aforesaid Division Line, near the English Church, and then being joined by George Aston, Richard Buffington, William Marsh, Samuel Miller and Robert Parke, of Chester County, Continued the same through Chester County, East 27 Degrees, South 50 perches, thence East 51 Degrees, South 54 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, North 188 perches, thence East 25 Degrees, South 246 perches, thence East 7 Degrees, North 80 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence East 25 Degrees, South 74 perches, thence East 38 Degrees, South 48 perches, thence South 44 Degrees, East 42 perches, thence East 25 Degrees, South 190 perches, thence East 35 Degrees, South 48 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 32 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, North 216 perches, thence East 17 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 130 perches, thence East 26 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence North East 52 perches, South 26 Degrees, East 40 perches, thence East 35 Degrees, South 56 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 36 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, South 121 perches, to the West Branch of Brandywine Creek, thence East 26 Degrees, South 41 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, South 32 perches, thence East 82 perches, thence East 17 Degrees, South 46 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, South 58 perches, thence East 20 Degrees, North 72 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, South 54 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 54 perches, thence East 30 Degrees, South 146 perches, thence East Southerly down the several Courses of a hill 210 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, North 288 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, South 30 perches, thence East 11 Degrees, South 100 perches, thence East 26 Degrees, South 56 perches, thence East 51 Degrees, South 20 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 66 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, South 42 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 194 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, North 188 perches, thence East 40 Degrees, North 100 perches, to the East Branch of Brandywine Creek, near Thomas Moore's Mill, thence East 17 Degrees, North 86 perches, thence East 43 Degrees, North 114 perches, thence East 35 Degrees, North 392 perches, thence East 16 Degrees, North 216 perches to the aforesaid public Road, near the house of John Spruce, containing in the whole thirty-two Statute miles.

"And we conceive the same, as it is now laid out through the said Counties, is done the nearest & most Commodious way, & in the best manner to answer the purposes intended thereby, which the Situation of the Land would admit of, and as little to the Inconvenience of the Inhabitants as possible, without damaging the said Road; we, therefore, humbly pray the same may be confirmed.

"And we further beg leave to say, that being unprovided with a Copy of the Records of the aforesaid public Road, through Chester County, & the Lands contiguous to the said Road being mostly improved, & at present under Corn, we find ourselves incapable to discover where the same hath been altered from its true Course (to the Damage thereof), and also conclude the present Season of the year improper for a Review. Given under our hands the ninth day of June, Anno Dom. 1733.

"THO. EDWARDS,  
 "EDWARD SMOUT,  
 "ROBERT BARBER,  
 "HANS GRAAFF,  
 "SAMUEL JONES,  
 "GEO. ASTON,  
 "RICHARD BUFFINGTON,  
 "WILLIAM MARSH,  
 "SAMUEL MILLER,  
 "ROBT. PARKE."

The Governor in Council, on due consideration had of the said return, together with a draft accompanying it, approved and confirmed the return, and declared the road to be the King's Highway, and ordered that the same should be forthwith cleared and rendered commodious for the public service. And to the end that the said road might be continued to the Ferry on Schuylkill at High Street, it was further "ordered that the Records of the public road through the County of Chester, and till it falls in with the road of Philadelphia County leading to the said Ferry, be searched, and that the same persons of Chester County, who have already laid out the Road so far as in the above return is mentioned, be continued on that service to bring the road to the verge of Philadelphia County, and when it falls in therewith, that Richard Harrison, Hugh Evans, Robert Roberts, Samuel Humphreys, David George and John Warner, or any four of them, continue the said road to the Ferry aforesaid, at High Street, and make report to this board."

When the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Lancaster met on November 6, 1733, at its November Sessions, the following entry was ordered to be made, viz.:

"The confirmation of the King's Road from Lancaster to Philadelphia being confirmed by the Governor in Council and certified to this Court with order that the same be forthwith cleared and rendered commodious, in pursuance thereof it is, therefore, ordered. P. Cur.:

"That precepts issue under the clerk's hand and the seal of the county to the respective supervisors to open and clear the same on the north side of the marked trees at least thirty foot wide and grub the underwood at least fifteen foot of the said space on the side next to the marked trees and make necessary bridges over the swamps so as to render the same safe and passable for horse and wagon."

At a meeting of the Provincial Council held on January 23, 1735-36, a petition of sundry inhabitants of the Townships of Tredyffryn, East-town, Willis-town, and places adjacent to the County of Chester, was presented, setting forth that, "by an order of this Board, a Road was directed to be laid out from the town of Lancaster to the ferry on Schuylkill, at the upper end of High Street, which road is brought no further than to the House of John Spruce, in Whiteland township, in the said County of Chester, to the great inconvenience of Persons travelling with Waggon and other heavy Carriages,"

and, therefore, they prayed that an order might be given for perfecting the said road, agreeable to the former directions of the Board; whereupon it was ordered "that the Persons named for that Service be required to execute the Order of this Board of the 4th of October, 1733, & make Return thereon with all Convenient Dispatch."

On November 26, 1739, the similar petition was also presented, to wit:

TO THE HONORABLE GEORGE THOMAS, ESQR.; Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware,

THE HUMBLE PETITION of John Wright, Thomas Linley, Thomas Ewig and Thomas Edwards, of the County of Lancaster, in Behalf of themselves and others,

#### HUMBLY SHEWETH

THAT the Inhabitants of the said County have been at a Considerable Expence in Laying out of Several Roads, Leading to the City of Philadelphia, Which Roads meets near Brandiwine in the County of Chester, and have been Clear'd, and are Kept Passable by the Inhabitants of the Several Townships through which they Lead to the Township of Whiteland in Chester County, Where there was a Road many years used and taken to be a Lawful Road; But of late years the Inhabitants of Whiteland, Tre yr Dyffryn, Radnor and Haverford in Chester County and from thence to the Ferry in Philadelphia county, have taken no care to mend the said Common Road, under a Pretence that it was never Recorded any where, Neither at Philadelphia, nor at Chester, by which Means the said Road is Become very Dangerous to travel with Waggons by Night and by Day, very much to the Detriment of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County to Carry their Commodities to Philadelphia, THEREFORE, We humbly pray the Honorable Governor, to take our Distressed State into his wise and Serious Consideration, and be pleased to Order the said Road to be Reviewed, and the course and Distance to be taken from the Settlement of John Spruce in Whiteland, Through Chester and Philadelphia Counties to the Ferry upon Shuylkil and the Same made Passable. And your Petitioners as in Duty bound Shall for the Governor ever Pray.

JNO. WRIGHT,  
THOS. LINDLEY,  
THOS. EWING,  
THOS. EDWARDS.

No action, however, appears in the records until April 6, 1741, when the following is shown by the minutes of the Council: "Then was laid before the Board and Read a petition from divers Inhabitants of the Counties of Philada., Chester and Lancaster, setting forth that upon the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the said Counties to the late Governor and Council, in the Year, 1733, an Order was made for laying out a High Road from the Town of Lancaster to High Street ffery at the West End of Philadelphia City; That in pursuance thereof a Road was laid out in the fore-said Year, 1733, from the Town of Lancaster through the County of Lancaster and part of the County of Chester to the Plantation of one John Spruce in the said County of Chester, and upon a Return thereof made had been by the authority of this Board so far confirmed, But that the further Execution of the said Order in laying out the remaining part of the said Road, for Causes unknown to the petitioners, had been hitherto deferr'd; And praying that this



Honble Board would be pleased to appoint proper persons to view and lay out the Remainder of the said Road from the End of the Road already confirmed, near the Plantation of John Spruce, in Chester County, to High street ferry aforesaid. Whereupon it is Order'd by this Board, that William Moore, William Graham, Thomas Thomas, Joshua Thompson, Samuel James, & Nathaniel Grubb, or any four of them, for the County of Chester, Richard Harrison, Griffith Lewellyn, William Thomas, Edward Georges, Hugh Evans, & Robert Jones, or any four of them, for the County of Philadelphia, do view and lay out, or continue the said Road from where the Confirmed Road Terminates, near John Spruce's Plantation, through the Counties of Chester and Philadelphia to High street ferry, at the West End of Philadelphia City aforesaid, so as to be least detrimental to the Possessors of the Lands & most Commodious for Travellers and Carriages, and make return thereof, together with a Draught of the said Road, to this Board, with all Convenient Speed."

At a meeting held on November 23, 1741, final action was taken, as follows:

"The Secretary laid before the Board the Returns made by those persons of Chester & Philadelphia Counties, who, by the order of this Board of the 11th of June last, were directed to View, lay out, or Continue the Road from Lancaster to the ferry at the West End of High Street in Philadelphia City, Viz.: Beginning where part of the same Road laid out in the Year, 1733, terminates, near John Spruce's Plantation in Chester County, which was Read, and is in these Words:

"By virtue of the annexed Order of the Honourable Governor & Council, We, whose names are hereunder written, have viewed & laid out a Road from the end of John Spruce's Lane, in the County of Chester, to the Line dividing the said County of Chester from the County of Philadelphia, which said County Line is near the House of Rees Thomas & David James. To which no one Objected. The Courses & Distances of the said Road being also hereunto annexed under the Handwriting of Benjamin Eastburne, deceased. Witness our Hands this sixth Day of November, 1741. Wm. Moore, Thomas Thomas, Saml. James, Nathaniel Grubbs, Joshua Thompson, Wm. Graham.

"In Pursuance of the annexed Order of the Honourable Governor & Council, We, the Subscribers, have View'd and Continued the Road from the Line dividing the Counties of Philadelphia & Chester, as before-mentioned, to be near the Houses of Rees Thomas & David James To Schuylkil at the West Side of High Street ferry, The Courses & Distances being also hereunto annexed. As Witness our Hands this tenth Day of November, 1741. Richard Harrison, Hugh Evans, Edward George, Wm. Thomas, Robt. Jones.

"July 20th, 1741. Conostogo Road surveyed: Beginning at the End of John Spruce's Lane, & extending thence within the Township of Whiteland in Chester County, North 72 deg. East 120 Perches, thence North 70½ deg. East 80 Ps, thence North 74 deg. East 90 pches, thence North 78 deg. East 56 Pches, thence north 81 deg. East 240 Pchs, thence North 72 deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 69 deg. East 84 Pchs, thence North 65 deg. East 48 Pches, thence East 20 Ps, thence North 69 deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 73 deg. East 62 Pches, thence North 69 deg. East 66 Pches, thence South 88 deg. East 88 Pches, thence South seventy-seven Degrees thirty-six Perches to the End of Pextang Road, thence on it to Kinnison's Run, Beginning at the run thence North 62 deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 54½ deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 82 deg. East 134 Pches to Paschal's Run, thence North 88 deg.

East 54 Pches, thence South 85 deg. East 58 Pches, thence East 96 Pches to the Swede's ford Road, thence South 53 deg. East 66 Ps to a Chestnut Tree, thence South 44 Degrees East 22 Pches near to Rob't Powel's House, then leaving the Old Road and on G. Aston's Land South 72 deg. East (at 200 a Run) 280 Ps stopt at the Old Road, then on it South 33½ deg. East 24 Pches, then in Willistown South 32½ deg. East 20 Pches, thence South 35 deg. East 31 Pches, thence South 86 deg. East 60 pches, thence South 89 deg. East 60 Pches, thence North 84 deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 79 deg. East (at 78, the Western Line of Burge's Tract we Continue to) 86 Pches, thence North 83 deg. East 90 Pches, thence South 82 deg. East 124 Pches, (about 6 Pches further is William Evans' Smiths' Shop), thence North 87½ Deg. East 96 Perches, then in Tredyffryn Townp. North 86 East 34 Pches, thence South 85 deg. East 64 Pches, thence South 75½ deg. East 62 Pches, thence South 81 deg. East 56 Pches, thence South 86 East 166 Pches to the Sign of the Ball, thence North 58 deg. East 128 Pches, thence North 62½ deg. East 34 Pches, thence North 56½ deg. E. 30 Pches, thence North 70 deg. East 84 Pches, thence North 67 deg. East 68 Pches, thence North 73½ deg. East 34 Pches, thence South 87 deg. East at 42 Pches enter'd East Town Continued in it to 62 & thence South 74½ deg. East 40 Pches, thence South 81 deg. East 28 Pches, thence North 84 deg. East 102 Pches, thence South 74 deg. East at 60 Pches a Line of Tredyffryn & in it to 80 Pches, & thence South 88 deg. East 34 Perches, thence South 70 deg. East 86 Perches, thence South 63 deg. East 50 Pches, thence South 46 deg. East 70 Pches, thence South 54 deg. East (at 25 Pches Radnor upper Line, & contind. in it to 55 Pches, which is near Jno. Sams. House), thence South 52 deg. East 46 Pches, thence South 57 deg. East 184 Pches, thence South East 28 Pches, thence South 28 deg. East 40 Pches, thence South 55½ deg. East 46 Pches, thence South 51 deg. East 64 Pches, thence South 52 deg. East 48 Pches, thence South 81 deg. East 30 Pches, thence South 63 deg. E. 104 Pches, to a Run, then up a Steep Hill South 78 deg. East 20 Perches, thence South 62 deg. East 110 Pches, thence South 87 deg. East, at 28 Perches Radnor Meeting House, at 48 Ps. Germans Run Contind. to 70 Perches, thence South 53 deg. East 14 Pches, thence South 42 deg. East 26 Perches, thence South 70 deg. East at 20 Pches the Tavern at 130 Pches Samuel Harry's Lane End, thence South 59½ deg. East at 60 Ps his House, thence South 81 deg. East 186 Pches to — James' Lane End, thence South 62 deg. East 66 Ps. thence South 54 deg. East 58 Pches down the Hill, thence South 85 deg. East 44 Ps. the House ten Perches on the Left, thence South 63 deg. East 72 Pches to the County Line.

"The Conestoga Road continued by the Philadelphia County Jury.

"Philadelphia from Radnor Line, in Merion Township.

"South 45 deg. East 48 Pches, thence South 63 deg. East 140 Pches, at 6 Pches David Ries' Shop, then the County of Chester Line, thence South 65½ deg. East 112 Pches to Benjamin Humphrey's Upper Line, being the County of Philada. Line, thence South 82 deg. East 104 Pches, the Gulf Mill Road, thence South 63 deg. East 36 Pches, thence South 49 deg. East 48 Pches, thence South 39 deg. East 48 Pches to Benjamin Humphrey's Line, thence on Edward Humphrey's Land South 51 deg. East 144 Pches, at 102 Pches Richard Hugh's Upper Line, at 134 Pches his House, thence South 81 deg. East 120 Pches, thence South 64 deg. East 38, Pches, thence North 66½ deg. East 76 Pches, thence North 41 deg. East 58 Pches, thence North 71 deg. East 52 Pches, thence South 86 deg. East 88 Pches, thence South 64½ deg. East 22 Pches, thence South 55 deg. East 27 Pches to Evan Jones' Lower Line, thence South 60 deg. East 136 Pches, thence South 56 deg. East 84 Pches, at 10 Pches, Merion Meeting House, thence South 75 deg. East 38 Pches, thence South 63½

deg. East 72 Ps. at the Fort Road, thence south 78 deg. East 66 Ps. thence South  $41\frac{1}{2}$  deg. East 58 Ps. at 48 Pches Richard Georges' Upper Line, thence South  $23\frac{1}{2}$  deg. East 82 Pches, at 61 Pches Richard Georges' Lower Line, thence South 33 deg. East 106 Pches to Blockley Line, thence South 24 deg. East 42 Pches, thence South 6 deg. West 73 Pches, Edward Georges' Upper Line, thence South 10 deg. East 208 Ps. at 136 Pches the Lane to Edwd. Georges' House, at 166 Pches David George Lane, thence South 24 deg. East 84 Pches, David Georges' Run, thence South  $45\frac{1}{2}$  deg. East 550 Pches to Haverford Road, thence South 52 deg. East 294 Pches to Peter Gardner's House, and thence South 74 deg. East 100 Pches to High Water Mark at the End of the Causeway at the West side of High Street Ferry.

"And no Objection having been made to any part of the said Returns, the said Road is by the Authority of this Board Confirmed; And Ordered, That the Overseers of the High Roads for the respective Townships in the Counties of Chester and Philada. do cause the said Road, according to the Courses and Distances abovesaid, to be Opened & Cleared forthwith."

This, then, completed the King's Highway, which is generally known to us as the Old Philadelphia Road. It was, however, sometimes also called the Provincial Road, and, after the Revolution, it became the Continental Road.

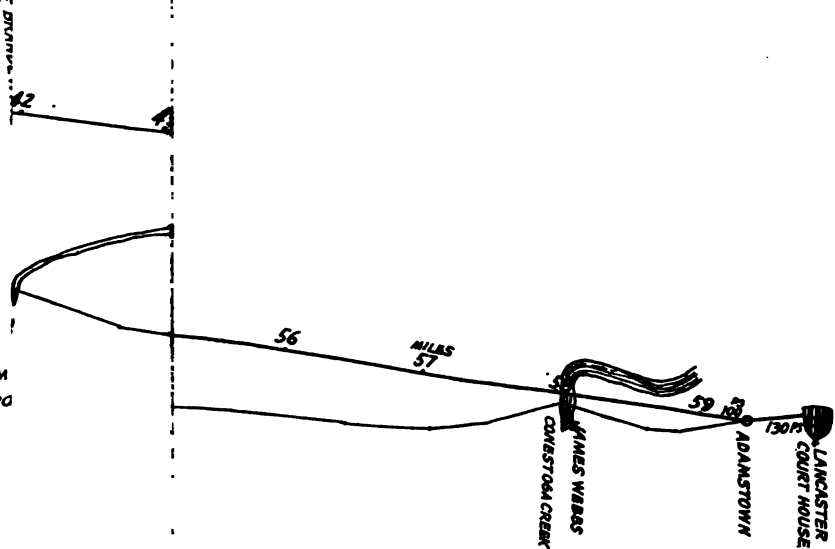
In 1767, an attempt was made to straighten this road. Surveyors were appointed, who made a draft of which I hope to append a copy hereto. They, on May 12, 1767, reported that, "In pursuance of an order from the Honorable House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, to us the subscribers directed, we have surveyed and measured the present road from the Sign of the Ship to the Borough of Lancaster and have run a straight line from the westernmost bounds of the City of Philadelphia (Beginning the measure at the Corporation Ferry) to the said Borough, and the above is a draught thereof together with that part of the present road from the said ferry to the said Sign of the Ship (from a survey lately made by order of the said House), and have carefully observed the nature and circumstances of the ground through which the said straight line passes, and noted thereon in the said Draught the waters it crosses, and find much the greater part of the way is good ground for a road, yet it appears not practicable in all places on account of the steep hills to make a road exactly along the said straight line, but by varying therefrom sometimes to the North and sometimes to the South, the largest extent not exceeding 50 or 60 perches and mostly much less, a practicable passage may be found. For further particulars, see the abstract from our field book.

"JOHN SELLERS,  
"WM. SHEAFFER."

The draft also contains the following notes:

	m.	qr.	ps.
"The present Road from the Ferry to the Sign of the Ship ..	32.	1.	78.
"The Strait line to opposite sd Sign of ye Ship .....	28.	2.	65.
"Difference .....	3.	3.	13.
	m.	qr.	ps.
"The said Road from the Ship to Adamstown .....	31.	1.	47.
"The Strait line from opposite the Ship to Adamstown ....	30.	2.	35.
"Difference .....	—	3.	12.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER FROM THE  
 THE PRESENT ROAD FROM THE SIGN OF THE  
 MEASURE AT THE CORPORATION FERRY,  
 SIGN OF THE SHIP FROM A SURVEY LATE  
 STRAIGHT LINE PASSES, AND NOTED THE  
 PRACTICABLE IN ALL PLACES ON ACCO  
 TO THE SOUTH THE LARGEST EXTENT N  
 ABSTRACT FROM OUR FIELD BOOK  
 THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF YE 5<sup>TH</sup> MO MAY





	m.	qr.	ps.
"To the Ship .....	32.	1.	78.
"To Adamstown .....	31.	1.	47.
<hr/>			
"Total .....	63.	3.	45.
"The Straight line .....	59.	1.	20.
<hr/>			
"Difference .....	4.	2.	25."

On that part of this draft from the English Church (Compass) to Lancaster, the places marked are Miller's Tavern, Pequea Creek, The Three Crowns, White Horse, Lightal's Run, The Sign of the Hat, Robert Clanch (should be Robert Clinch), Lampeter Meeting House, Mill Creek James Gibbons, and Conestoga Creek James Webb. Also Adamstown and the Lancaster County House.

The Three Crowns was located and now remains as a private dwelling on the north side of the road over a branch of the Pequea Creek just east of the Village of White Horse. The Lampeter Meeting House yet stands on the north side of the road at Bird-in-Hand and between that village and Mill Creek. "Mill Creek James Gibbons" is the mill on Mill Creek, which yet stands, and is at present owned by Henry Ressler. On the side of the mill towards the road, on a tablet, is the following inscription: "Built by James Gibbons & Debarah G. in the year 1770." Mr. Gibbons was one of the prominent men of the county. He was, in 1766, foreman of the Grand Jury. As early as 1767, he secured from the Court a recommendation for a license, and he continued to hold one until 1775, when his name disappears from the Docket. In those days, a license to keep a tavern for the accommodation of the public carried with it the right to sell spiritous liquor. Petitions for that purpose were presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and, if approved by that Court, a recommendation was certified to the Governor, who granted the license. There was another kind of license, which carried with it the right to sell beer and cider, and these licenses were granted by the Court. Most of the other places mentioned in this survey will be referred to with some particularity later.

The original draft attached to the report of the Commissioners, who laid out the road to John Spruce's, a copy of which is hereto attached, shows that, on the south side, close to the five-mile stone, there was at that time a house marked, F. Theophilus, and that, about twelve miles from the town, a stream crossed the road, called Cat Tail Run. The name of the stream is still retained, and it is about a half-mile east of The Hat Tavern. About three miles east of Miller's, on the north side of the road, was a place called Jorvis', and west of Jorvis', on the same side, in from the road and along a run, was Robinson's. The Jorvis referred to was Joseph Jorvis. When the Peter's Road was, at the November Sessions, 1740, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, legally laid out, the record recites that it began at the Provincial Road about one-half a mile west of "Joseph Jorvis' Mill." This fixes this mill on the west branch of the Pequea Creek, at what is now the east end of the Village of White Horse. This place is even more definitely, if possible, fixed, for by a deed in Decord Book A, at page 20, it appears that on November 8, 1747, Joseph Jorvis and Esther, his wife, in consideration of natural love and affection and the sum of two hundred pounds, conveyed to their son, Solomon Jorvis, a certain messuage or tenement and water, grist mill or corn mill situated in Salisbury Township, beginning at a corner post by the road leading to Philadelphia, containing 71 acres. 3 quarters and 39 perches.

Solomon Jorvis on October 16, 1750, sold the same property to one Isaac Richardson. The Robinson referred to was, I think, Israel Robinson, a very prominent man in that locality.

Fort Duquesne was captured by the British and Colonial troops under the command of General Forbes on November 25, 1758. In an account book of the expedition, a statement is given of the stopping places and distances on the road from Lancaster to Philadelphia. Those in Lancaster County were as follows: From Lancaster to Joseph Steer's, at Red Lion, five and three-quarter miles and thirty perches. To Caldwell's, at The Hat, six and one-quarter miles and fifty-five perches. To John Miller's, at Pequea, six and one-half miles and twelve perches. This makes a total distance of eighteen and one-half miles and ninety-seven perches, to John Miller's, which is the hotel yet standing nearby the Compass Church. The distance in the original survey was 5,600 perches, or  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the difference between these surveys is one mile and ninety-seven perches. I think, perhaps, a mistake or mistakes were made in the original report of the first survey—possibly a course or some of the courses were inadvertently dropped—because a measurement lately made by an Odometer shows the distance to the Compass to be between eighteen and a half and nineteen miles. Caldwell's, at The Hat, was located between what are now the Villages of White Horse and Intercourse. The name of the then owner and proprietor was Andrew Caldwell. The property has always been and is yet in the Caldwell name, it being now owned by William J. Caldwell, a lineal descendant of the original settler. The tavern building still stands, but as it has of late years been weatherboarded, it is not easily recognized. Originally, a squatter, who was a hatter, settled hereabouts on the Caldwell land, and it was from this that the tavern got its name of The Hat. The Red Lion, which was then kept by Joseph Steer, was located on the southeast corner, where the Strasburg Road joins the Old Road, between Bird-in-Hand and Smoketown. It was at the extreme northwest corner of the Patent for 200 acres of land taken out by Steer on January 19, 1733. A map made by virtue of an Act of Parliament, by Nicholas Scull, on January 1, 1759, shows that "The Red Lion" was just west of Mill Creek, so that its location is thereby definitely fixed. This property, for a time, belonged to Isaac Conard, and its present owner is Henry Hoover. It long ago ceased to be a public place. There is a sandstone milestone on the north side of the road a few hundred yards east of Hoover's and 5 8-15 miles from Lancaster. On it is marked "60 M. to P"; then "— to L."—the figure which precedes the "to L." is broken off. Whether this is an original stone or not, I do not know.

In Father Abraham's Almanac for the year 1771, the stopping places along this road are mentioned as Douglass', The Hat, Duke of Cumberland, Red Lion, Conestoga Creek, and the Lancaster Court House. Douglass' was kept by John Douglass. The stopping place was at the east end of the present Village of White Horse, for the distance from Lancaster to it was stated in Father Abraham's Almanac to be 16 miles, while the measurement by the Odometer is 16 4-10 miles. But, in addition, the first name of Douglass and the location of the place are absolutely fixed by records. At the November Sessions, 1756, of the Court of Quarter Sessions a road was laid out "from the southwest gate of the Pequea Meeting House to John Douglass' Mill," and thence south to the line dividing Lancaster and Chester Counties. The courses and distances show that this mill is the same one that was, prior to that time, owned by Joseph Jorvis. In addition, the Scull map, above referred to, plainly shows that "Douglass' Mill" was on the west branch of the Pequea Creek, north of the Provincial Road, and this point is the

east end of the Village of White Horse. The mill is now owned and operated by John W. Stauffer. Mr. Douglass lived in Salisbury Township. He was a very prominent man in the eastern part of the county. He was commissioned as a Justice from November 1, 1759, to January 29, 1761, and in 1763 he was a member of the General Assembly.

The Duke of Cumberland is stated in the Almanac as being three miles from Caldwell's and ten miles from Conestoga Creek. In another advertisement, it is stated that this tavern was nine miles from Lancaster and was kept by William Ferree. These distances do not fit either of the hotels at Intercourse, and it is plain that the tavern must have been located some distance to the west. Where, then, was The Duke of Cumberland? I think I will be able to satisfactorily fix its location.

John Vernor first obtained a license to keep a public house of entertainment in 1735. This license was renewed, as shown by the record, until 1741, and while, after that date, I have, owing to the deficiency in the dockets as copied, been unable to find his name, yet I think it can be safely said that he continued to keep the tavern up to the time of his death. In 1741, he, under a patent from Thomas Penn, became the owner of a tract of 310 acres of land located on a branch of Mill Creek, and in 1744 he purchased an adjoining tract from Samuel Jones. On February 9, 1741, he and his wife, Martha, in consideration of the sum of five shillings, conveyed to George Brown, John Cooper, William McCausland and John Reese, as Trustees for the Presbyterians of Leacock, a tract of 1 acre and 57 perches, located on the north side of the Provincial Road. Upon this ground Old Leacock Church was built and its cemetery laid out. Vernor's house lay about a fourth of a mile to the east of the church, on the same side of the road. He died about April 9, 1754, and, by his will, dated January 29, 1754, he made the following disposition of certain of his real estate, namely; "Item. I give, devise and bequeath to my sons, Samuel and Benjamin, all my plantation and tract of land whereon I now live, and also that plantation and tract adjoining the tract above mentioned (the last mentioned tract I purchased of Samuel Jones), both situated and being in the county and township aforesaid (Leacock), to be equally divided between them, having particular care that the meadow and water of both tracts be as equally divided as the nature of the matter will admit; Samuel to have the house wherein I now live, with the outhouses, and his part or share of the land adjoining it; Benjamin to have the house and buildings on ye tract I bought of Samuel Jones, with his part of the land adjoining," etc. He directed that Thomas Johnson, Nathaniel Lightner and William Hamilton should make division of this real estate between his sons, and they did so, and the two latter executed a paper to that effect on October 29, 1758, Mr. Johnson having in the meantime died. They thereby assigned to Samuel Vernor the tract of 310 acres received by his father under the Penn patent, and 20 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres and also 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres of the land purchased from Samuel Jones. The balance of the Jones land was assigned to Benjamin Vernor. Samuel Vernor, on October 30, 1758, sold the tract of 310 acres and allowances to Robert Clinch, and, by a subsequent tripartite deed between Samuel Vernor, John Woods and Samuel Lefever and Benjamin Vernor and Robert Clinch, the same, together with the tract of 20 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres, was confirmed to Robert Clinch. The record shows that Clinch was keeping a public house at the Vernor place when the division between the two sons was made. In 1767 Robert Clinch and Hannah, his wife, deeded this land to William Hamilton. Clinch is named in this deed as an "inn-keeper." Robert Clinch was the son-in-law of John Vernor, he having married John Vernor's youngest daughter, Hannah. As I have before stated,



both Leacock Church and churchyard and the Vernor's tavern then stood on the north side of the Provincial Road. The road at this point was, however, afterwards changed and straightened, and thereby both of the buildings on these properties were thrown to the south side. The old house which was used as the tavern yet stands, and it is now owned and occupied by Samuel P. Smoker. Whether or not it is the original house cannot be ascertained with certainty at this late day. But, in addition, the Scull map and another old map made about 1770 show Leacock Church and Vernor's on the north side of the Provincial Road, about three miles from The Red Lion and about three or four miles from The Hat. Vernor's is the only place in this locality marked on these maps, and there are no other taverns or houses that correspond as to distance either from Lancaster or from The Compass. Mr. Vernor came from the north of Ireland, and it was, therefore, natural for him to give his house an English name. It will be recalled that George II ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland in 1727. He died about October 25, 1760, and was then succeeded by his grandson, George III. His second son was William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. The Duke commanded the King's troops at Culloden, where he defeated the young Pretender, and he was in command of the allied troops at the disastrous Battle of Fontenoy, where he suffered defeat at the hands of the French. He was, therefore, at the time Vernor kept this hotel, the most prominent character in England next to the King. In view of all these facts and records, I think there can be no reasonable doubt but that this place was The Duke of Cumberland. Whether or not John Vernor was buried in Old Leacock churchyard cannot be ascertained, for no stone there marks his grave, but his son, Benjamin Vernor lies just west of the church building. The inscription on his tombstone is "Benjamin Vernor, Died, Nov. 22, 1834, in the 92nd year of his age."

The tavern at Bird-in-Hand was of a later date than the Red Lion. Originally, it was a long one-story and a half building, occupied not only as a hotel, but also by a number of other tenants. It was burned down about the year 1854, and the present structure was shortly afterwards built. There is an old tradition that, when the old road was originally laid out, there was a tavern at this place, and, in a discussion between the surveyors as to whether they should stop at it or go on to Lancaster, one of them said, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and from that the hotel and afterwards the village obtained their present name. This story, however, is not correct as to time, for there was no hotel then at that point, and if such an incident ever occurred, it must have been at a later date, possibly when the railroad was constructed.

The stopping place at Conestoga Creek was kept by James Webb. Here was a ferry, and he and his tenants no doubt kept it and attended to the wants of travelers. He was prominent in the county for he was foreman of the Grand Jury at February sessions, 1753, 1754 and 1755. He was also a member of the Assembly for 19 years from 1747 to 1777. He was a Quaker, or of Quaker origin. He died sometime between 1784 and May 16, 1788, as his will was dated on the former and proven on the latter date. By it he devised all his lands in Lancaster County to his son, William Webb. On September 23, 1789, William Webb, conveyed 19 acres and 98 perches, which included the land on which the tavern stands, on the north side of the road, west of Witmer's Bridge, to Abraham Witmer. Before the purchase made by Witmer, or at least before that building known as the Witmer tavern was built, the stopping place may have been on the south side of the road, for in

1777, Henry Derring kept the ferry and tavern at that location on the Webb land.

It soon became evident that the King's Highway was inadequate to accommodate the public travel between Lancaster and Philadelphia, and in certain portions of the year, the road, being only a dirt road, was almost impassable. Chief Justice Shippen, writing from Philadelphia to his father, Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, on January 1, 1761, said: "The roads have been so bad that no wagons have offered by which I could send the things I mentioned to you in a former letter, among which is some citron from Miss Betsey Anderson." As late as the year 1773, there were stumps in it, which rendered the passage dangerous. An agitation was, therefore, commenced, looking toward the securing of a better and a more permanent road. It is evident that the "good-roads" question was as acute in those days as in ours.

## PART II.

### THE TURNPIKE ROAD.

THE Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company was the first important public improvement in this State. Its effect on the development of the State was incalculable. It, therefore, occurred to the writer that the history of the enterprise ought to be recorded. I beg to present to you all the data that I have been able to collect. Necessarily, with the passing of the years, many interesting events relating to it have been altogether lost; but sufficient has, I think, been preserved to give a fairly adequate understanding of its rise, its progress and its decay.

John Loudon Macadam was born in Scotland in 1756. He, however, came to America in his youth and remained until he was grown up. On his return to Scotland, he was appointed manager of a district road in Ayrshire. He invented a scheme of covering a roadway with small broken stones, on either a soft or hard substratum. The large stones in the road were to be broken into pieces of a regular weight to go through a two and a quarter inch ring, and the road was then to be smoothed with a rake, so that they might easily settle down into the holes made by the removal of the large stones. The broken metal was then to be carefully spread over it, and it was to be scattered in shovelfuls to a depth of from six to ten inches. The road was to have a fall from the middle to the sides of one foot in sixty feet, with ditches on the sides. From him and his system arose the word "Macadamize." He must have begun the building of roads toward the close of, or immediately after, the Revolutionary War, for it will be observed he only then became of age. Thomas Telford was an Englishman and was the son of a shepherd. He was born in England on August 9, 1757. He also invented a plan of covering roads, which consisted of a rough foundation before the smaller stones were placed on. His plan took his name and was called the "Telford" plan. The result of both methods was, to put a hard surface of stone on the road, and this has been called "metalizing" the road. Both of these theories have since been, to a large degree, superseded by later systems.

The agitation for a stone road began in this State shortly after the Revolutionary War. Jacob Hiltzheimer, who was a member of the State Assembly, set down in his diary the following references to the new road: "1786. November 27. In the evening, met seven of the members of Assembly at the tavern opposite the State House, where we conversed about the new road to be laid out from Schuylkill to the westward, and which way the money is to be raised to make it a turnpike. 1786. November 29. Some debate about the report on the western road, but the matter was postponed until this day week. 1786. December 6. The order of the day was brought forward concerning the new road to be made from the middle ferry on Schuylkill to Lancaster. All the speakers in the House debated upon it for some time, and then the report was re-committed. 1792. March 3. Finished with the bill for the turnpike between Philadelphia and Lancaster."

As early as March 21, 1772, the General Assembly passed an Act for open-

ing and better amending and keeping in repairs the public roads and highways within this Commonwealth. This Act was limited to a term of seven years, but it was afterwards continued from time to time. Its provisions, however, proved ineffective, and other means were, therefore, sought after to remedy its defects. On November 3, 1786, it was resolved "that Mr. Fitzsimmons, Mr. Logan, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Ross, Mr. Whitehill, Mr. Findley and Mr. Smith be a Committee to lay before this House a plan for repairing and supporting the public roads within this State," and on November 21, 1786, this Committee made a report, recommending a plan, which they considered would prove beneficial. On November 27, November 29 and December 6, of this year, this report was considered, and on the latter day it was "Resolved that Commissioners be appointed to view and survey grounds for the straightest and best road to be laid out from the Middle Ferry on the Schuylkill to the Borough of Lancaster, and thence to Miller's Spring, in the County of Cumberland, and that a return of such survey be made to the President and Supreme Executive Council." On November 17, 1788, a Committee was appointed by a resolution "to report a plan for the improvement of the public roads of the State," and on September 30, 1790, a bill was passed for the appointment of Commissioners to make proper surveys between Philadelphia and Lancaster. Finally, on December 10, 1791, Governor Mifflin discussed the question in his address to the Senate and House of Representatives, at the opening of their session. He said: "The improvement of our roads and inland navigation will, I am persuaded, continue to be a favorite object with the Legislature.....While I offer these remarks, I am aware, Gentleman, that the want of a good and permanent road is, at present, the principal defect in the communication between the middle counties and the metropolis. The steps which are taking, however, in pursuance of the legislative resolution of the 30th day of September last, to remedy this inconsistency, have met with universal approbation, and I hope the Commissioners who were appointed to make proper surveys between Philadelphia and Lancaster will enable me, previously to the adjournment of the session, to lay a plan before you which, corresponding in its execution with your views and the wishes of our fellow citizens, may lead to the establishment of a general system of well constructed and well regulated roads. You must readily perceive, indeed, that it will be in vain either to open roads or clear rivers without a vigilant attention to keep the former in repair and to prevent encroachments on the latter, and the existing laws being inadequate to these essential purposes, you will, I am confident, revise and amend them."

On December 13, 1791, it was resolved in the House that "those parts of the Governor's address which related to roads and navigation be referred to a special Committee," and a Committee of eleven members was named in the resolution. This Committee, on December 19, reported that "it would in their opinion conduce to the completion of this business" if a Special Committee was appointed to report as to roads unconnected with navigation, and a resolution to that effect was offered and on December 20 adopted. This Committee consisted of twenty-two members. On February 1, 1792, the Governor reported to the House as follows: "I have received a report from the Commissioners who were appointed to view and mark out a road from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill to the Borough of Lancaster, in compliance with the legislative resolution of the 30th of September last, and as the copying of the drafts which accompany the report would occasion a considerable delay in making this important communication, I have directed the Secretary to deliver the originals to the House of Representatives, by whom they will, I presume, be transmitted for information to the Senate, in the progress of

any bill that may be framed on the subject." A Committee of seven was thereupon appointed on the message of the Governor and the report of the Commissioners, and this Committee on February 15 reported as follows:

"That we have had the subject under consideration and are of the opinion that a road may be obtained between the said places in a straighter direction and over a more level country than any of the roads now in use, but, at the same time, we doubt whether the Legislature is possessed of sufficient documents to fix precisely the route and direction which will be the best.

"The Committee are also of opinion that the great quantity of heavy produce to be transported between the two places will require an artificial road bedded with stone and gravel, the expense of which will be very great, and beyond the present ability of the State to undertake at the public charge, but, there appears to be a disposition among the citizens to undertake it at their private expense, if a company were formed and incorporated, with powers to raise a sufficient capital, by subscription, to effect the work and to fix gates, or turnpikes, and demand reasonable tolls from persons using the said road.

"The Committee are further of opinion that the importance of the trade between the city and country, through which such road must pass, will justify the Legislature in erecting such a company, and granting to them all the necessary rights, privileges and franchises."

They then submitted a resolution that a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill for incorporating a company for the purpose of making an artificial road between Philadelphia and Lancaster. On February 18, the resolution was adopted, and the same Committee was directed to carry it out. On March 5, 1792, the Committee reported a bill, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road, bedded with stone and gravel, from the City of Philadelphia to the Borough of Lancaster." This bill was then read for the first time. On March 26, 1792, it was read a second time and was then and on subsequent days considered in a Committee of the whole House, who, on March 29, reported it to the House with amendments. On March 31, 1792, it was read a third time, the Mayor and Recorder of Philadelphia appearing and protesting against its passage. The House, however, passed the bill and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. On April 7, 1792, the Senate, having made certain amendments, one of which was the addition of Matthias Slough and Abraham Witmer as Commissioners, passed the bill and returned it to the House for concurrence in the amendments, and this having been done, it was sent to the Governor for his approval.

The Act of Assembly enabling the Governor to incorporate this turnpike company was approved April 9, 1792, and its title is: "An Act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the City of Philadelphia to the Borough of Lancaster." Its preamble stated that, "Whereas, the great quantity of heavy articles of the growth and produce of the country, and of foreign goods which are daily transported between the City of Philadelphia and the western counties of the State requires an amendment of the highway which can only be effected by artificial beds of stone and gravel, disposed in such manner as to prevent the wheels of carriages from cutting into the soil, the expenses whereof will be great; and it is reasonable that those who will enjoy the benefits of such highway should pay a compensation therefor, and there is reason to believe

that such highway will be undertaken by an association of citizens, if proper encouragement be given by the Legislature." The terms and stipulations of the Act, as contained in its various sections, then follow and they are set forth in an abbreviated form in the Appendix.

A supplemental Act was passed on April 17, 1795. By section 1 of this later Act, it was provided that, where the turnpike had been laid out on ground of any road of a greater width than fifty feet, the president and managers might increase the width of the same to the same extent, provided it should not exceed sixty-eight feet; and by section 2, that, in such other places as shall be deemed necessary and the owners were willing to sell the ground, the width of the road might be increased to not exceeding sixty-eight feet. Section 3 contained a proviso that it should not be lawful for the turnpike company to ask of any persons passing along the road east of the creek known as the Five Mile or Indian Creek any toll for a greater distance than they actually traveled, and there was a further proviso that it should not be lawful for the company to ask from or for persons living on or adjacent to said road, who might have occasion to pass by the said road upon the ordinary business relating to their farms or occupations, who shall not have any other convenient road or way by which they might pass, any toll for passing on or by the said turnpike. A Memorial was presented to the Legislature on January 11, 1847, for the repeal of the second proviso of the third section, but this object seems to have been accomplished only at a much later date by the Act of May 15, 1871, P. L. 874.

An organization of the president and managers of the turnpike was effected on July 24, 1792. William Bingham was elected president, and Tench Francis treasurer. The first board of managers consisted of David Rittenhouse, Adam Reigart, Thomas Boude, Edward Hand, Francis Johnston, Ellis-ton Perot, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Abraham Witmer, Samuel W. Fisher, Andrew Graeff, John Nicholson and George Latimer. I append in the Appendix a list of all the officers and managers of the company from that time until the turnpike was finally dissolved about 1899, together with their terms of service, and, in some instances, the correct dates of their births and deaths. It will, I think, be interesting to peruse this list, as it contains the names of many prominent men. Mr. Bingham, the president, was a leading merchant of Philadelphia. In 1791 he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in 1795 was Speaker of the State Senate. He represented Pennsylvania in the United States Senate from 1795 to 1801. He was married to Ann Willing, the daughter of Thomas Willing, a leader of Philadelphia Society of that day. The enterprise was very popular and the stock was largely over-subscribed. William Webb, writing to Nathaniel Ellmaker concerning it, said:

"Near Lancaster, 5th June, 1792.

"I have never seen men so wet with sweat in an harvest field, as some were in the crowd to-day, to subscribe to the Turnpike Road. Most of them did not think that the worst of it, for many did not get in for a prize, which warmed their minds as well as their bodies. The subscriptions closed with 400 shares to-day, about 1 o'clock.

"Am with respect thy fd,

"WILL WEBB."

"Nl. Ellmaker."

Edward Bird, also writing from Philadelphia to Jasper Yeates on June 14, 1792, said:

"There was great confusion in this city about ye Subscription to the Turnpike Road. I intended to have subscribed a few shares by way of encouraging the object, but finding that unnecessary I gave myself no further trouble about ye matter. My office was deserted the whole day by Mr. Davis and my apprentices, they having been infected with the Turnpike Rage. Everything is now turned into Speculation. The quiet Quakers who attended for ye purpose of joining in ye Subscription, and encouraging the road, finding such an uproar, withdrew."

I have not been able to trace with certainty the cost of the turnpike, but in the Journal of the State Senate of February 2, 1797, it appears that a letter from Elliston Perot, the then president, was presented, enclosing an abstract account of the moneys expended in the making of the road up to that time. It is therein stated that that amount was \$444,753.72, exclusive of unliquidated contracts, estimated at \$8,000, and also exclusive of the expense of a bridge over the Brandywine Creek. The turnpike was built in five sections or districts. A superintendent was appointed for each district. The fourth and fifth sections covered the road from Coatesville to Lancaster. David Witmer was the superintendent of the fourth district, and Col. Matthias Slough, of Lancaster, was the superintendent of the fifth district. The latter district was the one nearest the Borough of Lancaster. On October 14, 1793, Edward Hand, Andrew Graeff and Abraham Witmer were appointed a committee to enter into contracts for the completing of the road in the fourth and fifth districts. They carried out their instructions in this regard.

The turnpike seems to have been practically finished about 1794, though even towards the year 1796, some work was yet being done upon it. An advertisement of Slough, Downing and Dunwoody, of May 13, 1796, for their stage line, known as the Lancaster Stage Dispatch, speaks of "the almost completion of the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster." Jacob Hiltzheimer also made the following entries in his diary: "1796. November 27. At Reynell's we dined and afterwards stopped at Witmer's Bridge, and thence to Slough's in Lancaster. We found the turnpike in generally good condition, only here and there the stones were not sufficiently covered with gravel.....Mr. Whelen, General Miller and I left Lancaster and dined at Reynell's. I frequently got out of my chair and measured the bed of the turnpike, which is full twenty-one feet wide, which is according to law..... December 2. Matthew Young, J. Hall and myself were appointed last month by the Governor to view the turnpike from the 14 milestone to Witmer's Bridge and thence to Lancaster." The "Reynell's" spoken of by Mr. Hiltzheimer was the hotel at Leaman Place. It was kept by William Reynolds, who was the grandfather of Admiral William Reynolds, General John Fulton Reynolds and James L. Reynolds, Esq. He died in 1801. His widow was Catharine Reynolds, who was a great-granddaughter of Mary Ferree. Before the turnpike was built, William Reynolds kept a tavern north of the same, in the fine stone house now the residence of Mrs. Kate Kreider; but, when the road was completed, travelers would not go out of their way to stop there, and he, therefore, erected the building on the turnpike. Upon Mr. Reynolds' decease, the property was sold, and, on July 22, 1802, conveyed by his executors to Christian Leaman, from whom it passed to the late Henry Leaman, the father of Dr. Henry Leaman, of Philadelphia; William Leaman, Esq., a distinguished member of the Lancaster Bar, and other children. The fourteenth milestone referred to by Jacob Hiltzheimer was located not far from the line between Delaware and Chester Counties. On February 12, 1796, subscriptions were invited by William Govett, secretary of the company,

for one hundred additional shares of the capital stock at \$300 a share, so at that time there must have been debts to be paid or work to be done for its completion.

On November 3, 1806, Roger Brooke made a survey of the turnpike. Dewey Strickland was present as a witness and was no doubt a helper. The survey commenced at the face of the east abutment of the Schuylkill permanent bridge, and ended evidently at the Court House in Lancaster. The distance between the two points was 62 miles and 135.95 perches, strict measure. I appended to this paper in the Appendix a copy of the survey thus made. The surveyor has attached sketches of sections of the road and of the various localities, and, believing they will be of public interest, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, through Dr. J. W. Jordan, your president and myself have had copies made of these sketches and now exhibit them before you. The survey mentions with particularity all the taverns along the road and also some of the private houses. All the cross-roads of that day are given, the directions in which they run, and also the places to which they go, also the streams and bridges over which the turnpike passes. The line between Chester and Lancaster Counties is shown to be about an eighth of a mile east of the 45th milestone.

By the Act of April 4, 1798, which provided for the more effectual prevention of evasion of the regulations contained in the original Act, it was enacted, in section 1, that any person who should pass through any private gate or bars, or along or over any private passageway or other ground near to or adjoining a gate, with intent to defraud the company and evade the payment of the toll, or should practice any other fraudulent means or device with like intent, or any person claiming any exemption who was not entitled thereto or giving any license to any person not entitled to such privilege, should forfeit and pay to the president, etc., not less than four nor more than fifteen dollars, to be sued for and recovered with costs of suit before any Justice of the peace, in like manner and subject to the same rules and regulations as debts of twenty pounds might be sued for and recovered. Section 2 declared that any person who should wilfully break, deface or pull up any milestone, or should obliterate the letters or figures inscribed thereon, or should break, pull down, destroy or injure any post erected at the intersection of any road falling into or leading out of the turnpike road, or the board or index hand affixed thereto, or should obliterate the letters or figures inscribed thereon, or should in any wise injure or deface the letters, figures or other character marked at any turnpike or any gate erected, or the whole or any part of any printed list of rates of toll affixed, should, for every offense, forfeit and pay to the president, etc., the sum of twenty dollars, to be sued for in like manner. Section 3 authorized the company to erect scales at or near such gates as they might think proper, and authorized the toll-gatherers or other persons in their service to prevent cattle, wagons or other carriages of burden from passing the gate until such vehicle should be drawn into the scales and the rate of burden therein should be ascertained by weighing; and that any person who should refuse to drive on such scales for these purposes should forfeit and pay to the president, etc., the sum of not less than five nor more than ten dollars. Section 4 directed that any action or suit that should be brought should be commenced within six months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and declared that the Act should be in force for two years and not longer. This Act was extended by the Act of April 11, 1799, for a term of nine years from the date of its passage, and the company was authorized to grant the tolls to be received at any gate for the same period under such rents and reservations as it might think fit.



Under the Act of April 11, 1807, the provisions of the Act of April 4, 1798, except the limitations contained therein, were made perpetual, and by its second section it was provided that, in lieu of the penalties for transgressions against the former Acts, the offender should pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered as other penalties were directed to be recovered under the Act of 1798, or by distress and sale, according to law.

A resolution was passed by the Legislature, dated June 14, 1836, by which the president, managers and company were authorized to commute, raise or diminish, in part or in whole, the tolls and rates which by the twelfth section of the Act incorporating the company they were authorized and empowered to collect, to which the proviso was added that the tolls and rates should not be raised so as to exceed the limits specified in the eighteenth section of the Act of Incorporation.

The next Act affecting the road was that of April 11, 1866. Its preamble states that, "Whereas, since the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Philadelphia to Lancaster, trade and travel on the turnpike road, between the same points, has been diverted from the latter road: And, Whereas, it is believed to be the interest of the public, as well as the stockholders, in said turnpike road, that the road should be divided into three, or more, sections, and sold, so as to place the said several sections under local control and management, and that all the franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, granted by the charter of said turnpike road company, and, also, subject to all the duties, obligations, reservations and restrictions contained in said charter, shall be applicable to and binding upon each of said several sections of said road, when sold and conveyed by the company." Section 1 enacted that the company was authorized to divide and sell the turnpike road in three or more sections, and to convey its right, title and interest in the same to any person or persons who might purchase the same by deed executed by the president and treasurer under the common seal of the company. Section 2 provided that the purchasers of either of the several sections should be considered and taken to be invested with all the franchises, rights, privileges and immunities granted by the Act of Assembly regulating turnpike and plank road companies, passed January 26, A. D. 1849, with its several supplements, and should also be bound by and subject to all the duties, obligations, reservations and restrictions contained and prescribed in the said Act and its supplements; also by such contract and reservations as were necessary to continue in full force any agreement or contract made between the company and any person or persons, and that the company should report such sales to the several Courts of Common Pleas having jurisdiction for confirmation and approval; that the purchaser or purchasers of either of the sections might apply to the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such section lay or the larger part of such section passed through, to create such person or persons and such others as might be associated with them a turnpike corporation by such name as might be proper, to fix the number and valuation of shares of stock therein, and generally to do such other acts as might be lawful and proper to create such turnpike corporation, all of which proceedings should be recorded in the Offices for the Recording of Deeds in the several counties, and that, in the several turnpike corporations, when created, each stockholder should have one vote for each share of stock held by him; provided, that the corporation thus created should proceed immediately to put in good order and repair the section under its control, and failure to commence such repair for a period of six months after the creation and endowment of such corporation should be evidence of an intention to disregard the duties imposed in the original Act, and might be deemed and taken by the proper Court as

sufficient ground for abrogating and annulling the rights, titles, claims and privileges of such corporation. Under section 3, the proceeds of the sale or sales were to be divided among the stockholders, in proportion to the number of shares held by each.

The last Act applicable to this company was the Act of May 15, 1871. Its first section repealed, as I have already stated, the proviso at the close of the third section of the Act of April 17, 1795. The second section fixed a penalty of five dollars for misrepresentation of the distance traveled; and the third section directed that no toll should be demanded from a person passing from one part of his or her farm to another part of the same, and that all persons, with their vehicles or horses, going to or from funerals or places of public worship, or for military training or elections, should be exempt from the payment of toll when traveling on said turnpike; and that all penalties prescribed by this Act or the original Act incorporating the company, or any supplement thereto, should be recovered before any Alderman or Justice having jurisdiction of similar cases. By section 4, the rates and tolls were fixed at those set forth in the Act regulating turnpike and plank road companies, approved the 26th day of January, 1849.

On October 1, 1867, the first three miles out Market street to the third mile stone were dedicated to the city of Philadelphia, and at a meeting of the stockholders of the company held on October 19, 1872, the following resolution was offered and adopted: "Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to sell as many miles of the Phila. & Lancaster T. Road within Lancaster Co. as they may deem advisable, for a sum not less than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.)" On December 4, 1872, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Jacob M. Long, was adopted: "Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, the Phila. & Lancaster Turnpike Road Co. be divided into three sections, viz.: One section to commence at the City of Lancaster, and running to a point where a road leading to Newport crosses the same, at or near the dwelling of Sylvester Kennedy, in said County of Lancaster, we hereby ratify and approve of the order of sale thereof, decided by the stockholders of said company at a meeting held by them on the 19th day of Oct., 1872. The other section to consist of all the rest of the turnpike road between that mentioned in the former section until it reaches the boundary of the City of Phila., and the third section to embrace all that part of the turnpike road in the City of Philadelphia." It was also resolved that the terms of sale should be, that the purchase money should be paid when the sale was approved and confirmed by the Court and the deed executed, and that the tolls should belong to the company until the purchase money was paid. At a meeting held on March 1, 1873, on motion of Cadwalader Wickersham, the president and treasurer of the company were directed to execute a deed for that portion of the road which was sold under the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved April 11, 1866, and which sale was ratified by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, being for that portion of the road extending from the City of Lancaster to a point where the road from Newport intersects with said turnpike road, and to deliver the same to the purchasers thereof. The net proceeds of the sale of this section were \$9,826.50.

In the meantime, proceedings had been commenced in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County. On January 20, 1873, a petition for the incorporation of the Lancaster and Williamstown Turnpike Road Company was presented by Hon. Henry G. Long, J. C. Hager, and William P. Brinton, and on February 17, 1873, a charter was duly granted.

On the same day, a petition was presented by Effingham Perot, president

of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road, setting forth that, in pursuance of the provision of the Act of Assembly, the president, managers and company, after having given due and legal notice, had sold, on December 4, 1872, at the Exchange, in the City of Philadelphia, one section of the said turnpike, commencing at the City of Lancaster, at the boundary thereof, and running to a point where the road leading to Newport crosses the same, at or near the dwelling house of Sylvester Kennedy, in said county, all being in the County of Lancaster, to Peter F. Keman, attorney for H. G. Long, John C. Hager and W. P. Brinton, for the sum of \$10,000, he being the highest and best bidder, and that being the best price bidden for the same, and he asked the Court to confirm and approve the sale, subject to the payment of the purchase money. Thereupon, the petition and return of sale having been presented to the Court, the same was approved and confirmed. The portion of the road from the Newport Road to Williamstown, in this county, was subsequently abandoned, as was also that part of it lying within the city of Lancaster from Broad street westward.

The regular organization of the company was continued, so far as the balance of the turnpike was concerned, after this sale, and on August 3, 1876, on motion of Mr. Long, all the right, title and interest of the company in so much of the turnpike road as was included within the geographical limits of the Borough of Coatesville, in Chester County, were sold and transferred to the said borough for the sum of one dollar. On March 22, 1880, the east end of the turnpike, from Philadelphia as far west as Paoli, was sold to the Lancaster Improvement Company for \$8,000; and on November 28, 1880, a part of the turnpike east of the crossing of the public road leading from West Chester to Lionville, being the first road east of the twenty-sixth milestone, was abandoned. Subsequently the last section remaining in the hands of the Company, which lay between Coatesville and Exton, east of Downingtown, was sold to A. Merritt Taylor, President of the Philadelphia and Chester Valley Street Railway Company. It has not since been maintained as a toll road. On February 25, 1902, it was resolved by the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company, "chartered under the Act of Assembly approved April 9, 1792, in the name of the president, managers and company of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Road, that the board of directors, or managers, executive officers and solicitor of said company, acting for the corporation, be and are hereby directed to make application on behalf of the corporation to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, for the dissolution of said corporation, under the Act of Assembly of April 9, 1856, and amendments thereto, in the form of a petition praying the Court to take such action therein to effect such dissolution as to the said Court may seem best," and in pursuance thereof the said corporation was legally dissolved.

## MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., October 6, 1916.

The regular October meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the Public Library Building. Hon. Charles I. Landis presided and Miss Martha B. Clark acted as Secretary.

The Librarian, Miss Bausman, reported the following donations for the month:

Bound Volumes—New York Historical Society Collections, three volumes, Pennsylvania Archives, five volumes of the seventh series, Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania, two volumes, from Hon. W. W. Griest; Report of the Adjutant General for 1911, Report of the Auditor General for 1914, Report of the Attorney General for 1914, from the State Library; The Ryerson Genealogy, from Mr. Edward L. Ryerson, Chicago, Ill.; Switzerland, from the author, Prof. Oscar L. Kuhns.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Catholic Historical Society Records, German American Annals, Wyoming Historical and Geological Society Proceedings, volume thirteen, American Jewish Historical Society, volume twenty-four, University of California Publications in History, volume four, Soil Survey of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, from Hon. W. W. Griest; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

Special Donations—Washington in Western Pennsylvania, from Dr. Theodore Diller, Pittsburgh; The Taufers, or the German Baptist Brethren, from F. R. Diffenderfer; Historical Sketch of St. John's Free Church, from the Y. M. C. A. Library; Philadelphia Imprints of 1770 and 1790; Pamphlet on the Burning of the Theatre in the City of Richmond in 1811, from Mrs. A. S. Rengler; Ledger, covering the letters M to Z, of the old Lancaster Bank, during dates of 1854 and 1855; Day Book, Ledger and two Docket Books, once the property of the late A. Herr Smith, from the A. Herr Smith Memorial Free Library; The Saturday Evening Post, two volumes, 1825 and 1826, from Mr. Howard Russell; a cane, once the property of Thaddeus Stevens, from Mr. H. L. Snyder.

Several fine donations were received by the Society. One of these was especially unusual and useful. This is a large granite marker, the gift of Miss Martha Davis, of Lancaster. It is of such a nature that it will form a fine monument for a local historic spot the Society may in future care to honor. A valuable relic presented to the Society was a fine cane, once the property of and carried by Thaddeus Stevens. This is the gift of H. L. Snyder, of Lancaster.

The following were elected to membership: Mrs. John A. Goll, 607 North Duke street, Lancaster; Rev. S. M. Mountz, New Holland; Mrs. Florence B. Gibble, Lititz; Henry R. Gibble, Lititz; Mrs. Margaret Reilly Brown, Lancaster; Justice J. Hay Brown, Lancaster; Prof. W. R. Parmer, Denver; Guy K. Bard, Ephrata; Christ. F. Wissler, Lincoln; Harry L. Wealand, Clay; Adam Mellinger, Clay; A. E. Lane, Clay; Rev. S. G. Zeffass, Ephrata; Mrs. C. E. Netscher, 609 West Orange street, Lancaster; C. B. Hart, 437 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Salome B. Rhodes, 601 West

Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Adelaide Trosh, 449 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Emma Groff, 303 West King street, Lancaster; Miss Grace A. Foster, 449 West Orange street, Lancaster; Miss Mary L. Hoover, 303 West King street, Lancaster; Miss Virginia Bladen Clark, 227 East Orange street, Lancaster; Mrs. John T. Todd, 422 North Duke street, Lancaster; Mrs. J. C. Russell, 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster; Mrs. Walter C. Herr, 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster; Walter C. Herr, 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster; Mrs. Harry E. Edgerly, 842 Marietta avenue, Lancaster.

The persons nominated for membership were Mrs. Charles I. Landis, of 140 North Duke street; Hon. W. W. Griest, of Lancaster; Mrs. John Klein, 118 Chester street, Lancaster; Miss Ella M. Bender, of Strasburg; Miss Mary Catherine Hoar, of 311 West End avenue, Lancaster; Mrs. Isabella Patterson Evans, of Furniss, Pa.; Thomas Collins Evans, of Furniss, Pa.; Hon. A. G. Seyfert, of Lancaster; George Gordon P. Miller, of 48 West King street, Lancaster; Rev. Dr. W. D. Marburger, of Denver; Grant Steinmetz, of Clay; T. Roberts Appel, Esq., of Lancaster; Rev. Dr. Martin W. Schweitzer, of Ephrata; I. K. Witmer of Lancaster; Charles M. Redling, of 150 East Chestnut street, Lancaster; Edgar McC. Ulman, of 421 West James street, Lancaster; Joseph Swift, of Fuktion House, and Raymond E. Whitmore, of Millersville.

The paper of the evening was read by the author, Judge Charles I. Landis, on "The First Long Turnpike in the United States," which was "the old Philadelphia Road," the construction of which was started in the year 1733. The author's account of how this came about and his exhaustive researches for the details of the building and development of this King's Highway to Lancaster proved very instructive. It is his intention to supplement this production with a paper from his pen on "Places Along the Way," which he expects to read at the next meeting of the Society, the first Friday evening in November. These researches will form a valuable addition to the archives of the Society.





# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1916.

---

*"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."*

---

THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE UNITED  
STATES. (Continued from October number.)  
MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING.

---

VOL. XX. NO. 9.

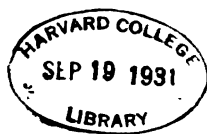
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1916









RESIDENCE OF MRS. KATE KREIDER. WILLIAM REYNOLDS TAVERN BEFORE TURNPIKE WAS BUILT.

**The First Long Turnpike in the United States. The Places  
Along The Way. BY JUDGE C. I. LANDIS. - - - - - 235**  
**Appendix I. - - - - - 246**  
**Appendix II. - - - - - 252**  
**Minutes of the November Meeting - - - - - 259**



# THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

## PART III.

---

### THE PLACES ALONG THE WAY.

**W**HILE the survey of Mr. Brooke covers the whole distance of the turnpike from Philadelphia to Lancaster and the inns and places of note along the whole way are carefully set out by him, yet I have confined my task solely to Lancaster County. The members of this Society better understand our own county, and feel, no doubt, a keener interest in its history than in that part of the road which lies beyond its border. Then, too, Mr. Julius F. Sachse has written his interesting article on "Wayside Inns on the Lancaster Pike," and what he there narrates refers more particularly to the taverns in Chester and Philadelphia Counties. Whatever has been missed by him, if anything, can be more fittingly supplied by some skilful hand more familiar with those localities than I can possibly be.

In 1806, the first tavern west of the 45th milestone—that is westward of the county line between Chester and Lancaster—belonged to Daniel Buckley. It was, however, kept by David Sterrett. It was known as the "Sign of Mount Vernon." This tavern now enjoys a license and the place is yet called "Mount Vernon." It is at present owned and kept by Henry Skiles.

The next tavern mentioned was that of Maxwell Kennedy. The land upon which it stood was taken up originally by James Kennedy. He built the hotel about 1802. His son, Maxwell Kennedy, first kept it. It was a tavern chiefly for teams and wagons, and was known as the "Sign of the Rising Sun." It is now owned by John M. Kennedy's estate, and it has descended in regular succession to its present owners, although for many years it has not been a house of entertainment. It is situated on the north side of the turnpike, almost adjacent to the Newport Road. The road to the Gap enters the turnpike nearby and on the opposite side between these two taverns.

On the north side, also between Mount Vernon and Rising Sun, was the house and store of Samuel Huston. This house, in later years, belonged to the late B. J. Lechler, and is now owned by Miss Jennie Potts. At a later date, also between these two taverns, and on the north side of the road, to the east of the Huston property, was a tavern kept by Amos Clemson. Clemson's was the meeting place of what was at the time known in that vicinity as the "Gap Gang." It was virtually through the members of this gang that the Christiana Riot arose. They are said to have stolen free negroes and also to have captured escaped slaves and shipped them south, and this caused the colored persons of the vicinity to band together for their own protection. Clemson was arrested and tried at August Sessions, 1857, for stealing a harness. He was convicted and sentenced to two years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Before being taken there, he, while at the Leopard

Hotel, cut his throat, declaring that he was innocent, and that he would sooner die than undergo imprisonment. However, through the efforts of Dr. John L. Atlee and Dr. J. T. Baker, he recovered from his wounds. He afterwards hung himself in the Eastern Penitentiary. He was suave in manner and well-dressed and he was a man of considerable influence among a certain class in that locality.

The next stopping place was Amos Slaymaker's "Sign of John Adams." It was located on the turnpike between the 48th and 49th milestones, at what was called Salisburyville, but which has in recent years been known as Slaymakertown. It was built about 1798. The stages stopped here regularly and exchanged horses, and dinner was served to their passengers. This tavern is referred to in my paper, entitled "The Lancaster Stage Dispatch." The property has long since ceased to be a tavern, and it is now owned and used as a private residence by Mr. Clinton Himes.

West of the 50th milestone, and a short distance west of an intersecting road running by Eckert's Forge, which was called London Lane or Eckert's Forge Road, was located, on the north side of the turnpike, a tavern owned by Samuel Hinkle and known as the "Sign of the White Horse." It was originally log and stone, but it is now weatherboarded and its former appearance is thereby so changed that it looks like a frame structure. This tavern is in what is now known as the Village of Williamstown, and it is at present owned and kept by John I. Kurtz. To the south of this tavern, along the London Lane Road, there yet stands, near the Pennsylvania Railroad, the dwelling house formerly of John M. Slaymaker. It was built in 1802. It has been ever since in the Slaymaker name, being now owned by Dr. Martin Slaymaker, of Philadelphia.

A short distance west of Williamstown, on the north side of the turnpike, stands at present the attractive residence of N. M. Woods. This house was not built when Mr. Brooke made his survey. On October 4, 1838, John Denlinger and wife conveyed the land on which it stands to Rev. John Leaman, and Mr. Leaman erected the house. He first practiced medicine there and afterwards became a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. Subsequently, he was a professor at Lafayette College. He built the house after the design of certain houses which he saw along the Hudson River while on his wedding trip. He was the father of Dr. Brainerd Leaman and the grandfather of Dr. Walter J. Leaman. The latter now resides and practices his profession at Leaman Place. On March 25, 1851, Rev. Mr. Leaman and wife sold the property to Nathaniel Ellmaker, late of the Lancaster Bar, who, in turn, on April 1, 1856, conveyed it to Thomas S. Woods, the father of its present owner.

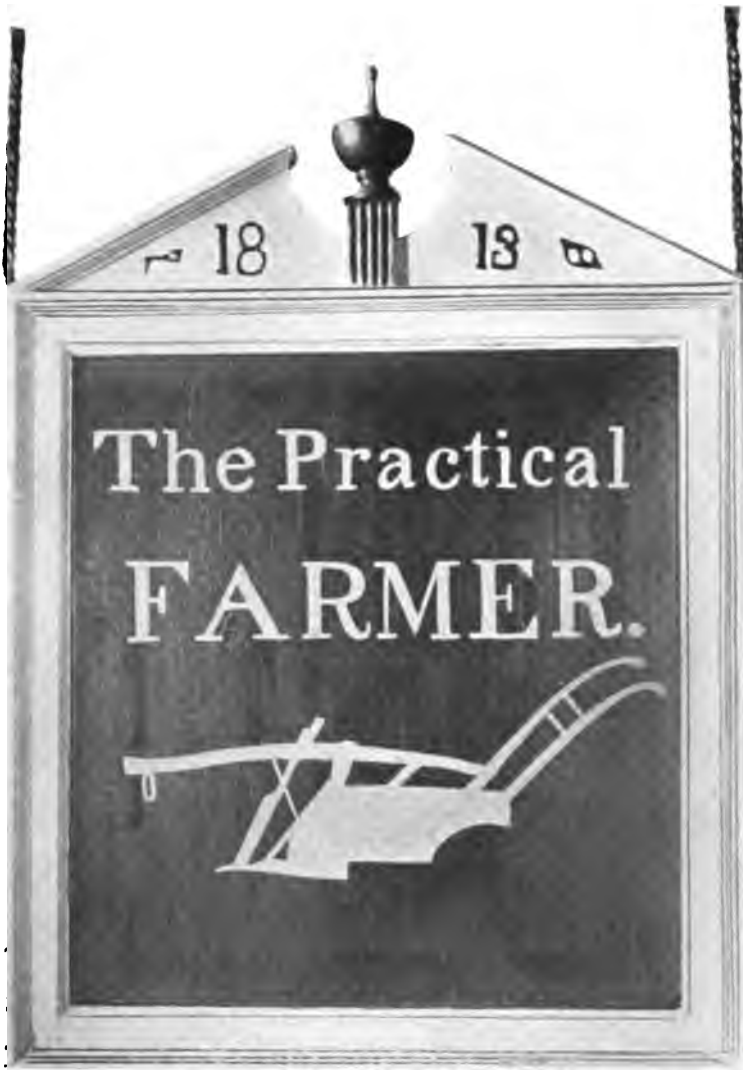
Christian Leaman's tavern, the "Sign of the Indian King," which was the Reynolds tavern mentioned in my former article, was on the south side of the turnpike, about 313 feet west of the bridge which crosses what is yet known as London Run. It was here that Mr. Hiltzheimer stopped when making his visits to Lancaster. It is owned by Henry Leaman's estate, and is at present occupied by Miss Mary Leaman. It is a typical house of the olden time. Mr. Brooke says that, in 1806, it was called the "Sign of the Indian King;" but there is an old sign now hanging in the loft of this house which shows that, in 1813, it was called "The Practical Farmer." I append a photograph of this sign. I do not know whether or not it is the original sign painted over, as that could only be ascertained by removing the paint. This building was not the original Reynolds' tavern. Before the turnpike was constructed, the public road, which is now south of the Paradise Postoffice and joins the turnpike at that point, ran across the turnpike to the east of Dr. Cunning-







RESIDENCE OF MISS MARY E. LEAMAN, LEAMAN PLACE. FORMERLY WILLIAM REYNOLDS TAVERN "SIGN OF INDIAN KING" AND CHRISTIAN LEAMAN'S TAVERN "SIGN OF THE PRACTICAL FARMER."



SIGN AT CHRISTIAN LEAMAN'S TAVERN, LEAMAN PLACE.



ham's house, and thence further east along the line of the road which is north of the houses facing on the turnpike. It passed over the land now occupied by the Pennsylvania railroad, and, crossing the creek, continued until it joined, at or near the turn, that portion of the road which runs north of Dr. Leaman's house. It then continued eastward. The original Reynolds tavern, which was a stone house, was on this road, and that house is still standing and is owned by Mrs. Kate Kreider. When the turnpike was built, Mr. Reynolds erected the house on the turnpike, and moved his tavern to it. About 1834 or 1835, when the railroad was made, Christian Leaman built another tavern some distance to the west, and the old house was then occupied by him as his private residence. At the last named location, Anthony Lechler, George Diller, Newton Worst, and other famous landlords were in charge for many years. A few years ago, it, too, ceased to be a public place.

Passing the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge and moving westward, there rises on the south side of the turnpike the grounds with the mansion called "Oak Hill," now owned by Chief Justice J. Hay Brown. This house is of later origin than the survey. On August 9, 1806, Ulrich Kenegy conveyed to his three sons, Henry, John and David, 139 acres and 77 perches in Strasburg (now Paradise) Township, fronting on the turnpike and adjoining Christian Leaman's land. David died intestate, unmarried and without issue, and on April 18, 1811, John conveyed his interest in the tract to his brother, Henry. On April 1, 1816, Henry and his wife conveyed 8¾ acres on the turnpike to Dr. John S. Carpenter, who, between this date and 1819, built the dwelling house. While he occupied it, according to the "Paradise Hornet," Dr. R. T. Haughey and Dr. W. Foreman practiced medicine there. Dr. Carpenter died intestate, leaving to survive him a widow, Massey B. Carpenter, and two children, Salome and John S. Carpenter. The latter was born after his decease. Henry A. Carpenter, his brother and acting administrator, under an order of the Orphans' Court, dated September 28, 1822, sold the property to Francis S. Burrowes, by whom on March 1, 1824, it was conveyed to Henry A. Carpenter. On March 26, 1826, Henry A. Carpenter sold it to Thomas B. Burrowes for life with remainder to his son, Isaac B. Burrowes, and on April 18, 1827, Isaac B. Burrowes conveyed his interest to his father. On October 28, 1837, Thomas B. Burrowes and Ann H., his wife, sold it to John Yeates and Leonard Kimball, in trust, for Redmond Conyngham and Elizabeth Yeates Conyngham, his wife, under a stipulation that, on the death of both, the property should be sold and the proceeds distributed among the heirs. After the death of Redmond Conyngham, as John Yeates and Leonard Kimball were also dead, at the instance of Elizabeth Yeates Conyngham and her children, the Act of March 13, 1847, P. L. 304, was passed, by virtue of which Adam K. Witmer was appointed trustee to sell this land, and on July 6, 1847, in consideration of \$3,760.00, he sold it to Edwin T. Fetter. Mr. Fetter was a schoolmaster, and, while he was the owner, he kept a general school for boys and girls here. However, on May 31, 1850, he and his wife conveyed it to Susan Lavina Wardle, wife of Thomas Wardle, who came from Philadelphia, and she lived on the property until March 20, 1867, when she sold it to Robert S. McIlvaine. On April 1, 1896, the executors of Robert S. McIlvaine sold to the present owner. The house to the west, now also owned by Judge Brown, was built in 1859, by the Paradise Academy Association, on 1½ acres of land purchased by it on October 16, 1858, from Adam K. Witmer, for the sum of \$400. A school was conducted here until sometime in the sixties, and Horace Yundt, Esq., of Reading, and Dr. Henry Leaman, of Philadelphia, were among the instructors.

In the Village of Paradise, which was called in the survey the Village of Pequea, there yet stands, on the north side of the turnpike, a hotel kept by

Charles E. Danner. When Mr. Brooke made his survey, it was owned and kept by Samuel Lefevre, and it was known as the "Sign of the Ship." Since that time, additions have been made to the building on the west side, and the general locality has been somewhat changed. The toll-gate was then situated a short distance east of this hotel, and the Black Horse Road, which now enters the pike to the east, then came into it close by the toll-gate. I present you a draft of the situation as it appeared at this early time, and I also present you a copy of a water-color sketch of the toll-house and toll-gate, with Miss Babbie Dobson taking toll at the gate, and Isaac Lightner, who lived in that vicinity, about passing through. In the village to the west of the gate, on the south side of the turnpike, was Patrick McGuigan's brick tavern house, known as the "Sign of the Free Mason's Coat of Arms." This property was subsequently the home of the late Adam K. Witmer. It has not had a license for many years. Mr. McGuigan lies buried in Old Leacock Graveyard. We are informed by the inscription on his tomb that he had lived "in the village of Paradise for twenty-two years." Also to the west, on the north side of the turnpike, at its junction with the Gordonville Road, and opposite Denlinger's store, was Hugh Wallace's tavern, the "Sign of the Buck." This property also ceased to be a tavern a great many years ago, and, as some of us well know, was the home of the late Joseph F. Witmer up to the time of his death. It is now owned by Dr. Mott C. Cunningham. All of these places were road houses—taverns, furnishing accommodation to wagons and teams and their accompanying drivers, and were not houses at which the stages stopped. Still farther to the west was David Witmer's brick tavern, the "Sign of the Stage." This was the regular stopping place for stages. The house was built between 1790 and 1800, and it was located on the northeast corner of the turnpike and the road which runs from the Strasburg Road north past the Mennonite Meeting House and on towards the Gordonville Road. It is said that George Washington dined here when he was returning from one of his visits to the west. Prior to that time, David Witmer had built a stone house on the Pequea Creek, halfway between Paradise and Gordonville. This house is still standing, and on it is a tablet, "Built by David and Esther Witmer, in the year of our Lord 1781." Almost opposite this house, an old hemp mill stood. The story is told that Washington expressed a desire to see a hemp mill, which was at that time a novelty, wishing to erect one on his own plantation in Virginia. Unfortunately, the person who operated the mill for his benefit removed some of the bracing, and a plank, coming in contact with the rapidly moving machinery, injured the operator and startled the guest. Because of this unfortunate accident, the President concluded that he had no use for the machine. Before the hotel was a marble upping block on which Lafayette alighted when on his visit to this country in 1825, and from which he was introduced to a crowd of ladies and gentlemen who were awaiting his arrival at Paradise. This block is still preserved in front of the house of the writer, as is also a brass knocker, an eagle, formerly ornamenting the house which David Witmer built for himself along the turnpike about 1807, on the northwest corner of the above-mentioned roads. This latter property is now owned by George W. Park. The tavern building was subsequently used as a store, postoffice and dwelling by Amos L. Witmer, and it was then occupied as a seminary for young ladies, under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Bryan B. Killikelly, from about January 27, 1855, to the spring of 1863. Subsequently, it was turned into a Soldiers' Orphans' School, which was conducted by Mr. Seymour Preston. While in the ownership of Elam F. Witmer, it was converted into dwellings, and it is thus used at the present time. Jacob M. Eaby is now its owner.





OLD TOLL HOUSE AND TOLL GATE IN PARADISE VILLAGE.







About 500 feet south of what was the Witmer tavern, on the road referred to above as running from the Strasburg Road to the turnpike, stands the Paradise Mennonite Meeting House. It was originally known as David Witmer's Church. David Witmer gave to the church the land now used by it, and the building was erected thereon in 1806. The early minutes of the church contain the following entries:

"I do engage to give land opposite my school house to the Mennonite Society gratis forever, for the purpose of building on it a house of worship for said Society. As witness my hand and seal the 26th day of September, 1806.

"DAVID WITMER."

"Witness Present:

"David Witmer, Jr..

"John Carpenter.

Subscriptions were then solicited in order to raise the funds necessary to build thereon the Meeting House. The following is a copy of the first subscription paper:

"We, the subscribers, promise to pay or cause to be paid the money subscribed by us to the trustees, which shall be appointed after Four Hundred Dollars are subscribed—the trustees shall be appointed by those persons who have subscribed not less than Eight Dollars. The number of trustees shall consist of Five—then the said trustees shall build the above-mentioned house which supposed will cost Eight Hundred Dollars.

Subscribers' Names.

David Witmer, Sen. ....	Paid	\$ 80.00
John Carpenter .....	"	8.
David Witmer, Jr. ....	"	20.
Joel Lightner .....	"	20.
Samuel Herr .....	"	20.
John Kendrick .....	"	8.
Abraham Carpenter .....	"	20.
John Kenegge .....	"	8.
Ulrich Kenegge .....	"	8.
Peter Miller .....	"	20.
Jacob Grower .....	"	8.
Jacob Weaver .....	"	40.
Henry Criez .....	"	8.
Abraham Buckwalter .....	"	30.
Peter Andrew .....	"	8.
Jacob Eshleman .....	"	30.
Jacob Eshleman, Jr. ....	"	30.
Jacob Shirtz .....	"	6.
Henry Brackbill .....	"	30.
Daniel Miller .....	"	10.

---

\$412.00

On October 18, 1806, the above subscribers met and appointed Henry Brackbill, Joel Lightner, Samuel Herr, John Kendrick and David Witmer, Jr., trustees "to build the aforesaid house," and at the same time the trustees appointed John Carpenter as secretary. On January 10, 1807, the trustees met and appointed David Witmer, Jr., treasurer, and subsequently he, as such, received additional subscriptions, to wit:

Samuel Lefever .....	Paid	\$ 10.00
John Waggoner .....	"	4.
Rev. Henry Metzler .....	"	10.
Benjamin Groff .....	"	15.
William Henderson .....	"	8.
Jacob Eby .....	"	5.
Abraham Bear .....	"	20.
Benjamin Souder .....	"	4.
Jacob Souder .....	"	5.
Daniel Witmer, Jr. ....	"	10.
Jacob Musser .....	"	8.
Widow Elizabeth Musser .....	"	8.
John Bear, Jr. ....	"	5.
Rev. Peter Eby .....	"	30.
John Kenegé, Jr. ....	"	8.
William Espenshade .....	"	20.
William Smith .....	"	4.
Jacob Denlinger, Jr. ....	"	8.
Abraham Witmer .....	"	10.
Benjamin Witmer .....	"	5.
Ben. Langenecker .....	"	5.
Ben. Brackbill, Jr. ....	"	10.
Daniel Boeshore .....	"	4.
Jacob Ehert .....	"	12.
Daniel Witmer .....	"	4.
Jacob Denlinger, Sr. ....	"	8.
Joseph Horst .....	"	4.
John Whisner .....	"	1.
Abraham Kendrick .....	"	4.
John Sigrist .....	"	8.
Peter Espenshade .....	"	8.
Abraham Miller .....	"	5.
Peter Forney .....	"	3.
Jacob Hershey .....	"	6.
Paul Trout .....	"	1.
Peter Reidenbough .....	"	2.
Christian Shirtz .....	"	5.
Rev. Christian Hess .....	"	15.
John Hurst .....	"	10.
Peter Worst .....	"	5.
John Rush .....	"	8.
Widow Magdalene Rush .....	"	6.
Henry Rush .....	"	8.
Frank Buckwalter .....	"	10.
John Eshleman .....	"	10.
Daniel Kreider .....	"	2.
John Ash .....	"	2.
Abraham Denlinger .....	"	4.
Henry Witmer .....	"	5.
Peter Root Miller .....	"	8.
John Frantz .....	"	4.
Jacob Baker .....	"	6.
Isaac Trout .....	"	3.
Hugh Wallace .....	"	2.

Jacob Wenger .....	Paid	\$ 10.
John Black .....	"	3.
Arthur Travers .....	"	2.
Jacob Hartman .....	"	3.
William Miller .....	"	3.
Amount subscribed .....		<hr/> \$828.00

The descendants of many of the above named subscribers are, at this present time, like their forebears, members of this congregation. The old building was supplanted by a new structure in 1847, and this in turn by the present building in 1885.

On January 16, 1807, the trustees, preachers, elders and others met, and it was agreed that David Witmer should make and execute a deed to Jacob Eshleman, Sr., "for the said house and ground it stands on, and to his successors, Elders of the meeting," and thereupon a deed was thus made and delivered by David Witmer and Esther, his wife.

The first preaching held in the building was on February 8, 1807. Rev. Henry Metzler gave an introductory discourse, and the text was read by Jacob Eshleman from the 19th Chapter of St. Luke. Rev. Peter Eby then delivered a sermon adapted to the words of the text.

The school house referred to by Mr. Witmer in his offer of the above land was either a stone building, which yet stands on the Strasburg Road at the foot of the grounds of All Saints' Church, known as Lafayette Hill, or the brick building, since altered, standing on the northeast corner of this road and the road to the turnpike. I do not know when this school house was built. The "Paradise Hornet" was printed from 1821 to 1823, by David Witmer, Sr., and Henry Witmer, his son, in the brick building, and in 1841, the Paradise Seminary was conducted in the stone building, with Enos Stevens, A. B., as principal, and Susan M. Kennedy as assistant. James C. Beckel was teacher of music. The officers of this latter organization were: President, Joel Lightner; Secretary, John Leaman, and Treasurer, Amos L. Witmer. The other members of the Board of Trustees were Redmond Conyngham, John C. Lefever, Henry Witmer, Philip Foster, Nathaniel W. Sample, M. D.; Capt. John Steele, Rev. Joseph Barr, David Musselman, Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, William Manahan, Jacob Eshleman, Jr., Joseph S. Lefever, and Henry Frantz. During the year 1843, there were in attendance 39 males and 24 females. In the same building, the Paradise Lyceum had a library of 600 volumes, and also philosophical and chemical apparatus, a collection of minerals and plants of Pennsylvania, and a set of globes, surveying instruments, etc.

About an eighth of a mile to the west, the turnpike crosses the Pequea Creek over a stone bridge. This bridge was built about 1794 by a stone-mason whose name was William Wilson. That he was an excellent workman is proven by the condition of the bridge at this day. When he had completed his work, David Witmer, who was the superintendent of this portion of the turnpike, paid him a sum of money in specie. About 1819, a man by the name of John Woodward found a sum of money of the same kind buried, about a foot below the surface of the ground, not far from the bridge. It was supposed that Wilson buried his money at this place, and that, as a high flood, which occurred soon after, disturbed the surface of the ground he was unable to again find it.

There was a stone tavern on the north side of the turnpike, a few perches west of this bridge. This house is in a fine state of preservation, and

is at present owned by and is the dwelling house of Mrs. Mary C. Miller. In 1806, it was kept by Peter Forney, who purchased two tracts of land around about this point from Peter Fisher and Isaac Ferree. The tavern was known as the "Sign of the Spread Eagle." In 1811, it was purchased by Michael Musselman. It ceased to be a tavern many years ago. Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan was elected Rector of All Saints' Episcopal Church, at Paradise, on July 31, 1841, and he and his family moved to this house about that time. From 1835, he had been the Rector of Christ's Church, along the Old Road, and of St. John's Church, at Compass. He lived there until about September 17, 1854, when he resigned his charge to go to Trinity Church, Oxford. On April 1, 1854, the property was bought by his brother, Hon. James Buchanan, from Adam K. Witmer, who had purchased it from the Musselman heirs, for the sum of \$4,000.00. President Buchanan sold it sometime between 1854 and 1866 to Elmina Michael. The date, however, cannot now be ascertained by me, as the deed is not on record and cannot be found, and the recitation in the subsequent deed is incorrect. Mrs. Buchanan was a sister of Stephen J. Foster, the song-writer. She was a musician, and the manuscript of "The Old Folks at Home" was sent to her by her brother for criticism. It was in this house that it was first sung before it was given to the public. Along Pequea Creek a few hundred yards to the south stood, in Colonial days, the gun shop of Joel Ferree grandson of Mary Ferree. Here, during the Revolutionary war, he made guns for the Continental army. Isaac Ferree, who sold one of the original tracts to Peter Forney, was his son.

What was long known as the "Lightner Place" is located on the north side of the turnpike, in the hollow, about half way between Pequea Creek and Soudersburg. On May 7, 1717, William Penn, as Proprietor and Governor in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, conveyed by patent to Abraham Dubois, of Ulster County, in the Province of New York, a large tract of land "eastward of Conestoga Creek." When Abraham Dubois died, he, by will, dated October 1, 1731, devised "half of the land owned by him at Conestoga" to his daughter, Leah, and her husband, Philip Ferree, for their joint lives, and afterwards to their children. The children subsequently released their interest to their father, Philip Ferree. On July 2, 1752, Philip Ferree and Leah, his wife, conveyed 333 1-3 acres of the same tract to their son, Joel Ferree, gunsmith, and on August 27, 1791, Joel Ferree deeded 95 acres and 57 perches of the same to Adam Lightner. The latter, in 1795, built the house which stands along the turnpike. It may perhaps have been added to or changed since its original construction. When Adam Lightner died, this house and the accompanying land descended to his children, subject to the dower of his widow therein, and, under proceedings in partition, it was accepted by Joel Lightner, his eldest son. Joel, becoming financially embarrassed, on November 13, 1819, made a deed of assignment to Michael Musselman and Nathaniel F. Lightner, for the benefit of his creditors, and these assignees, on April 24, 1822, sold the property to Leah Lightner, Joel's mother. She, on February 24, 1827, made an agreement of conveyance, which was afterwards confirmed by her administrator d. b. n., pursuant to an order of Court, whereby, in consideration of \$2,000 and natural love and affection, the house and land attached was conveyed to Susan Lightner, Joel's wife, during her life, and afterwards to their children in fee. The children who thus inherited the property were Joel L. Lightner and Isaac Lightner. Isaac Lightner died unmarried and intestate, and the whole property then became vested in Joel L. Lightner. Col. Joel L. Lightner, as he was known to most of us, died on February 11, 1889. He was a man of prominence in his neighborhood, and was well known in this city. He served in the directorate of the People's

National Bank from its organization until his death. His executrix, on March 31, 1890, sold the property to Louisa H. Bachman, who is its present owner. The largest tree in this part of the country stands on this land just east of the dwelling house. Tradition says that about eighty years ago some one, returning from a visit to Kentucky or Tennessee, brought home with him a riding whip, which he here planted, and from this developed not only the large tree referred to, but also a number of other large trees in this neighborhood.

Farther west there yet stands, on the south side of the turnpike and at the east end of Soudersburg, a little meeting house, with a graveyard attached, which belongs to the Methodist denomination. Upon it is a tablet marked "M. E. Church. Built, 1802. Rebuilt, 1872." It is the oldest church in this vicinity. It is now rarely used, though services are sometimes conducted in it by supplies from Lancaster. It was called "Gilboa." I suppose few in the vicinity know its original name. This church at one time had a large number of members, and in the adjoining graveyard are stones dating back to 1803. At the rear end of the graveyard colored persons, who were then more numerous in the neighborhood, were interred. Also, in Soudersburg, on the south side of the road, west of the road which runs by the store towards Herr's Mill, there was a tavern owned by Daniel Witmer. It was called the "Sign of the Swan." On November 16, 1872, the license was transferred from Jacob Kramer to D. L. Erb, and the next year lapsed. Since that time, it has been used as a private dwelling. It is at present owned by Samuel Herr. At that period, three brothers kept hostleries along the pike, namely, David Witmer, at Paradise; Daniel Witmer, at Soudersburg, and Abraham Witmer, at the Conestoga bridge.

The next tavern was a brick building, which still stands, on the north side of the turnpike, immediately opposite the point where the trolleys on the Lancaster and Christiana Street Railway pass each other. It is now owned by Amos K. Witmer, and it is used either as a dwelling or tenant house. When the survey was made, it was known as Jacob Kafroth's brick tavern house. On April 3, 1811, he and his wife conveyed it to Richard Ferree, the great grandson of Mary Ferree, and it remained in the name of Richard Ferree until April 2, 1845, when it was conveyed by his executors to David Groff. It was, therefore, commonly known as the "Ferree Tavern." Finally, it came into the ownership of John Gyger, of this city, and later, of David Landis. It continued to be a tavern until after the Civil War.

The next tavern along the road was that of John Buckwalter. It was at what was known in our time as "The Running Pump." It is now a fine stone mansion, and is occupied as a private house by George L. Buckwalter. It was then known as the "Sign of the Sorrel Horse." The proprietor was the grandfather of the present occupant. It has not been a hotel for many years. A little west of this property was the twelfth toll-gate. Whether the toll-house, which burned down a few years ago, was on the turnpike a hundred years ago I cannot say.

Mellinger's Meeting House, one of the predecessors of the present dignified structure, stood, as the new church does now, on the south side of the turnpike, a short distance east of the 60th milestone; but there were then no houses of entertainment between the Buckwalter place and Witmer's Bridge, except what is called in the survey "John Shingle's Tavern, the Sign of the Indian King." This building, or its successor in part, is still standing on the south side of the turnpike, at Bridgeport, a few feet east of Witmer's Bridge, where the old King's Highway joined the turnpike. It was a very old stand, for in 1766 Christopher Franciscus, who afterwards, on May 8, 1772, purchased it at Sheriff's Sale, held a license here. I think the proper name of the owner

in 1806 was George Shindle instead of John Shingle, and that Mr. Brooke made a mistake in the name of the proprietor. The records show that George Shindle, who purchased it on April 28, 1800, sold it on April 1, 1809, to Christian Martin, and that the latter in turn, on April 2, 1826, sold it to David Witmer, Sr. It was owned and kept by Michael S. Metzger, from 1853 to 1895. It lost its license in 1915.

The Abraham Witmer tavern, the "Sign of the Pennsylvania Arms," was probably built by him in 1789, when he purchased the land from William Webb. I do not, however, pretend to assert this with any degree of certainty. There was a stone building on the south side of the King's Highway, as I have already stated in the first part of this article, called "The King's Highway," kept as a tavern, during the Revolutionary war, by Henry Derring. It stood near the ferry, which he also managed. Derring was, in 1794, a Justice of the Peace of District No. 2. This house was in our day owned by the Dunlaps. It was torn down some years ago, and its site was thrown into Conestoga Park. It is certain that the property was never owned by Derring, as the title deeds show that the Trustees of the Pennsylvania Land Company sold to James Webb 200 acres of land of which this was a part. Later, James Webb sold a portion of his tract, and by his will he devised the balance to his son, William Webb. The Webbs were of Quaker ancestry. William Webb served in the House of Representatives in 1790 and 1806. The will of James Webb was contested in the Supreme Court; but, on May 16, 1788, upon a trial, a verdict was rendered sustaining it. The deed from William Webb and wife to Abraham Witmer was for 19 acres and 96 perches, and it included the land on both sides of the road west of the bridge, and, as a consequence, the site of the present hotel and also what must have been occupied by Derring. An old draft, in the possession of Mr. Israel Carpenter, conclusively settles this fact. The property is now owned by Ferdinand Gröbe, and it is occupied by James G. Rittenhouse. For a long time, it was owned by Samuel W. Potts, and I think it is safe to say that it has been continuously a licensed house since it was originally built.

At this time, the thirteenth and last toll-gate stood at the top of the hill, almost opposite the entrance to the buildings of "Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Lancaster." The probability is that this gate was abandoned after Witmer's Bridge was purchased by the county and made a free bridge, and that the turnpike company then took possession of and occupied the old house at the bridge which had been used for the collection of Witmer's tolls. It is said that a long time ago a Mr. Hoover was keeper at the gate, and remained there for sixteen years, and that he was preceded by a woman. He was succeeded by William Harkins, who was there for fifteen years. In 1876, Paul Myers was employed by the company, and he, until his death, and his family since, have collected the tolls at this gate.

The 62nd milestone is now a little to the west of the entrance to the Lancaster County Prison. By running the courses westward from the center of the bridge, I have ascertained that it is properly located. The last course in the survey ran from this milestone westward 46.75 perches "to the range of the E. wall of Bryan's house, N. side of the E. end of Lancaster." This distance by measure would be to a point a little east of Ann street, where the street as one approaches the city makes a slight bend to the north. An examination of the titles shows that none of the properties at this point were at that time owned by any one by the name of Bryan. The three lots on the north side of the street at the corner of East King and Ann streets were reclaimed by William Hamilton, under the will of James Hamilton, from Henry Witmer. On Sep-



TOLL GATE AT EAST END OF WITMER'S BRIDGE.





tember 1, 1808, Hamilton conveyed them to John Moore, and on February 7, 1839, they were sold as the property of John Moore, deceased, to Emanuel C. Reigart. Emanuel C. Reigart and wife, on May 1, 1839, sold them to Dorothea Brien. I do not know how any of the houses in that locality took the name of "Bryan's house." Perhaps some one of that name was then an occupant.

And now, in conclusion, I wish to express the hope that I have been able to amuse and interest you by narrating the history of the turnpike road and by calling your attention at least to some of the places along the way.

## APPENDIX I.

An Act to Enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to Incorporate a Company for Making an Artificial Road from the City of Philadelphia to the Borough of Lancaster, Approved the 9th day of April, 1792. 14 Statutes at Large, 279.

Section 1 appointed Elliston Perot, Henry Drinker, Junior, Owen Jones, Junior, Israel Whelen, and Cadwallader Evans, of the City of Philadelphia, and Edward Hand, John Hubley, Paul Zantzinger, Matthias Slough, and Abraham Witmer, of the County of Lancaster, as commissioners to perform the several duties mentioned therein. It was provided that, before the first of May ensuing, they should procure two books in which to enter subscriptions for shares of stock at \$300 per share, and should give notice in three newspapers of the times and places, in the City of Philadelphia and Borough of Lancaster, when and where the books should be opened to receive subscriptions; that, on the first day, any one over the age of twenty-one years should be at liberty to subscribe for one share of the stock, on the second day, for one or two shares, on the third day, for one, two or three shares, and on any succeeding day while the books remained open any number of shares. The number of shares allotted to Philadelphia was 600 and to Lancaster 400, and any person offering to subscribe was obliged to pay to the attending commissioners \$30 on each share.

Section 2 provided that, when one hundred or more persons should have subscribed for 500 or more shares, the commissioners should certify the same to the Governor, who should thereupon issue letters patent to the company, under the title of "The President, Managers and Company of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road." The usual rights and privileges belonging to such a corporation were specifically granted to it.

Section 3 declared that the seven persons first named in the letters patent should give notice of the time and place of organization, as therein specified, and that the subscribers should then proceed to organize the corporation, and choose, by a majority of votes by ballot, either in person or by proxy, one president, twelve managers, one treasurer, and such other officers as were thought necessary to conduct the business of the company, for one year, and until other such officers should be chosen. They were authorized to make by-laws, rules, orders and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. It was, however, provided that no person should have more than ten votes at any election, or in determining any question arising at a meeting, no matter what number of shares he might be entitled to.

By section 4, the meeting of the company was fixed on the second Monday of January in every year, in such manner as should be designated by the by-laws, but authority was given at any annual or special meeting to make, alter, or repeal, by a majority of votes, all such by-laws and regulations, and also to do and perform any other corporate act.

Section 5 directed the president and manager. to procure written or printed certificates for shares of stock and to deliver the same to each person for every share by him subscribed and held, he paying to the treasurer in

part of the amount due thereupon the sum of \$45.00 for each share, and the said stock to be subject, however, to all payments due or to grow due thereon. An assignee of any certificate, having first caused an assignment to be entered on the books, became a member of the corporation.

By section 6, the president and managers were authorized to meet at such times and places as should be agreed upon for transacting their business, at which meetings five members formed a quorum. In the absence of the president, the managers were authorized to choose a chairman, and it was directed that minutes should be kept of all their transactions. The president and managers were authorized to agree with and appoint all surveyors, engineers, superintendents and other officers as they should judge necessary to carry on the intended works, and to fix their salaries and wages.

Under section 7, any stockholder, after thirty days' notice, in three of the public papers printed in the City of Philadelphia, of the time and place appointed for the payment of any proportion or dividend of the capital stock, became liable, upon neglect to pay such proportion, to pay not only the dividend called for, but five per cent. a month for such delay; and if the dividend and the penalty remained unpaid for a space of time that the accumulated penalties became equal to the sums before paid in part on account of such share, the same was forfeited to the company.

Section 8 authorized the president and managers and their employes to enter upon all lands, tenements and enclosures through and over which the intended turnpike might be thought proper to pass, and to examine the ground and the quarries and beds of stone, gravel and other material in the vicinity that might be necessary in making and constructing the road, and to survey and fix the route or track for the same from the west side of the Schuylkill River, opposite to the City of Philadelphia, so as to pass near to or over the bridge on Brandywine Creek, near Downingtown, and from thence to Witmer's Bridge, on Conestoga Creek, and from thence to the east end of King Street, where the buildings cease, in the Borough of Lancaster.

Section 9 authorized the president and managers, with their superintendents, employes and laborers, to enter upon contiguous lands and to dig and carry away stone, gravel, sand or earth for the making or repairing of the road, it being stipulated, however, that they should make amends for any damages that might be caused, either by appraisement or by agreement.

By section 10, permanent bridges were authorized over all waters crossing the road betwixt the River Schuylkill and Conestoga, wherever the same should be found necessary. The road was to be laid out fifty feet wide, of which twenty-one feet in breadth was to be made an artificial road, which should be bedded with wood, stone, gravel or other hard substance, well compacted together, a sufficient depth to secure a solid foundation to the same; and it was further directed that the road should be faced with gravel or stone pounded, or other small hard substance, in such a manner as to secure a firm, and as near as the material would admit an even, surface, rising towards the middle by a gradual arch, and so nearly level in its progress as that it should in no place rise or fall more than would form an angle of four degrees with a horizontal line. It was to be forever thereafter maintained and kept in good and perfect repair from the City of Philadelphia to Witmer's Bridge, and thence to the Borough of Lancaster.

By section 11, it was provided that, as soon as the president, managers and company should have perfected the road for any distance from the City of Philadelphia, not less than ten miles, towards the Borough of Lancaster, and so from time to time any other like distance progressively, they should give notice thereof to the Governor of the Commonwealth, who thereupon

should forthwith nominate and appoint three skilful and judicious persons to view and examine the same and report to him in writing whether the said road was so far executed in a masterly workmanlike manner, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, and if their report should be in the affirmative, the Governor should, by license under his hand and lesser seal of the Commonwealth, permit and suffer them to erect and fix so many gates across the road as should be necessary and sufficient to collect the toll and duties granted to the company.

By section 12, they were authorized to appoint toll-gatherers and to stop any person riding, leading or driving any horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, sulky, chair, chaise, phaeton, cart, wagon, wain, sleigh, sled or other carriage or burden or pleasure, through the gates, until they should have paid the tolls. The rates fixed for every ten miles in length of the road, and so on in proportion for any greater or lesser distance, or for any greater or lesser number of sheep, hogs or cattle, were as follows: For every score of sheep, one-eighth of a dollar; for every score of hogs, one-eighth of a dollar; for every score of cattle, one-quarter of a dollar; for every horse and his rider, or lead horse, one-sixteenth of a dollar; for every sulky, chair or chaise, with one horse and two wheels, one-eighth of a dollar; for every chariot, coach, stage wagon, phaeton, or chaise, with two horses and four wheels, one-quarter of a dollar; for either of the carriages last mentioned, with four horses, three-eighth of a dollar; for every other carriage of pleasure, under whatever name it may go, the like sums, according to the number of wheels and horses drawing the same; for every cart or wagon whose wheels do not exceed the breadth of four inches, one-eighth of a dollar, for each horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, whose wheels shall exceed in breadth four inches, and not exceed seven inches, one-sixteenth of a dollar for every horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, the breadth of whose wheels shall be more than seven inches and not more than ten inches, or, being of the breadth of seven inches, shall roll more than ten inches, five cents for every horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, the breadth of whose wheels shall be more than ten inches, and not exceed twelve inches, or, being ten inches wide, shall roll more than fifteen inches, three cents for every horse drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, the breadth of whose wheels shall be more than twelve inches, two cents for every horse drawing the same.

Section 13 provided that no wagon or other carriage with four wheels, the breadth of whose wheels should not be four inches should be drawn over the road between the first day of December and the first day of May following, with a greater weight thereon than two and a-half tons, or with more than three tons during the rest of the year; that no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels should not be seven inches, or being six inches or more should not roll at least ten inches, should be drawn along the road between the first days of December and May, with more than three and a half tons, or with more than four tons during the rest of the year; that no carriage, the breadth of whose wheels should not be ten inches or more, or being less should not roll at least twelve inches, should be drawn along the road between the first days of December and May, with more than five tons, or with more than five and a half tons during the rest of the year; that no cart or other carriage with two wheels, the breadth of whose wheels should not be four inches, should be drawn along the road with a greater weight thereon than one and a quarter tons, between the first days of December and May, or with more than one and a half tons during the rest of the year; and that no carriage, whose wheels should not be of the breadth of seven inches, should be drawn

along the road with more than two and a half tons between the first days of December and May, or with more than three tons during the rest of the year; that no carriage, whose wheels should not be of the breadth of ten inches, should be drawn along the road between the first days of December and May, with more than three and a half tons, or with more than four tons during the rest of the year; that no greater weight than seven tons should be drawn along the road in any carriage whatever, between the first days of December and May, nor more than eight tons during the rest of the year; that no cart, wagon or carriage of burden whatsoever, whose wheels should not be of the breadth of nine inches at least, should be drawn or pass in or over the road or any part of it, with more than six horses, nor shall more than eight horses be attached to any carriage whatsoever used on the road, and if any wagon or other carriage should be drawn along the road by a greater number of horses or with a greater weight, one of the horses attached thereto should be forfeited to the use of the company, to be seized and taken by its officers or servants, who should be at liberty to choose which of the said horses they may think proper, excepting the shaft or wheel horse or horses. It was provided that it should be lawful for the company, by their by-laws, to alter any of the regulations contained in this section, respecting the burdens on carriages to be drawn over the road, and to substitute other regulations, if, upon experience, such alterations should be found conducive to the public good.

By section 14, it was provided that, where carriages were drawn by oxen in whole, or partly by horses and partly by oxen, two oxen were to be estimated as equal to one horse in charging tolls, and every mule was to be equal to one horse.

Under section 15, it was provided that, if the company should neglect to keep the road in good and perfect order and repair for the space of five days, and information thereof should be given to any Justice of the Peace of the neighborhood, such Justice should issue a precept to be directed to any constable, commanding him to summon three judicious freeholders to meet at a certain time in the precept to be mentioned, at the place in the road which was complained of, of which meeting the keeper of the gate nearest thereto was to be given notice, and the Justice, by the oaths and affirmations of such free holders, was directed to inquire into the complaint, and, if the road was found by the inquisition to be out of order and repair, then he was to certify and send one copy of the inquisition to each of the keepers of the turnpikes or gates, between which such defective place should be, and from thenceforth the tolls to be collected at such gates for passing over the road between them was to cease to be demanded, paid or collected, until such defective part should be put in good order and repair; and, if the same should not be put in good and perfect order and repair before the ensuing Court of Quarter Sessions of the county, then the Justice was to certify and send a copy of the inquisition to the Justices of the said Court, and the Court was thereupon to cause process to issue and bring in the bodies of the person or persons intrusted by the company with the care and superintendence of such part of the road as should be found defective. It was also provided that they should proceed upon such inquisition in the same manner and form as upon indictments found by the Grand Inquest against the supervisors of the highways for neglect of their duty, and if the persons intrusted by the company should be convicted of the offense, the Court should give judgment according to the nature and aggravation of the neglect and as according to right and justice would be proper in case of supervisors of the highways neglecting their duty, and that fines and penalties imposed should be recovered in the

same manner as fines for misdemeanors are usually recovered in said Court, and should be paid to the supervisors of the highway where the offense was committed, to be applied to the repairing of such highways as the township or county is bound to maintain and repair at the public expense.

Under section 16, the president and managers were directed to keep fair and just accounts of all moneys received by them from the commissioners and from the subscribers, and of all penalties for delay in the payment thereof, and to submit such accounts to a general meeting of the stockholders, until the road should be completed and all costs, charges and expenses affecting the same fully paid.

Under section 17, they were also directed to keep a just and true account of all the moneys received by their collectors of toll at the several gates, and to declare dividends of the clear profits and income, all contingent costs and charges being first deducted; and that, on the second Monday in January and July in every year, they should publish a statement of the half yearly dividends to be made among the stockholders, and of the time and place when and where the same would be paid.

In section 18, the president and managers were directed, at the end of every third year from the date of the incorporation, until two years after the whole road should be completed, to lay before the General Assembly an abstract of their accounts, and if, at the end of the latter period, it should appear from the average profits of the said two years that the clear income and profits would not bear a dividend of six per cent. on the whole capital stock of the company, it should be lawful for them to increase the tolls allowed as to raise the dividends to six per cent. per annum; and at the end of every ten years after the road should be completed, they should render the General Assembly a like abstract of their accounts for the three preceding years, and if, at the end of any such decennial period, it should appear from such abstract that the clear profits and income of the company would bear a dividend of more than fifteen per cent. per annum, then the tolls should be reduced to such a sum as would reduce the dividend down to fifteen per cent.

Section 19 made it the duty of the company to erect posts at the intersection of every road falling into or leading out of the turnpike road, with boards, and an index hand, pointing to the direction of said road, on both sides of which should be inscribed in legible characters the name of the town, village or place to which such road led, and the distance to the same in computed miles.

In section 20, it was also made their duty to cause mile-stones to be placed on the side of the road, beginning at the distance of one mile from the east side of Schuylkill, and extending thence to the Borough of Lancaster, whereon should be marked in plain legible characters the respective number of miles which each stone was distant from the west bounds of the City of Philadelphia; and at every gate or turnpike by them to be fixed on the said road, to cause the distance from Philadelphia, and the distances from the nearest gates or turnpikes, in each direction, to be marked in legible characters, designating the number of miles and fractions of a mile, on the said gate or some other conspicuous place, and also affix at such places a printed list of the rates of toll which from time to time might be lawfully demanded.

Under section 21, all wagoners and drivers of carriages of all kinds, whether of burden or of pleasure, using the road, were directed, except when passing by a carriage of slower draft, to keep their horses and carriages on the right hand side of the road in the passing direction, leaving the other

side of the road free and clear for other carriages to pass and re-pass. A penalty of two dollars was fixed to be recovered from any driver offending against this provision, and the same was to be recovered with costs before any Justice in the same manner as debts of ten pounds were by law recoverable.

Under section 22, it was declared that, if the company should not proceed to carry on the work within two years after the passage of the Act, or should not, within seven years afterwards, complete the road, it should be lawful for the Legislature to resume all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises granted to the company.



## APPENDIX II.

### OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER TURNPIKE ROAD, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, TO 1898.

Date of Birth	OFFICERS.	Elected	Served as Manager & President until	Served as President	Date of Death
April 8, 1752.	William Bingham. President	1792 July 24	1796 Jan. 11	3 yrs. & 6 mos. to Jan. 11, 1796.	Feb. 7, 1804.
Dec. 13, 1752. O. S.	Israel Whelen, "	1793 Jan. 14	1797 Jan. 11	1yr. Jan. 11, 1796, to Jan. 11, 1797	Oct. 21, 1806.
May 16, 1746-7.	Elliston Perot, "	1792 July 24	1826 Jan. 9	30 yrs. to Jan. 9, 1826.	Nov. 21, 1834.
	William Davidson, "	1810 Jan. 8.	1849 Jan.	23 yrs. Jan. 9, 1826, to Jan. 1849	Nov. 1, 1847, in 82nd yr.
June 4, 1776.	Thomas Biddle, "	1832 Jan. 9	1849. Jan. 11	8 yrs. Jan. 1849 to death.	June 3, 1857.
Jan. 29, 1795.	Vincent Gilpin, "	1856	1867 Jan	9 yrs. Jan. 1858 to death	Jan. 7, 1866.
May 22, 1831.	Elliston P. Morris, "	1858	Served as M'g'r until 1865.	1865, Jan. declined presidency.	Dec. 3, 1914.
	D. Rodney King, "	1867	1872 Jan.	3 yrs. Jan. 1867 to Jan. 1870	Jan. 13, 1880. Aged 62 yrs.
Aug. 10, 1837.	Effingham Perot, "	1859	1876	Jan. 1870, to Nov. 6, 1876.	Living.
Sept. 8, 1832.	Joseph S. Perot, "	1876 Nov. 6.	To Dissolution of Company, about 1898.		Apr. 16, 1906.
June 1, 1759.	William Moore Smith, Secretary,	1792 July 24	1796 Jan. 11	Secretary 3 yrs. & 6 mos.	Mar. 12, 1821.
1730.	Tench Francis, Treasurer,	1792 July 24	1800 Jan. 13	Treasurer to Jan. 13, 1800	May 1, 1800.

Date of Birth	OFFICERS.	Elected	Served as Manager & President until	Served as President	Date of Death
	William Govett, Secretary and Treasurer,	1796 Jan. 11	1817	Secretary Jan. 11, 1796 to Jan. 12, 1801. Treasurer Jan. 13, 1800. to Jan. 12, 1801. Secretary & Treasurer Jan. 12, 1801 to Jan. 1817.	Dec. 27, 1817.  81 years.
Sept. 4 1777.	John Bacon, Secretary and Treasurer,	1817. Dec. 31, by the Board.	1849 Jan. 8	32 yrs. to Jan. 8, 1849, from Jan. 1817.	1859 Oct. 3.
Feb. 11, 1799.	Joseph Perot, Secretary and Treasurer,	1826 Jan. 9		Secretary & Treasurer from Jan. 8, 1849, to Nov. 2, 1874. Treasurer until Decease.	Jan. 19, 1876.
Aug. 30, 1837.	Effingham Perot, Secretary and Treasurer,	1869	1872 Jan.	Secretary from Jan. 9, 1874, until dissolution. Treasurer from Nov. 6 1876, until dissolution.	Living
	MANAGERS.	Elected	Served as Manager		
Apr. 8 1732.	David Rittenhouse, Manager	1792 July 24	1793 Jan. 14	6 mos.	June 26, 1796.
Nov. 11 1741.	Adam Reigart, "	" "	" "	" "	May 9, 1813.
May 17 1752.	Thomas Boude, "	" "	" "	" "	Oct. 24, 1822.
Dec. 31, 1744.	Edward Hand, "	" "	until death	10 yrs.	Sept. 3, 1802.
	Francis Johnston, "	" "	1796 Jan. 11	3 yrs. 6 mos.	Feb. 22, 1815, aged 66 yrs.
1741	Thomas Fitzsimmons, "	" "	1793 Jan. 14	6 mos.	Aug. 26, 1811. In 70th year of his age.
1748.	Abraham Witmer, "	" "	1799 Jan. 14.	6 yrs. 6 mos.	July 10, 1818.
	Samuel W. Fisher, "	" "	1795 Jan 12	2 yrs. 6 mos.	Feb. 10, 1817, in 53rd yr.
Sept. 15 1740.	Andrew Graeff, "	" "	1796 Jan. 11	3 yrs. 6 mos.	Jan. 15, 1816.

Birth Date of	NAME.	Elected	Served as Manager		Date of Death
	John Nicholson, Manager.	1792 July 24	1797 Jan. 9.	4 yrs. 6 mos.	Dec. 5, 1800.
1750	George Latimer, "	" "	1794 Jan. 11	1 yr.	June 12, 1825. In his 55th year.
	Richard Thomas, "	1793 Jan. 14	1832 Jan. 9.	39 yrs.	Jan. 19, 1832, aged 87 yrs.
Oct. 16 1733.	Matthias Slough, "	" "	1796 Jan. 11	3 yrs.	Sept. 12, 1812.
Dec. 15, 1752 O. S.	David Witmer, "	" "	1796 Jan. 11	3 yrs.	Aug. 15, 1835.
Oct. 25, 1756.	Jacob Downing, "	1794 Jan. 13	1816 Jan. 10	22 yrs.	Oct. 2, 1823.
Apr. 15 1767.	Thomas M. Willing, "	1794 Jan. 13	1800 Jan. 13	6 yrs.	Oct. 3, 1822
	Jonathan Jones, "	" "	1796 Jan. 11	2 yrs.	Apr. 8, 1821.
	William Sansom, "	1795 Jan. 12	1831 Jan. 10	36 yrs.	Sept. 26, 1840, aged 77 yrs.
	James C. Fisher, "	1796 Jan. 11	1841 Jan. 11	45 yrs.	Oct. 15, 1840, aged 86 yrs.
	Josiah Hewes, " Born in New Jersey.	" "	1800 Jan. 13	4 yrs.	Aug. 17, 1821, aged 89 yrs.
Nov. 30, 1745.	Godfrey Haga, "	" "	1807 Jan. 12	11 yrs.	Feb. 5, 1825.
July 5, 1750, O. S.	Richard Downing, Jun., "	" "	1803 Jan. 10	7 yrs.	Jan. 5, 1820, aged 69 yrs.
	David Lewis, "	1797 Jan. 9	1798 Jan. 8	1 yr.	Apr. 28, 1840, aged 73 yrs.
May 31, 1749.	John Curwen, "	" "	1812 Jan. 13	15 yrs.	May 7, 1825.
	George Aston, "	" "	1807 Jan. 12	10 yrs.	Dec. 21, 1814.
1758,	Abraham Carpenter, "	1799 Jan. 14	1802 Jan. 11	3 yrs.	Mar. 4, 1815, aged 57 yrs.
1742.	Samuel Wheeler, "	1800 Jan. 13	1811 Jan. 11	11 yrs.	May 10, 1820, aged 78 yrs.
	John Blakeley, "	" "	until death	2 yrs.	Sept. 1802.

Date of Birth	NAME.	Elected	Served as Manager		Date of Death
June 17, 1765.	Adam Reigart, Jun. <b>Manager.</b>	1802 Jan. 11	Decease	42 yrs.	May 2, 1844.
Sept. 20, 1760.	Paul Beck, Jun., "	1803 Jan. 10 1813 Jan. 11	1810 Jan. 8 1841 Jan. 11	7 yrs. 28 yrs.	Dec. 22, 1844.
Sept. 26, 1748.	John Hubley, "	1803 Jan. 10	Served until death.	18 yrs.	June 21, 1821.
Sept. 14, 1772.	Samuel Haines, "	1803 Jan. 10	1812 Jan. 13	9 yrs.	Jan. 3, 1851.
Aug. 18, 1772.	John H. Brinton,	1807 Jan. 12	1820 Jan. 10	13 yrs.	May 7, 1827.
	George Ludlam, "	" "	1810 Jan. 8	3 yrs.	Mar. 22, 1827, in 73rd yr.
	James Taylor, "	1810 Jan. 8	1844 Jan. 8	34 yrs.	Apr. 30, 1844 aged 77 yrs.
July 15, 1753.	Caleb North, "	1812 Jan. 13	1828 Jan. 14	16 yrs.	Nov. 7, 1846.
	John Wharton, "	1812 Jan. 13	1815 Jan. 9	3 yrs.	Dec. 7, 1837, in his 64th year
May 14, 1761.	Henry Pratt. "	1815 Jan. 9	1839 Jan. 14	24 yrs.	Feb. 6, 1838.
July 15, 1776.	John J. Downing, "	1816 Jan. 8	1820 Jan. 10	4 yrs.	Aug. 21, 1836.
Aug 26, 1764.	Zaccheus Collins, "	1820 Jan. 10	1831	11 yrs.	June 12, 1831.
Jan. 23, 1764.	Jonas Preston, "	1820 Jan. 10	To date of Decease	16 yrs.	Apr. 4, 1836.
Mar. 4 1765.	Charles Smith, (Lancaster) "	1822 Jan. 14	1825 Jan. 10	3 yrs.	April 18, 1836.
1762.	William Montgomery, "	1825 Jan. 10	1827 Jan. 10	2 yrs.	Jan. 3 1826, in 65th yr.
Aug. 28, 1801.	John R. Montgomery, "	1827 Jan. 8	1835 Jan. 12	7 yrs.	Nov. 3, 1854.
	Henry J. Williams, "	1828 Jan. 14	1872 Jan.	44 yrs.	Mar. 12, 1879, in 88th year.
	Edward Coleman. "	1831 Jan. 10	1835 Jan. 12	4 yrs.	June 6, 1841, in 49th year.

Date of Birth	NAME.	Elected	Served as Manager		Date of Death
	William W. Fisher, Manager.	1832 Jan. 9	1835 Jan. 12	3 yrs.	1837, aged 59 yrs.
1802.	Henry Paul Beck. "	1835 Jan. 12	1843 Jan. 9	8 yrs.	Sep. 18, 1874.
Oct. 23, 1788.	John Steel, (Lancaster Co.) "	" "	1847 Jan. 11	12 yrs.	Oct. 27, 1863.
Oct. 10, 1791.	Jacob R. Smith, "	1835 Jan. 12	1865, Jan.	30 yrs.	Sept. 2, 1865.
Apr. 24, 1807.	Levi Morris, "	1837 Jan. 9	1847 Apr. 1.	10 yrs. 3 mos.	Feb. 26, 1868.
Feb. 23, 1808.	Robert Davidson, "	1839 Jan. 14	1848 Jan.	9 yrs.	April 6, 1876.
1786.	Philip H. Nicklin, "	1841 Jan. 11	To date of Decease	1 yr. +	Mar. 2, 1842, aged 57 yrs.
Feb. 24, 1786.	Isaac Roach, "	" "	1843 Jan. 9	2 yrs.	Dec. 29, 1848.
	John Goddard, "	1843 Jan. 9	1845 Jan. 13	2 yrs. Removed to N. Y.	
Nov. 9, 1797.	Charles Perot, "	" "	1871	28 yrs.	Mar. 9, 1870.
	Edmund Wilcox, "	1843	1848	5 yrs.	1870
July 24, 1803	Isaac P. Morris, "	1844 Jan. 8	1869	25 yrs.	Jan. 11, 1869.
Feb. 8, 1796.	George W. Toland, "	1845 Jan. 13.	1847 Jan. 11	2 yrs.	Jan. 30, 1869.
Nov. 24, 1812.	John L. Goddard, "	1845 Jan. 13	1850 Jan.	5 yrs.	July 17, 1867.
Apr. 30 1796.	Emanuel C. Reigart, "	1847 Jan. 11	To date of Decease	Almost 23 yrs.	Dec. 20, 1869.
	Morris S. Wickersham, "	" "	1856 Jan.	9 yrs.	Sept. 21, 1883.
July 3, 1795.	Dr. Sam'l Duffield, " (in place of Levi Morris, resigned)	1847 Apr. 1	1853, Jan.	6 years.	May 12, 1887.
May 16, 1817.	Henry J. Biddle, "	1849	1862, Jan.	13 yrs.	July 20, 1862.
Mar. 8, 1821.	John P. Downing, "	1849	1865 Jan. Also 1866 Jan. until decease.		Sept. 12, 1864.
Dec. 16, 1800.	Joseph P. Smith, "	1849	1871 Jan.	22 yrs.	May 8, 1883.
Aug. 30, 1807.	John F. Long, "	1850	1884 Jan.	34 yrs.	Dec. 4, 1884.

Date of Birth	NAME.	Elected	Served as Manager		Date of Death
Nov. 1, 1799.	Hathorn Freeland, Manager.	1854	1860 Jan.	6 yrs.	Aug. 25, 1869.
Nov. 14, 1834.	Thomas Wickersham, "	1856	1859 Jan.	3 yrs.	Jan. 20, 1858.
Oct. 9, 1800.	Ferree Brinton, "	1860	1871 Jan.	11 yrs.	Nov. 6, 1874.
April 29, 1819.	Alexander, Biddle, "	1865	1878 Jan.	13 yrs.	May 2, 1899.
	George Gilpin, "	1865	1869 Jan.	4 yrs.	Living.
Nov. 16, 1803.	Horatio C. Wood. "	1867	1870. Also from 1871 to 1872.		Sept. 19, 1879.
July 31, 1825.	Cadwalader Wickersham, "	1861	1879 Jan.	10 yrs.	June 24, 1885.
Sept. 8, 1832.	Joseph S. Perot, "	1861	1872 Jan.	3 yrs.	Apr. 16, 1906.
April, 1796.	J. Rhea Barton, "	1870	1871	1 yr.	Jan. 1, 1871.
Sept 12, 1842.	James T. Morris, "	1870	1872 Jan.	2 yrs.	Sept. 23, 1874.
Dec. 16, 1800.	Joseph P. Smith, "	1871	1872	1 yr.	May 8, 1883.
	Edwin W. Lehman, "	1871	1872 Jan.	1 yr.	Living.
	J. Emlen Smith, "	1871	Date of last election, 1898		Living.
Jun. 20, 1824.	William P. Brinton, "	1871	1872 Jan.	1 yr.	Apr. 13, 1888.
Sept. 20, 1816.	Jacob M. Long, "	1870	1881 Jan.	11 yrs.	July 11, 1882.
Nov. 5, 1834.	Elliston L. Perot, "	1879	Date of last election, 1898.		Mar. 25, 1906.
Sept. 16, 1820.	Francis Shroder, "	1880	Date of last election, 1898.		Jan. 8, 1901.
Aug. 25, 1860.	Edward P. Brinton, "	1898			Living
	Joseph Beale, "	1885	Date of last election, 1898.		Living
	Thomas S. Downing, "	1892	Date of last election, 1898.		Living.

Date of Birth	NAME.	Elected	Served as Manager	Date of Death
Oct. 6, 1835.	Samuel J. Roberts, Manager.	1892	Was suc- ceeded by Thos. S. Downing during 1892	Dec. 30, 1894.
April 19, 1821.	Jacob M. Zook,	" 1882	1891	Dec. 13, 1891.

## MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., November, 1916.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its November meeting in their rooms at the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building, on North Duke street, this evening.

The meeting was both interesting and well attended. F. R. Dffenderffer presided as chairman, in the absence of President George Steinman, and Miss Martha B. Clark served as Secretary, in the absence of Charles B. Hollinger through illness. Miss Lottie Bausman, the librarian, was authorized to purchase the "History of Pittsburgh," by Neville B. Craigs, first publication in 1851, and to exchange the Lancaster County Historical Society publication with that of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of Boston.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—Bureau of American Ethnology (Bulletin 55); Smull's Legislative Hand-book for 1916, from Hon. F. B. McClain.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Lebanon County Historical Society (Vol. VI., No. 17); Washington Historical Quarterly; University of California Publications in History; Linden Hall Echo; International Conciliation; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Agricultural Almanac for the Year 1891, from Mrs. Guilford.

The following persons were elected to membership: Mrs. Jessie Landis, Hon. W. W. Griest, Mrs. John Klein, Miss Mary Catharine Hoar, Hon. A. G. Seyfert, George Gordon P. Miller, T. Roberts Appel, Esq., I. K. Witmer, Charles M. Relling, and Edgar McUlman, all of Lancaster city; Raymond E. Whitmore, of Millersville; Miss Ella M. Bender, of Strasburg; Thomas Collins Evans, and Mrs. Isabella Patterson Evans, both of Furniss; Rev. Dr. W. D. Marburger, of Denver; Grant Steinmetz, of Clay; Rev. Dr. Martin W. Schweitzer, of Ephrata, and Joseph Swift, of Fulton House.

The following persons were nominated for membership: Prof. Earl L. Hunter, of Ephrata; Miss Grace S. Hurst, of No. 234 Charlotte street, Lancaster; Edward P. Brinton, Esq., No. 121 Lime street, Lancaster; William K. Fishburn, of Ephrata; Mrs. L. B. Keiper, of No. 552 North Duke street; Miss Emma L. Downey, of the Hamilton Apartments, in this city, and Benjamin B. Lippold, of No. 439 South Queen street.

The paper of the evening was read by the author Judge C. I. Landis, on the theme, "The Places Along the Way." Judge Landis dealt with the places of interest located along the route of the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, the oldest in the United States, upon which he had read a very interesting paper at the October meeting of the Historical Society. This continuation will be added to the paper read at the former meeting and published, with maps and illustrations, in pamphlet form.













# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1916.

---

*"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."*

---

SURVEY OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER  
TURNPIKE ROAD  
MINUTES OF DECEMBER MEETING.

---

VOL. XX. NO. 10.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

---

LANCASTER, PA.

1916



The First Long Turnpike in the United States. Appendix  
 III. Survey of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turn-  
 pike Road. Begun November 3, 1806. Surveyed by  
 Robert Brooke - - - - - 265  
 BY JUDGE C. I. LANDIS.  
 Minutes of the December Meeting - - - - - 341





# THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

## PART III.

---

### APPENDIX III.

---

#### SURVEY OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER TURN- PIKE ROAD. BEGUN NOVEMBER 3, 1806. SURVEYED BY ROBERT BROOKE.

Present: Dewey Strickland.

Began at the face of the east abutment of the Schuylkill permanent bridge. Thence:

N. 78.45 W. No. 1.	32.2	to the face of the west abutment of the said bridge. Thence along the north edge of the stoning of the sd. road, being 12 feet from the center thereof—allowing the middle of said bridge to be the center of the turnpike road.
	94.6	to the road leading to the lower ferry—S. 61.45 W.
	6.15	to the range of the W. end of Edw'd Owen's frame house which is 37 N. side.
	5.75	to angle
	<u>138.7</u>	
		Note: The road leading to West Chester continues westward on this last course.
N. 53.30 W. No. 2	3.57	to the range of the E. end of Hugh McIlvain's new rough-cast house, which is 75 f. 7 N. side.
	154.80	to small bridge runs S.
	34.33	to 1 mile stone

( 265 )

	96.95	to the range of the W. end of the tavern house in the fork of the upper ferry road which end is N. side 25 f. 9.
	6.35	to angle in the upper ferry road near the N. W. side thereof, which crosses the T. road and bears S. 84.15 W. & N. 84.15 E.
	<hr/> 296.0 <hr/>	
N. 49.0 W.	116.6	to culvert—runs south
B. 49.30	100.0	to 2d mile stone
No. 3.	7.4	to angle
	<hr/> 224.0 <hr/>	
N. 50.15 W.	16.0	to gate No. 1
No. 4	84.4	to double culvert, somewhat out of repair, but may last some time. Runs south 22.95 to the range of the W. wall of George Hansel's tavern, kept by Samuel Pugh, which end stands 73. f. 0, N. side.
	1.00	to a private road leading to the up- per ferry, N. 38 E.
Carried over	<hr/> 124.35	
		Note: At the distance of blank poles from the beginning of the first course on page 3 is a small culvert which runs north.
		Note: 26 poles east of the 2d mile stone is a small culvert leading south, which lies low.
		Note: 21.9 ps. west of the first gate is a small culvert falls south and lies very low.
	124.35	brought over
	33.65	to road leading by Judge Peters' to Riter's ferry on Schuylkill, which road bears N. 6 E.
	19.00	to angle, where the old Lancaster road leaves the turnpike and bears N. 49 W.
	<hr/> 177.0 <hr/>	
		Note: The old Lancaster road was vacated from the plan noted on page 3, and the road from the

Columbus Tavern laid out until it intersects the sd. old road instead thereof.

N. 57.10 W.	18.0	to a private road leading to Supplee's mill, which bears S. 85 W.
B. 56.45		
No. 5.		
	15.0	to the range of the E. wall of William Bishop's house, which is 47. S.
	6.3	to culvert, runs south
	59.45	to the range of the E. end of Abraham Hester's tavern, Sign of Columbus.
	6.25	to the newly laid out road leading into the old Lancaster road, N. 28.15 W.
	11.95	to 3d mile stone.
	9.65	to middle of seven culverts at the 5 mile run.
	105.40	to angle.
	<u>232.0</u>	
N. 62.0 W.—6	22.0	to angle at blank point.
N. 51.30 W.—7	8.0	to do at do
N. 37.0 W.—8	6.0	to do at do
N. 17.30 W.—9	15	to culvert falls S.
	17.	to angle.
	<u>32.</u>	
N. 42.40 W.—10	34.	to angle (taken by B. sight)
N. 48.40 W.—11	13.0	to middle bridge over Indian Cr. Falls southward.
		Note: Bridge is in good order, except the curbing wants repairing on Indian Cr.
	16.0	to angle.
	<u>29.0</u>	
N. 81.25 W.—12	8.0	to angle (taken by B. sight)
N. 85.25 W.	23.3	to double culvert, falls N.
B. 85.15—13	5.7	to double do do
	23.2	to small bridge, falls S.
		The side walls of the small bridge wants repairing—on Indian Cr.
		There is a public road laid out on

		the line between Philadelphia and Montgomery Counties extending from Haverford road crossing the turnpike and old Lancaster roads to the ford on Schuylkill at the Robin Hood and also to Riter's ferry.
	15.0	to 4 mile stone.
	4.8	to angle.
	<hr/> 72.0 <hr/>	
N. 37.45 W.—14	55.0	to angle.
N. 65. W.—15	1.0	to culvert, falls N.
	9.0	to the intersection of the road leading from the Sign of Gen'l Wain on the old Lancaster road to Darby, bears N. 22 W. & S. 4½ E.
	<hr/> 10.0 <hr/>	
N. 55.30 W.	29.3	to small culvert, falls N.
B. 55.45 —16		
	43.7	to small do do } Dry.
	23.3	to small do do }
	66.7	to angle in the line dividing Philadelphia and Montgomery Counties, which line bears N. 61.30 E.
	163.0	Note: Rising the hill at the commencement of the 5th mile, at the beginning of David Evans' district, the stone are very large and ought to be broken fine. This, however, is not the fault of the present superintendent. They appear to have been left so originally in making the road.
N. 50.45 W.—17	18.0	to small dry culvert, falls S.
	34.0	to angle on hill side.
	<hr/> 52.0 <hr/>	
N. 61 W.—18	12.0	to angle on do
N. 66.30 W.—19	3.7	to 5 mile stone
	5.7	to culvert, falls S. on branch of Cobb's Creek.
	10.6	to angle.
	<hr/> 20.0 <hr/>	

N. 71.45 W.—20	15.0	to angle.	
N. 76.35 W.—21	12.9	to the range of the E. wall of David Roberts' tavern, Sign of the U. S. Flag, which stands 28 f. 7 N. side.	
	15.1	to angle.	
	<hr/> 28.0 <hr/>		
N. 75.15 W.—22	7.65	to bridge over—	
		Note: This is a branch of Cobb's Creek.	
	6.60	to culvert over a race.	
	3.75	to angle.	
	<hr/> 18.0 <hr/>		
N. 71. W.—23	12.0	to angle.	
N. 56.45 W.—24	4.0	to gate No. 2.	
	5.0	to angle.	
	<hr/> 9.0 <hr/>		
N. 45. W.—25	43.0	to culvert, falls N.	} Dry.
B. 41.0	55.6	to do do	
	26.4	to private road leading S. 44.30 W.	
	95.0	to angle.	
	<hr/> 220.0 <hr/>		
N. 43.45 W.—26	1.9	to 6 mile stone.	
	18.75	to angle in range of the east end of Joseph Price's house, called the Grove Academy, 48 f. 9 N. side.	
	<hr/> 20.65 <hr/>		
N. 49 W.—27	20.	to angle.	
N. 51.45 W.—28	26.5	to angle on a culvert, falls Southward.	
		Dry.	
N. 58.30 W.—29	26.0	to angle.	
N. 63.55 W.—30	13.0	to the intersection of a road leading from Marion Meeting House on the old Lancaster road to Haverford road and Meeting House, and thence to Darby, and runs S. 79.45 west.	
This road leads nearly in a direct course from the T. road to Levering Ford.			
	24.2	to culvert, falls S.	Dry.

	46.8	to angle 20 f. $7\frac{1}{2}$ from the fence.	
	<u>84.0</u>		
N. 58. W.—31	20.0	to angle.	
N. 55.30 W.—32	9.2	to culvert, falls S.	
		Small branch of Cobb's Creek.	
		Rising the hill, there is some bad	
		holes on the turnpike road, which	
		ought to be repaired.	
B. 55.25	73.8	to the road leading from the old Lan-	
	<u>83.0</u>	caster road, crossing the T. road, to	
		the Dutch Church and thence to the	
		Haverford road, N. 55 E. & S. 33 W.	
	40.2	to the range of the west wall of John	
		Kugler's tavern, Sign of the Seven	
		Stars, 60 f. 6 south side.	
	2.15	to 7 mile stone.	
	<u>10.65</u>	to angle.	
	<u>136.0</u>		
N. 56.20 W.—33.	12.7	to culvert, falls S.	} Dry.
	37.0	to do falls N.	
	21.3	to angle at Lenoff's lane leading from	
		the T. road to the old Lancaster road,	
		Dist. abt. 40 ps., which lane bears N.	
		$34\frac{1}{2}$ E. This lane Evans, the gatekeeper,	
		says is of great disadvantage to the T.	
		road, by leading off the old road before	
		they come to his gate.	
N. 56 W.—34	49.3	to the range of E. wall of Malcome	
55.10		Guinn's tavern, Sign of the Green	
54.50		Tree, 76 f. 5 south side.	
B. 55.30			
	62.9	to culvert, falls S.	
Branch of	89.8	to do falls S.	
Cobb's	25.8	to do falls S.	
Creek.	7.6	to do falls S.	
	3.35	to 8 mile stone.	
	8.25	to the Gulf road N. $13\frac{1}{2}$ W.	
	<u>2.0</u>	to angle.	
	<u>249.0</u>		
N. 56 W.—35	84.0	to the intersection of the old Lancaster	
		road, at the Sign of the Buck, which	
		bears S. 87 E. & N. 80 W.	

34.8 on this course to a culvert which falls S.

Note: The 2d course on this page inclines 0.35 to the left hand of the first course, notwithstanding the courses by the point of the needle appear to be the same, which difference is occasioned by attraction.

Note: Jonathon Miller's tavern, Sign of the Buck, is in Delaware County.

31.4 to the intersection of the line between Montgomery and Delaware Counties, which line bears N.  $28\frac{1}{4}$  W.

This is a private road of considerable use, extending from the Gulf road into the T. road on this county line.

76.2 to the intersection of the said county line, which bears S. 61 W.

43.2 to small culvert cloged up N.

75.2 to 9 mile stone.

20.65 to the range of the E. wall of Elizabeth Kline's house, 53 f. 8 south side.

Carried over

330.65

Note: The old Lancaster road from where it leaves the T. road at the Buck down to Lenoff's lane is a very bad road and entirely out of use at present.

330.65 brought over.

70.45 to Roberts' road leading to McClenahan's mills, bears N.  $45\frac{1}{4}$  E.

6.9 to sd. road leading into the old Lancaster road, dist. abt. 80 poles, S.  $51\frac{1}{2}$  W.

3.6 to culvert, falls N.

63.1 to the range of the E. wall of William Thomas' house, which is 52 f. 7 south side.

5.3 to angle.

480.0

N. 51.45 W.—36

9.1 to gate No. 3.

6.7 to the intersection of the line between Montgomery and Delaware, which line bears N. 28.30 W.

Note: There is a public road laid out



		along the county line leading from the Valley to the Haverford road, but is in many places shut up.
	1.2	to culvert, falls S.
	4.0	This is a branch of Ithem's Creek to angle.
	<u>21.0</u>	
N. 48.10 W.—37	48.0	to a culvert, falls N.
	21.0	to the range of the E. wall of Jessie Horton's house, S. side, 53 f. 3.
	18.0	to angle.
	<u>87.0</u>	
N. 45.5 W.—38	16.8	to a public road leading from the old Lancaster road, crossing the T. road to the said county line road, bears N. 63 E. & S. 63 W.
B. 45.35	25.1	to 10 mile stone.
	98.1	to angle.
	<u>140.0</u>	
N. 55.80 W.—39	10.	to angle.
N. 62.45 W.—40	18.	to angle.
N. 69. W.—41	16.	to angle.
N. 74.15 W.—42	27.3	to opp. John Rudolph's house at 30 ps. N. of T. road.
	7.4	to angle.
	<u>35.0</u>	
N. 75.20 W.—43	30.	to culvert, falls S.
B. 75.10	29.75	to the range of the E. end of Bartleson's tavern, Sign of the Fox. Stand 62 f. 6 N. side.
	24.95	to spring culvert, falls S.
	13.	to a road leading from Newtown Square by the Gulf to Spring Mill, bears N. 62 E. & S. 62 W.
	46.0	to 11 mile stone.
Carried over	<u>143.7</u>	

	143.7	brought over.
	5.5	to culvert, falls N.
	26.8	to angle.
	<hr/>	
	176.0	
	<hr/>	
N. 77.45 W.—44	40.4	to a private road called Hunter's Lane leading from the turnpike road to Matson's Ford on the Schuylkill, and bears N. 15 E.
	45.6	to angle.
	<hr/>	
	86.0	
	<hr/>	
N. 76.45	21.0	to angle on a small bridge 0.15 ps. W. of the center, falls south.
	<hr/>	
		This is the main branch of the Ithem's Creek.
N. 71.10 W.—46	12.9	to a small culvert, falls S.
	13.1	to angle.
	<hr/>	
	26.0	
	<hr/>	
N. 64.45 W.—47	9.2	to culvert, falls S., being a branch of Ithem's Creek
	24.8	to angle.
	<hr/>	
	34.0	
	<hr/>	
N. 61. W.—48	45.7	to the intersection of a public road leading from the West Chester road, crossing the old L. road and T. road by the Gulf to Matson's Ford on Schuylkill, N. 16 E.
	8.3	to angle.
	<hr/>	
	54.0	
	<hr/>	
N. 54.20 W.—49	23.9	to the range of the W. side of James Morgan's barn, 43 f. 1 N. side.
	44.1	to angle exactly opp. to the 12 mile stone, 10 f. 6 from sd. stone.
	<hr/>	
	68.0	
	<hr/>	
N. 58.45 W.—50	16.	to angle.
	<hr/>	
N. 62. W.—51	16.	to angle.
	<hr/>	
N. 65 W.—52	14.	to angle.
	<hr/>	

N. 70.30 W.—53	20.5	to angle in the range of the E. wall of Isaac Abraham's house, which is 42 f. 5. N.
N. 72.15 W.—54	24.	to angle.
N. 75.30 W.—55	11.5	to small culvert, falls S. into Ithem's Cr.
	15.2	to gate No. 4.
	4.3	to angle.
	31.0	
N. 78.45 W.—56	20.0	to angle.
N. 82.30 W.—57	3.1	to a private road leading N. 14¼ W. from the T. road to the Sign of the King of Prussia, Swede's Ford, Norristown, etc.
	32.9	to angle.
	36.0	
N. 83.25 W.—58	42.	to culvert, falls S., on branch of Ithem's Cr.
	54.0	to angle.
	96.0	
N. 84.30 W.—59	30.	to angle.
N. 86. W.—60	8.5	to dry culvert, falls S.
	8.8	to 13 mile stone.
	10.1	to private road leading S. 12 E. from the T. road, crossing the old L. road, to Radnor Church.
	13.6	to spring culvert, falls S. into Ithem's Cr.
	27.	to angle.
	68.	
N. 87.45 W.—61	24.0	to dry culvert, falls N.
	55.53	to the range of the E. wall of John Pugh's new house, which is 43 f. 3 N. side.
	48.47	to angle.
	132.0	
N. 82. W.—62	13.	to angle.

N. 77.30 W.—63	13.	to angle.
N. 73.45 W.—64	10.	to angle opposite Robert Kennedy's tavern, Sign of the Farmer, which is in the fork between the old L. road and T. road.
N. 68.45 W.—65	16.	to angle.
N. 66.30 W.—66	3.4	to a private road leading N. $61\frac{1}{4}$ E. from the T. road to the road leading to the King of Prussia, noted on page 13.
	20.6	to angle where the N. side of the old L. roads falls in, which old road bears S. 58 E.
	24.0	
N. 59.45 W.—67	11.45	to the range of the E. wall of Edward Sitters' tavern house, Sign of the Spread Eagle, which end is 30 f. N. side.
	0.55	to angle.
	12.0	
N. 57.5 W.—68	26.5	to a public road leading N. $30\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the T. road to the Valley Forge.
	2.0	to the line between Delaware and Chester counties, which line bears S. 61.30 W.
	20.2	to the 14 mile stone.
	2.3	to culvert, falls S., being a branch of Darby Cr.
	9.0	to where the old L. road leaves the T. road, bears N. $48\frac{1}{2}$ W.
	4.0	to angle.
	64.0	
		Note: From the 13 to the 14 mile stone, the road wants considerable repairs, being much worn in holes; but Mr. Maul is about repairing it.
		Note: The old Lancaster road is in bad order, and at present entirely out of use, from where it leaves the T. road above the Spread Eagle up to where—
N. 65.45 W.—69	8.0	to angle.

N. 73.45 W.—70

50.6	to dry culvert, falls S.
9.4	to do do
2.0	to do do
9.14	to the range of the E. wall of Hananiah Walker's house, which stands 28 f. N. side.
101.56	to spring culvert, falls S.
60.80	to the Valley Forge road, leading N. 28¼ W. from Radnor Church, crossing the T. road and old L. road to the Valley Forge.
14.50	to angle.

---

 248.0
 

---

N. 75.15 W.—71

8.5	to dry culvert, falls S.
16.5	to angle.

---

 25.0
 

---

N. 86.45 W.—72

8.0	to angle.
-----	-----------

S. 84.35 W.—73

17.5	to 15 mile stone, 14 f. 4. from sd. stone.
15.4	to dry culvert, falls S.
28.9	to the range of the E. wall of Rob't McClenahan's house in Glassley, which house stands 35 f. N. side.

Carried over

61.8	brought over.
61.8	to dry culvert, falls S.
38.4	to angle.
76.8	

---

 177.0
 

---

Mr. Daniel Maul is of opinion that a 2½-mile gate ought to be set just below where the Gulf road falls into the T. road below the Buck, in order to intercept the traveling which comes in along the sd. Gulf road and the old L. road, which now travels on the T. road about one mile and turns off to the old L. road again at Lenoff's lane without paying any toll.

That a 5-mile gate ought to remain where No. 4 now stands, and that a 2¼-mile gate ought to be set somewhere between the 14-mile stone and the Valley Forge road, noted on page 16, in order to intercept the travelers

coming in to the T. road below gate No. 5, from the Swede's Ford road and taking off again at the old Lancaster road, between the Spread Eagle and the contrary way.

S. 83.45 W.—74	41.6	to culvert, falls S., being a branch of Darby Creek.
	8.4	to angle.
	<hr/> 50.0 <hr/>	
S. 79.35 W.—75	20.	to angle.
S. 76.15 W.—76	6.0	to a road leading N. 79 west from the T. road to the old L. road, dist. abt. 60 ps., to sd. old road.
	11.4	to the range of the E. wall of William Torbit's tavern, called the Spring House Tavern, which house is on the N. side of the above road.
	1.4	to spring culvert, falls S., head of Darby Creek.
	9.4	to spring do falls S.
	63.6	to 16-mile stone.
	3.7	to a public road leading S., 35% E., from the T. road to the Newtown Meeting House, and thence to the new Lancaster road.
	<hr/>	
	95.5	
Carried over.	95.5	brought over.
	33.0	to the range of the W. wall of John Reese's house, which house stands 26 f. 6 N. side.
	16.7	to a public road leading N. 27½ W., from the Swede's Ford road at Howell's tavern to the T. road. The distance from said tavern to the T. road is about 2 miles. The road is much used.
	14.8	to a public road leading S. 14¼ E. from the T. road, crossing the Church road to the Sign of the Leopard on the Darby road.
		Note: The Church road extends from the Darby road abt. a mile below the Paoli and crosses this road about ¾ mile south of the T. road, thence by Radnor Church and abt. ¾ mile below

the church, it forks, one fork falls into the old L. road at Radnor Meeting House, and the other fork falls into the Haverford road at the Old Fox Chase Tavern.

From the T. road southward, along the road, to the Darby road, is abt.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

	35.4	to dry culvert, leads S.
	20.6	to angle.
	<hr/> 216. <hr/>	
S. 75.45 W.—77	49.0	to a private road leading N. $13\frac{1}{4}$ W. from the T. road to Howell's tavern on the Swede's Ford road. This road does not appear to be much used. The old L. road is open to this road and shut up thence westward to the intersection of T. road.
B. 75.50.	49.	brought over.
	11.	to dry culvert, falls S.
	32.	to the intersection of the old L. road, which bears S. $55\frac{1}{4}$ W. and N. $55\frac{1}{4}$ E.
	16.	to angle.
	<hr/> 108. <hr/>	
S. 75.30 W.—76	88.65	to 17 mile stone, which stone is broken off.
B. 75.30	73.85	to angle.
	<hr/> 162.5 <hr/>	
S. 89. W.—79.	80.3	to dry culvert, falls N.
88.50	38.0	to do do falls N.
B. 88.50	62.0	to a public road leading N. 4. E. and S. 4 W., from Howell's tavern on the Swede's Ford road, crossing the T. road, by Jno. Parker's tavern, Sign of the Bear, to the Darby road.
	25.2	to dry culvert, falls S.
	31.5	to a private road leading N. 11 W., through the plantations.
	10.7	to 18 mile stone.
	39.8	to the Darby road leading from the T. road S. 31 E. to Darby.
	<hr/> 287.5 <hr/>	

Note: The Darby road crosses the new Lancaster road at Baymount's tavern. From the T. road along the Darby road to Baymount's tavern is abt. 7 miles.

	287.5	brought over.
	22.7	to the public road leading N. $2\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the T. road at the Paoli tavern across the Swede's Ford road at Rowland's mill and thence to the Bull on the Schuylkill road. The dist. from the T. road to the Swede's Ford road along this road is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
	13.05	to the range of the W. wall of the Paoli tavern.
	137.85	to the public road leading N. $27\frac{3}{4}$ W. from the T. by Jno. G. Bull's saw mill road, abt. 1 mile, to the Swede's Ford road.
	48.9	to angle.
	<hr/> 510.0 <hr/>	
S. 84 W.—80	19.0	to angle.
S. 79.15 W.—81	38.0	to dry culvert, falls N.
	0.65	to 19 mile stone.
	55.05	to a public road leading S. $38\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the T. road by King's to the West Chester road.
Carried over.	<hr/> 93.7 <hr/>	
		This is called Grubb's road, leading from the T. road by Grubb's mill to the West Chester road, on the new Lancaster road.
	93.7	brought over.
	1.2	to a point at right angles from a cedar tree at the E. end of King's square log house, noted in my former survey.
		Note: At 143.5 poles from the beginning of this course is a dry culvert, falls N.
	76.1	to angle.
	<hr/> 171.0 <hr/>	
S. 82.30 W.—82	13.0	to angle.
S. 85.45 W.—83	13.0	to angle.
S. 87 W.—84	50.0	to dry culvert, falls S.



	39.5	to angle at a private road leading S. 10 W. from the T. road into a few plantations.
	<hr/> 90. <hr/>	
N. 84.0 W.—85	11.	to angle.
N. 71.30 W.—86	13.	to angle.
N. 53.30 W.—87	8.	to angle.
N. 39.45 W.—88	11.5	to a double spring culvert, falls N.
	3.2	to the range of the E. wall of Thomas Bradley's house.
	14.2	to gate No. 5.
	12.1	to 20 mile stone, 7 f. 3.
	14.0	to angle.
	<hr/> 55.0 <hr/>	
N. 46. W.—89	7.	to angle.
N. 66. W.—90	8.	to angle.
N. 76.5 W.—91	18.	to the road leading N. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ W. across the Swede's Ford road at Phillip's and Roberts' store, and thence to the Bull on the Schuylkill road.
	7.	to angle
	<hr/> 25. <hr/>	
N. 81.30 W.—92	54.	to angle on the bridge over a branch of the Valley Cr., falls N., at the Warren.
N. 80. W.—93	0.55	to center of sd. bridge.
	4.95	to road leading N. 4 W. into the above road.
	20.17	to the range of the W. wall of the Warren tavern house, which stands 45 f. 8 N. side.
	8.03	to spring culvert, falls N.
	2.30	to the West Chester road, leading S. 54 W.
		(See note)

The Chester road takes off southward at the west end of the shed at the Warren, and leads from the T. road to the Boot road, at the Spread Eagle, and thence to the White Horse tavern on the new Lancaster road.

Distance to the Spread Eagle 3 miles  
and thence to the White Horse 2 miles

---

5

Carried over.

---

36.0

36.0

brought over.

12.

to where the old L. road leaves the T. road and runs N. 71° W.

37.

to angle.

---

85.

S. 82.5 W.—94

---

51.

to dry culvert, falls N.

18.

to angle in a public road leading from the old L. road across the T. road to the West Chester or new L. road, bears S. 29¾° E.

---

69.

Note: Phillips' and Roberts' store bears N. 22¾° E. from the angle.

From Phillips' and Roberts' store down the Swede's Ford road to Howell's tavern is about 3 miles, nearly on a straight line, bending a little to the right, and then making a considerable bend to the right, and thence abt. 2 miles to the T. road. The tobacconist's abt. 2 miles more.

S. 76.50 W.—95

---

44.4

to dry culvert, falls N.

14.6

to 21 mile stone.

3.6

to culvert, falls N., over a brisk little stream.

65.60

to dry culvert, falls N.

0.9

to Mellon's lane, leading from the old L. road across the T. road to Goshen Meeting House, S. 29° E.

4.6

to dry culvert, falls N.

7.55

to the range of the W. wall of Daniel Mellon's house, which is 66 f. 5 N. side.

8.85

to dry culvert, falls N.

Carried over

---

150.1

150.1

brought over.

80.4

to dry culvert, falls N.

50.3

to dry do falls N.

35.2

to angle.

	<u>231.0</u>	
S. 79.35 W.—96	53.4	to spring culvert, falls N.
	22.	to dry do falls N.
	20.2	to double do falls N., on branch of Valley Cr.
	5.5	to single do falls N., on a ditch
	8.2	to do falls N., on a ditch
	39.05	to 22 mile stone.
	26.65	to gate No. 6.
	19.	to a public road leading S. 27½ E. from Gunkle's mills, crosses the old L. road and T. road by Goshen's Meet- ing House to the new Lancaster road.
	63.5	to double culvert, falls N. over a small stream. This culvert is in bad order.
	39.6	to dry culvert, falls N.
	3.9	to angle.
	<u>301.</u>	
S. 77.50 W.—97	68.	to dry culvert, Falls N. This culvert is broken in and wants repairing.
	28.	to angle.
	<u>96.</u>	
S. 77.35 W.—98	43.5	to a public road leading S. 27½ E. from the White Horse Tavern on the old L. road across the T. road to Reese's mill and Goshen Meeting House.
	32.65	to 23 mile stone.
	0.85	to dry culvert, falls N.
	46.35	to the range of the east wall of Peter Swarer's house, 41 f. 11 N. side.
	24.95	to a public road leading from the T. road N. 27½ W. into the road leading from the White Horse by Kinnard's to West Chester.
	2.4	to spring culvert, falls N.
	11.3	to angle.
	<u>162.0</u>	
S. 82.10 W.—99	8.8	to center of bridge over a branch of Valley Creek falls N.
	76.8	to the public road leading S. 7.50 E. from the Yellow Springs by the
Carried over	<u>85.6</u>	

Note: The T. road wants considerable repairs for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond gate No. 6, being worn into holes in many places; also for a small distance about Jacobs'.

	85.6	brought over. by the White Horse on the old L. road and crossing the T. road at Kinnard's, thence by the Boot tavern on the old Chester road, and thence to West Chester.
	4.7	to the range of E. wall of Kinnard's house on the N. side.
	15.7	to culvert over a large ditch falls N.
	22.3	to double culvert, in bad order, falls N., being a small branch of Brandy- wine.
	49.3	to dry culvert, falls N.
	42.4	to angle.
	<hr/> 220. <hr/>	
S. 81. W.—100	14.2	to 24 mile stone.
	12.9	to dry culvert, falls N.
	43.63	to the range of the W. wall of Jacobs' brick house.
	84.77	to dry culvert, falls N.
	32.50	to opp. Jones' tavern, Sign of the Wheat Sheaf.
Carried over	<hr/> 188.0 <hr/>	
	188.	brought over.
	10.2	to culvert over a ditch, falls N.
	32.5	to do over do falls N.
	6.1	to do over do falls N.
	3.2	to do over a small branch of Brandywine
	8.0	to angle.
	<hr/> 248.0 <hr/>	
S. 84.50 W.—101	80.1	to a public road leading S. $26\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the Red Lion Tavern on the War- wick road crossing the old L. road and the T. road to the Boot tavern on the old Chester road.
	5.75	to 25 mile stone in the range of the E. wall of Jno. Bowen's tavern, Sign of the Ship, 37 f. N. side.
	109.65	to spring culvert, falls N.
	77.3	to do do N.
	72.9	to bridge over a branch of Brandy- wine, falls S., say 3 arch bridge.

Carried over

345.7

345.7

brought over.

2.3

to a private road leading N. 27 W.  
from the T. road to the old L. road

12.0

to angle.

---

360.0

---

S. 82.25 W.—102.

37.0

to angle at a public road leading S.  
26¼ E. from the Red Lion on the  
Warwick road crossing the old L. road  
and T. road through West Chester to  
Wilmington.Note: At 2 poles on this course is a  
culvert falls S.

S. 76.30 W.—103.

9.7

to 26 mile stone.

60.0

to the range of the E. wall of Rich'd  
Thomas, Junr's, house, N. side.

21.3

to culvert over Rich'd Thomas, Senr's,  
mill race, falls S.

6.2

to the range of the W. end of Rich'd  
Thomas, Senr's, brick house, N. side.

48.3

to Thomas' spring culvert, falls S.

0.5

to angle.

---

146.0

---

Note: From Jno. Bowen's westward  
for about 50 poles the road is  
in exceedingly bad order, and  
from thence westw'd the road is  
in better order, but is still bad  
in places, from thence to the  
road below Rich'd Thomas'  
thence to gate No. 7 is tolerable  
good.Note: There is considerable traveling  
falling on the T. road below  
the gate No. 7 & travels to the  
lower end of Valentine's dis-  
trict without paying toll.Query: Should not the gate No. 7 be  
moved or the distance changed?

S. 77.50 W.—104

2.2

to the bridge over a branch of Brandy-  
wine, falls S.

78.1

to a culvert, falls S., branch of Brandy-  
wine.

23.7

to angle.

---

104.0

---

S. 84.0 W.—105	14.8	to the range of the W. wall of Jno. Thomas' house, 32 f. N. side or 44 f. N. of center line, allowing the stoning to be 24 f. wide.
	1.2	to angle.
	<hr/> 16.0 <hr/>	
	<hr/> 21.0 <hr/>	to angle.
S. 85.30 W.—106.	6.8	to a public road leading S. 27 E. from the Red Lion on the Warwick road, crossing the old L. road, T. road and Old Chester road to West Chester.
	17.7	to the range of the W. wall of Joseph Harvnot's tavern, Sign of the Trooper, 94 ps. N. side.
	1.5	to angle.
	<hr/> 26. <hr/>	
S. 79.5 W.—108	18.6	to 27 mile stone.
	183.1	to a road leading S. 26½ E. from the old L. road by Jno. Roberts', across the T. road, to blank.
	13.3	to angle.
	<hr/> 215.0 <hr/>	
S. 7.45 W.—109.	16.8	to dry culvert, falls S.
	63.7	to culvert on a branch of Brandywine, falls, S.
	42.95	to 28 mile stone.
	56.55	to angle on hill.
S. 75.25 W.—110.	<hr/> 180.0 <hr/>	
	78.1	to dry culvert, falls S.
	34.9	to a road leading N. 41½ W. from the T. road across the old L. road to a road leading from the Red Lion to Downing's Town.
	3.0	to a road leading S. 27½ E. from the T. road to the old Chester road, commonly called the Boot road.
S. 72.35 W.—111	54.0	to angle.
	<hr/> 170. <hr/>	
	32.	to an angle.
	<hr/>	
S. 70.30 W.—112.	19.	to a double culvert over a small

		branch of the Brandywine, falls S. to an angle.
	10.	Note: The old L. road falls into the T. road at this angle in a direct line with the next following courses.
	<hr/> 29. <hr/>	
S. 62.30 W.—113.	35.75	to 29 mile stone.
	107.05	to dry culvert falls, S.
	33.10	to gate No. 7.
	48.40	to dry culvert, falls S.
	19.70	to angle.
	<hr/> 244.0 <hr/>	
S. 54.15 W.—114	9.0	to angle.
S. 44.30 W.—115	3.0	to opposite Hunt Downing's tavern, at Downing's Town.
	6.0	to angle.
	<hr/> 9. <hr/>	
S. 40.30 W.—116.	11.2	to a public road leading N. 8 E. from the T. road to the Red Lion tavern at the Warwick road.
	6.2	to dry culvert, falls S.
	63.6	to angle 0.1 ps. west of range of east wall of Samuel Downing's house, N. side.
	<hr/> 81.0 <hr/>	
S. 50.30 W.—117	13.25	to 30 mile stone.
	28.75	to angle 0.75 ps. west of the range of the W. wall of Richard Downing's house, N. side.
	<hr/> 42. <hr/>	
S. 59.45 W.—118	6.	to angle.
S. 70.30 W.—119	0.85	to the range of the W. wall of Jno. Edge's tavern. Sign of the Half Way House, south side.
	5.15	to angle 0.1 ps. W. of the W. wall of Rich'd Downing's mill, N. side.
	<hr/> 6.0 <hr/>	
S. 79.45 W.—120	41.5	to bridge over mill race, falls S.
	1.5	to the Horseshoe road leading from the

P. & L. T. road N. 50½ W. at ½ mile, then circling around to the left, crossing the Brandywine and falling into the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg T. road abt. 1½ miles above the P. & L. T. road.

to angle.

1.0

---

44.

---

S. 64.40 W.—121

23.

to angle on the E. wing of the bridge over the E. branch of Brandywine.

S. 38.0 W.—122

6.6

along the face of the end parapet wall of the sd. bridge to the center thereof, thence

5.4

to angle one pole west of the offset on the W. end of the sd. parapet wall.

---

12.0

---

S. 56.0 W.—123

15.0

to the D. T. E. & H. turnpike road, which bears N. 63 W.

2.0

to angle.

---

17.0

---

S. 51.0 W.—124

76.0

to angle.

S. 57.0 W.—125

22.0

to angle.

S. 60.15 W.—126

17.0

to angle.

S. 71.5 W.—127

19.4

to a public road leading N. 6¾ W. from the P. & L. T. across the D. T. E. & H. T. road to the Horseshoe road.

19.4

brought over.

26.0

to gate No. 8.

28.45

to 31 mile stone.

0.35

to dry culvert, falls N.

57.3

to a public road leading S. 4 E. from the T. road across the street road to Kennet Square.

10.5

to angle.

---

142.0

---

S. 76.15 W.—128

29.0

to angle.

At this angle, the old L. road leaves the T. road and passes along in front of Jno. Edge's house, but is shut up and vacated from this angle to where it intersects the T. road again beyond William Hawley's tavern, Sign of the Wagon; then it is open to Lancaster.



S. 82.0 W.—129	10.0	to culvert over Edge's spring run, fall N.
	8.4	to do over Edge's run, falls N.
	4.1	to do falls N. } Spring Run
	21.3	to do falls N. }
	0.2	to angle.
	<u>44.0</u>	
S. 84.20 W.—130	7.0	to spring culvert, falls N.
	32.0	to angle.
	<u>39.0</u>	
S. 80.45 W.—131	5.2	to dry culvert, falls N.
	92.5	to dry do do N.
	43.75	to 32 mile stone.
	9.55	to angle.
	<u>151.0</u>	
S. 84.10 W.—132.	35.2	to culvert on a spring run, falls N.
	6.25	to the range of the west wall of William Hawley's tavern, Sign of the Wagon, which is 54 f. 7 S. side.
	13.55	to angle.
	<u>55.0</u>	
S. 79.45 W.—133	35.0	to the intersection of the old L. road, which bears N. 72½ W. (see note page 34)
	12.6	to spring culvert, falls N.
	38.4	to angle.
	<u>86.0</u>	
S. 79.15 W.—134	29.3	to spring culvert, falls N.
	23.7	to a public road leading S. 4¼ E. from the D. T. E. & H. T. road across the P. & L. T. road to Bradford Meeting House.
	17.0	to dry culvert, falls N.
	110.6	to culvert over John Pim's spring run, falls N.
Long Mile	32.8	to 33 mile stone.
	20.5	to dry culvert, falls N.
	29.8	to dry do falls N.

Carried over

263.7	
263.7	brought over.
92.0	to dry culvert, falls N.
22.0	to culvert on small run, falls N.
31.3	to a public road leading S. 4¼ E. from Cain Meeting House across the old L. road and T. Road to the Strasburg State or New Lancaster road.

Short  
Mile

31.9	to dry culvert, falls N.
3.35	to the range of the E. wall of Rob't Miller, Esqr's, house, N. side.
51.25	to the 34 mile stone.
24.7	to a private road leading N. 6 W. from the T. road to the old L. road.
2.2	to small dry bridge, falls N.
31.1	to dry culvert, falls N.
39.2	to dry do falls N. In very bad order.
112.3	to a public road leading S. 4¼ E. from the T. road to the State road at Worth's mill. (Not much used.)

Carried over.

705.0

NOTE: The Horseshoe road falls into the D. E. & H. T. road about 1½ miles above the P. & L. T. road, and a short distance above that there is a road takes off from the D. E. & H. T. road in a tolerably straight direction to the old L. road, a short distance below where the Gap road continued intersects it.

NOTE: The distance across from the P. & L. T. road to the old L. road along the Gap road continued is about 1 mile.

705.0	brought over.
9.0	to double spring culvert, falls N.
2.2	to single do do N.
19.8	to angle.

736.0

S. 79.30 W.—135

22.7	to dry culvert, falls N.
57.2	to dry do do.
15.4	to a public road leading S. 5¼ E. from the D. L. E. & H. T. road across the

old L. road and T. road to the Gap road.

Note: The Gap road eastward of where this road falls into it is now vacated and this road is now called the Gap road from the T. road southward.

	19.7	to 35 mile stone.
	78.0	to angle.
	<hr/> 193.0 <hr/>	
S. 80.30 W.—136	163.0	to a private road leading N. $3\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the T. road to the old L. road, being abt. $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Not much used.
	11.0	to angle.
	<hr/> 174.0 <hr/>	
S. 75.45 W.—137	18.1	to spring culvert, falls S.
	11.55	to 36 mile stone.
	24.35	to a private road leading S. $10\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the T. road to the Gap road. Dist. abt. 85 poles.
	24.8	to spring culvert, falls S. In bad order. Ought to be opened.
	7.5	to ditch culvert, falls S.
	45.7	to angle.
	<hr/> 132.0 <hr/>	
S. 81.15 W.—138	19.0	to angle.
S. 85.0 W.—139	12.7	to dry culvert, falls S.
	3.5	to do do.
	12.0	to spring do falls S.
	5.8	to angle.
	<hr/> 34.0 <hr/>	
S. 79.15 W.—140	26.15	to gate No. 9.
	82.95	to the range of the E. wall of Abraham Kindig's tavern, Sign of the Bridge which house stands 23 f. north side.
	<hr/> 109.1 <hr/>	
	109.1	brought over.
	2.7	to a public road leading S. $35\frac{3}{4}$ E. from Wagontown on the old L. road

across the T. road and Gap road to the Strasburg road or the New Lancaster road.

Note: The distance from the T. road to Wagontown is about 3 miles, and from the T. road to the Gap road is abt. 80 poles

Note: About 40 poles to the north of the T. road, the road forks, the one fork goes to Wagontown and the other falls into the old L. road down where the road takes off to the new T. road before noted at the 35 mile stone. This road is greatly used by the travelers going off of the T. road to avoid the gates.

N. Mr. E. Gatchet informs me that the travelers takes off of the T. road at a private lane about 157 poles below his gate to the Gap road and returns on to the T. road again at the tavern above his gate and at the road which falls in by Flemming's mill.

12.6 to first bridge on the W. branch of the Brandywine.

5.6 to angle.

---

130.0

---

S. 71.50 W.—141

10.6 to second bridge over do.  
 29.95 to the 37 mile stone.  
 15.85 to the public road leading N. 1 W. from the T. road by Truman's mill to Wagontown, which the left hand fork of the road above falls into at sd. mill.  
 8.3 to 3d bridge over the W. branch of Brandywine.

Carried over

---

60.7  
 60.7 brought over.  
 47.9 to large dry culvert, falls S. In bad order. Wants entire new head walls.  
 1.0 to a road leading S. 24 E. from the T. road across the Gap road at Flemming's mill to the new Lancaster or Strasburg road, and is considerably used.  
 68.4 to angle.

---

	<u>178.0</u>	
S. 76.15 W.—142	47.0	to angle.
S. 85. W.—143	7.0	to angle at Hand's Pass.
N. 75.45 W.—144	4.0	to angle at do.
N. 38. W.—145	4.0	to angle at do.
N. 8.45 W.—146	17.0	to angle at do.
N. 16. W.—147	13.0	to angle in rocky cove.
N. 35.15 W.—148	9.0	to angle in do.
N. 43.30 W.—149	14.0	to angle.
N. 53.35 W.—150	28.7	to spring culvert, falls S.
	12.8	to the range of the E. end of Samuel Sides's tavern house, Sign of the Cross Keys, which house stands 35 f. 3 N. side.
	3.5	to angle.
	<u>45.0</u>	
N. 36.40 W.—151	19.7	to 38 mile stone.
	0.9	to small bridge over Tilt Mill run, falls S.
	22.4	to angle.
	<u>43.0</u>	
N. 72.45 W.—152	1.9	to opp. a spring on N. edge of the road.
	3.1	to angle.
	<u>5.0</u>	
N. 80.5 W.—153	33.0	to angle.
S. 89.35 W.—154	2.4	to culvert on Tilt Mill run, falls N.
	44.2	to ditch culvert, falls N.
	39.9	to spring do. falls S.
	22.7	to a public road leading S. 11 E. from Morgantown across the T. road and State road to Wilmington.
Carried over	109.0	
	109.0	brought over.
	0.7	to dry culvert, falls S.
	37.8	to do do do.
	89.5	to angle.

	<u>237.0</u>	
S. 85.25 W.—155	23.85	to 39 mile stone.
	83.15	to a private road leading N. 44% W. from the T. road to a farmer's house. (Of no account.)
	67.0	to angle.
	<u>179.0</u>	
S. 85.45 W.—156	15.5	to the range of the W. wall of Alex'r Macferson's house, N. side.
	30.8	to spring culvert, falls S.
	12.7	to private road leading N. 15 W. from the T. road to Wagontown.
	1.8	to do leading S. 21½ E. from the T. road to the Wilmington road.
	110.9	to 40 mile stone.
	12.3	to angle.
	<u>184.0</u>	
S. 86.5 W.—157.	19.1	to dry culvert, falls S. Stopped up.
	13.9	to opposite to Samuel Downing's tav- ern, Sign of the Pennsylvania Arms. About 6 perches N. side.
	39.0	to angle on the hill.
	<u>72.0</u>	
S. 87.35 W.—158.	46.0	to a public road leading N. 1¼ W. from the T. road to Wagontown, being about 3 miles. This road is very little used.
	47.0	To the Pequea and Wilmington road. The Pequea road leads from the old L. road, about one mile below the Sign of the Compass, to the T. road, being abt. 3 miles, and bears N. 10 W. The Wil- mington road bears S. 21½ E. and leads from the T. road to the Stras- burg or new Lancaster road, being abt. 2 miles, and thence to
Carried over	93.	
	93.	brought over. Wilmington. The Pequea road is very much used by travelers passing around the upper gates.
	1.35	to the range of the east wall of Jno.

		Sloan's tavern, Sign of the Troop of Horse, N. side.
	100.65	to angle on culvert, falls S., at a small branch of Buck run.
	<hr/>	
	195.0	
	<hr/>	
S. 87.40 W.—159	19.5	to dry culvert, falls S.
	15.5	to a road leading S. 10½ W. from the T. road, by Park's mill, to the new Lancaster or Strasburg road.
This and the next previous course may perhaps be thrown into one course.	6.7	to 41 mile stone.
	110.3	to angle.
	<hr/>	
	152.0	
	<hr/>	
N 82.30 W.—160	37.9	to a 3 arch bridge over Buck run, falls S. The stone coping is nearly all thrown down. They ought to be put on again.
	17.4	to small bridge over a race to Cooper's fulling mill.
	88.7	to angle.
	<hr/>	
	144.0	
	<hr/>	
N. 84.5 W.—161	11.0	to cross road leading S. 51¾ W. from
	<hr/>	
	55.05	to the range of the W. wall of Joseph Cotrill's house, south side.
	4.45	to 42 mile stone.
	77.50	to angle.
	<hr/>	
	148.0	
	<hr/>	
N. 81.45 W. } 81.35 W. } 162 82.05 } B. 82.05 }	22.7	to dry culvert, falls N.
	10.4	to the range of the E. wall of Wallace Boyd's tavern house, Sign of the Black Horse, which house stands 29 f. north side.
	7.6	to a cross road leading S. 3¾ E. from the Compass to the old L. road to the State road.
	56.5	to spring culvert, falls N.
	18.5	to dry culvert, falls N. Is stopped up; ought to be kept open.
	21.3	to road leading S. 37 E. from the T. road to the State road.
	<hr/>	
Carried over	137.0	

From the T. road at Boyd's to the State is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and to the Sign of the Compass is abt. 3 miles.

137.	brought over.
9.0	to road leading N. 9 W. from the T. road to the Sign of the Compass on the old L. road.
94.3	to the range of the E. wall of John Pettit's tavern house, Sign of General Wayne N. side.
Note: The high land at Pettit's Sign of the General Wayne is the dividing ridge between the waters of Delaware and Susquehanna.	
The high land between the 45 and 46 mile stones is the dividing ground between the waters of the Octoraro and Pequea Creeks.	
4.25	to the 43 mile stone.
16.05	to the road leading N. $4\frac{1}{4}$ W. from the T. road through Pequea to the old L. road abt. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the Compass.
110.4	to bridge over a branch of Octoraro Cr., falls S.
21.5	to gate No. 10.
152.4	to spring culvert, falls S.
22.0	to 44 mile stone.
58.8	to spring culvert, falls S.
7.7	to do do falls S.
54.5	to do do falls S.
48.4	to do do falls S.
79.7	to a public road leading S. 18 E. from the T. road to the State road, being about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Carried over

816.0	
816.	brought over.
8.4	to the intersection of the line between Chester and Lancaster Counties, which bears abt. S. $22\frac{1}{2}$ West; thence continues on the same course southward, about 100 poles, to a spring, being the head of the W. branch of Octoraro Cr.; and thence along sd. cr., which inclines somewhat more westerly to the Maryland line.
43.6	to angle.
868.0	



N. 83.15 W. }  
 B. 83.15 } 163

20.85 to 45 mile stone.

51.15 to angle.

---

72.0

---

N. 81.50 W.—164

101.5 to Buckley's and Chamberlain's roads.  
 Buckley's road leads from the old L.  
 road through Pequea Valley to the T.  
 road and bears N. 7 E.  
 Chamberlain's road leads from the T.  
 road to the State road, being abt. 1¼  
 miles, and bears S. 12½ E.

Carried over

101.5 brought over.

2.55 to the range of the E. wall of Dan'l  
 Buckley's tavern, Sign of Mount Ver-  
 non, kept by David Sterrett, N. side.

54.65 to a road leading S. 71½ W. from the  
 T. road, crossing the State road at the  
 distance of abt. 1¼ miles, and thence  
 to Sadsbury Meeting House.

9.3 to angle.

---

168.0

---

N. 73.15 W.—165

12.0 to angle.

N. 61.30 W.—166

21. to angle.

N. 72.15 W.—167

13. to angle.

N. 79.45 W.—168

5.3 to a cross road leading S. 37½ W. from  
 Pequea Valley across the T. road to  
 the last above road.

7.7 to angle.

---

13.0

---

Due West—169

16.0 to angle.

S. 71.30 W.—170

22.0 to angle.

N. 88.30 W.—171

5.7 to 46 mile stone.  
 2.3 to angle.

---

8.0

---

N. 78.15 W.—172

16.0 to angle.

S. 87.15 W.—173

9.0 to angle.

S. 84.10 W.—174	76.0	to angle.
S. 85.30 W.—175	8.4	to a private road leading N. 5 E. from the T. road to Owens's mills, and thence among the plantations in Pequea Valley.
	9.6	to small bridge over a spring run, falls N. The wing walls wants repairing.
	2.0	to angle.
	20.0	
N. 80.15 W.—176	10.0	to angle.
N. 70.0 W.—177	1.1	to spring culvert, falls N.
	16.9	to angle.
	18.0	
N. 57.30 W.—178	19.0	to angle.
N. 78.45 W.—179	7.0	to angle.
Due West—180	24.0	to angle.
N. 86.15 W.—181	28.0	to angle.
N. 83.30 W.—182	21.0	to angle.
N. 88.30 W.—183	21.0	to angle.
N. 75.35 W.—184	50.4	to 47 mile stone.
	22.55	to the range of the E. wall of Samuel Huston, Esqr's, house, N. side.
	13.0	to angle.
	86.0	
N. 78.45 W.—185	3.2	to a public road leading N. 25¼ W. from the T. road to Anderson's, Henderson's & Ellmaker's mills, in Pequea Valley, and also a road leading from the T. road S. 22½ W. to where the New Port and State roads unite, being abt. ½ mile.
	52.8	to angle.
	56.0	
N. 78.20 W. } B. 78.10 }	49.8	to an open running stream, falls N. into Pequea Creek. No culvert.

	116.0	to the intersection of the New Port road, leading S. 33 E., from the old L. road across the T. road to New Port.
	0.35	to the range of the W. wall of Maxwell Kennedy's tavern house, Sign of the Rising Sun, N. side.
	65.65	to the 48 mile stone.
	99.	to a private road leading N. 63½ E., from the T. road across the New Port road, and thence among the plantations.
	9.2	to a public road leading S. 57¼ E. from the T. road until it falls into the New Port road. This road continues northward across the T. road, about 50 or 60 poles, in the same course reversed, and then turns to the westward nearly parallel with the T. road, but is now shut up great part of the way; but Mr. Slaymaker informs me that a jury has lately been called to view the obstructions on sd. road, who ordered it to be opened again.
	33.1	to an open race of running water, falls N.
	19.1	to a small bridge over a branch of the Pequea Creek, falls N. The coping of the north side wall is all torn off at part of the wall.
	<u>392.2</u>	
	392.2	brought over.
	7.2	to the range of the E. wall of Amos Slaymaker's tavern house, Sign of John Adams, N. side. From the T. road northward to where the road passing behind Slaymaker's house intersects it is about 20 poles.
	121.6	to angle on Slaymaker's hill.
	<u>521.0</u>	
N. 63.15 W.—187	33.3	to 49 mile stone.
	5.7	to angle.
	<u>39.0</u>	
N. 80.10 W.—188	22.7	to a public road leading N. 10½ W. from the T. road across the New Port road at Hess's mill, and thence to the old L. road.

	54.3	to McCalla's lane, leading S. 7 E., from the T. road to the Strasburg road.
	87.0	to a private lane leading N. 11 W. from the T. road among the plantations.
	152.6	to 50 mile stone.
	180.8	to a public road leading S. 17½ E. from the old L. road by Eckert's Forge across the T. road to Thompsontown, called London Lane or Eckert's Forge road.
Carried over	497.4	
	497.4	brought over.
	4.8	to the range of the E. end of Sam'l Hinkle's tavern house, Sign of the White Horse, N. side.
	101.8	to where the old road which passes back of the Slaymaker falls into the T. road.
	34.45	to 51 mile stone.
	87.55	to a public road leading N. 29 W. from the T. road across the New Port and old L. roads to Elizabeth Furnace.
	4.0	to angle.
	730.0	
N. 75.0 W.—189	114.0	to angle.
N. 74.40 W.—190	14.6	to a road leading N. 8½ West, from the T. road to
	76.8	to a public cross road leading S. 15¼ E. from the old L. road across the T. road to the Strasburg road.
	26.1	to 52 mile stone, which is broken off.
	22.5	to angle.
	140.0	
N. 75.15 W.—191.	32.7	to bridge over Jacob Esleman's mill race, falls N.
	16.1	to bridge over London run, being a branch of Pequea Cr. Falls N.
	18.97	to the range of the east wall of Christian Leaman's tavern, Sign of the Indian King. 56 f. 9 south side.
	120.83	to Esleman's mill road leading from the T. road N. 28½ E. abt. 20 poles. Then abt. N. 72 E. to the mill.
	0.4	to angle.

	<u>189.0</u>	
N. 74.0 W.—192	109.0	to angle on hill.
N. 74.40 W.—193	0.07	to 53 mile stone.
	20.73	to a public road leading S. 30½ E. from the T. road to the Sign of the Black Horse on the Strasburg road, called Carpenter's road.
	12.2	to gate No. 11, very nearly in the range of the E. wall of Samuel Lefevre's brick tavern house, Sign of the Ship, N. side.
Carried over	<u>33.0</u>	
	33.0	brought over.
	10.94	to the range of the E. wall of Patk McGuiggen's brick tavern house, Sign of the Free Mason's Coat of Arms, S. side. This is called Pequea Village.
	13.06	to a public road leading S. 85½ W. from the T. road to Strasburg Village.
	0.90	to the range of the W. side of Hugh Wallace's tavern, Sign of the Buck, N. side.
	2.10	to a public road leading N. 26½ W. from the T. road to the Bird-in-Hand tavern on the old L. road, called the old New Port road. The distance from the T. road to the old L. road along this road is abt. 3 mles, and abt. the same distance to the Strasburg road.
	41.2	to bridge over small run, falls N., into Pequea Creek.
	26.3	to the range of the W. wall of David Witmer's brick tavern house, Sign of the Stage, N. side.
	1.5	to a public road leading across the T. road S. 12 W., and falls into the last above road in both directions.
Carried over	<u>129.0</u>	
	129.0	brought over.
	46.6	to the bridge over Pequea Creek, falls south.
	13.67	to the range of the W. wall of Peter Forney's tavern house, Sign of the Spread Eagle, N. side.
	93.73	to Cherry Tree lane, leading across the T. road S. 20½ E. into the same roads that the last does.

	25.0	to angle.
	<u>308.0</u>	
N. 75.10 W.—194	12.8	to 54 mile stone.
	94.8	to the range of the E. side wall of the Methodist Meeting House, abt 4 ps. from the S. side of the T. road, called Gilboa, being at the E. end of Souder's Burgh.
	65.4	to a bridge over a small branch of Pequea Creek, falls S.
Carried over	<u>173.0</u>	
	173.	brought over.
	42.4	to a public road leading S. 37½ W. from the T. road to Strasburg Village, and also N. 20 E. from the T. road to the old New Port road, abt. 150 poles.
	5.95	to the range of the W. wall of Daniel Witmer's brick tavern house, Sign of the Swan, S. side, in Souder's Burgh.
	114.5	to 55 mile stone.
	55.15	to angle.
	<u>391.0</u>	
N. 74.45 W.—195	0.5	to a public road leading S. 15¾ E. from the Bird-in-Hand tavern on the old L. road to the T. road, being 2 miles, and thence by John Hare's mill to Strasburg, being about 2½ miles.
Morning		
74.50	153.0	to a public road leading S. 51½ W. from the old New Port road across the T. road to Hare's mill. This is not the same Hare's mill mentioned above.
Carried over	<u>153.5</u>	
	153.5	brought over.
	114.9	to 56 mile stone.
	195.5	to the range of the W. wall of Jacob Kafroth's brick tavern house, which stands 48 f. N. side.
	21.1	to a considerably large public road leading S. 16 E. from the old L. road across the T. road to Strasburg.
Note: The next following course makes an angle of 0.7' to the right hand of this course, say		
and	N. 74.45 W.	
	<u>N. 74.40 W.</u>	
Difference		0.5+

Note: This road is said to be straight  
from end to end, and the dis-  
tance from the T. road to the  
old L. road is  $1\frac{1}{4}$   
and from do to  
Strasburg  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles

Equals

4

	35.0	to angle.
	<u>520.0</u>	
N. 74.40 W.—196	70.5	to 57 mile stone.
	29.6	to spring culvert, falls N.
	13.9	to open stream crossing on the T. road, falls N.
	146.0	to angle on Evans's hill.
	<u>260.0</u>	
N. 76.45 W.—197	16.0	to angle.
N. 78.30 W.—198	23.0	to angle.
N. 81.40 W.—199	82.8	to 58 mile stone.
	14.2	to the range of the E. wall of John Buckwalter's tavern, Sign of the Sor- rel Horse, N. side.
	15.0	to open spring run, falls N.
	7.0	to angle.
	<u>119.0</u>	
N. 74.15 W.—200	3.35	to gate No. 12.
	32.65	to angle.
	<u>36.0</u>	
N. 72.30 W.—201	36.0	to angle.
N. 68.25 W.—202	42.4	to a 3 arch bridge over Mill Cr., falls S.
	49.1	to a public road leading S. 16 E. from the old L. road across the T. road and passing by Hamilton's mills, to Stras- burg.
	10.5	to angle.
	<u>102.0</u>	
N. 70.15 W.—203	20.	to angle.
N. 74.40 W.—204	58.6	to a public road leading N. $4\frac{1}{4}$ W.

		from the T. road to the old L. road, being abt. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile.
	44.3	to 59 m <sup>le</sup> stone.
	8.5	to small bridge over a collection of spring runs, falls S.
	38.6	to angle.
	<hr/> 150.0 <hr/>	
N. 70.5 W.—205	76.0	to angle.
N. 76.30 W.—206	11.4	to a bridge over a small run from a collection of springs, falls S.
	96.6	to angle.
	<hr/> 108.0 <hr/>	
		Note: From this angle, the Mennonite Meeting House bears S. $10\frac{1}{2}$ W. abt. 15 ps.
N. 71.30 W.—207	12.0	to angle.
N. 68.0 W.—208	12.6	to a private road leading N. $22\frac{1}{2}$ from the T. road to the old L. road.
	65.1	to 60 m <sup>le</sup> stone.
	54.3	to angle.
	<hr/> 132.0 <hr/>	
N. 61.15 W.—209	8.0	to the Strasburg road leading S. 40 E., from the T. road, to Strasburg, being about 6 miles.
	16.0	to angle.
	<hr/> 24.0 <hr/>	
N. 66.30 W.—210	12.0	to angle.
N. 82.45 W.—211	13.0	to spring culvert, falls S.
	55.0	to angle.
	<hr/> 68.0 <hr/>	
N. 81.35 W.—212	60.	to angle.
N. 84.0 W.—213	79.0	to angle where the old L. road falls in and bears N. 75 E.
N. 86.30 W.—214	6.0	to angle.
S. 77.45 W.—215	1.8	to the range of the E. wall of John Shingle's tavern, Sign of the Indian King, which house is 43 f. 7 south side.
	5.7	to the Street road leading S. 1 W.



	6.5	to angle.
	<u>14.0</u>	
Due West.—216	5.5	to angle at E. end of Witmer's stone bridge over Conestoga Creek, where the end parapet wall makes a bend.
N. 78.10 W.—217	13.37	to 61 mile mark on sd. bridge.
	13.23	to the west end of sd. bridge where the north parapet wall makes a bend.
	5.7	to a public road leading N. 11 E. from the T. road to And'w Graff's mill.
	1.7	to angle.
	<u>34.0</u>	
Note: In running the course across Witmer's bridge, I ran in the line of the face of the north parapet wall. The said bridge is only 19 feet wide in the clear. Witmer's tavern is on the north side of the road at the west end of his bridge, the Sign of Penn'a Coat of Arms.		
N. 75.35 W.—218	9.0	to a public road leading S. 14½ W. from the T. road to John Schwar's mill.
	80.0	to angle.
	<u>89.0</u>	
N. 74.0 W.—219	48.0	to angle.
N. 72.45 W.—220	15.8	to a public road bearing S. 48½ E. from the T. road to John Schwar's mill.
	16.2	to angle.
	<u>32.0</u>	
N. 78.30 W.—211	7.0	to angle.
N. 85.30 W.—222	7.3	to gate No. 13.
	12.7	to the Middle Town road leading N. 69 W. from the T. road about 50 ps., then inclines abt. N. 78 W. This is opposite Poor House.
	37.0	to angle.
	<u>57.0</u>	

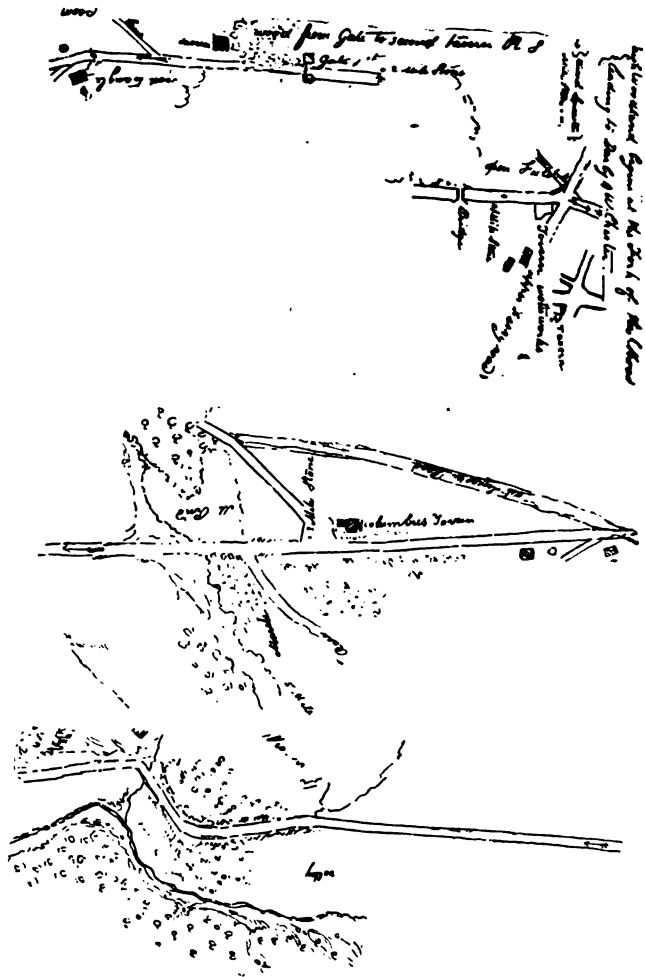
S. 88.15 W.—223	13.0	to angle.
S. 80.30 W.—224	58.7	to a public road leading N. 42.1 from the T. to Groce Town.
	4.15	to 62 mile stone.
	46.75	to the range of the E. wall of Bryan's house, N. side of the E. end of Lan- caster.
S. 81.30 W.		along King Street, in Lancaster.

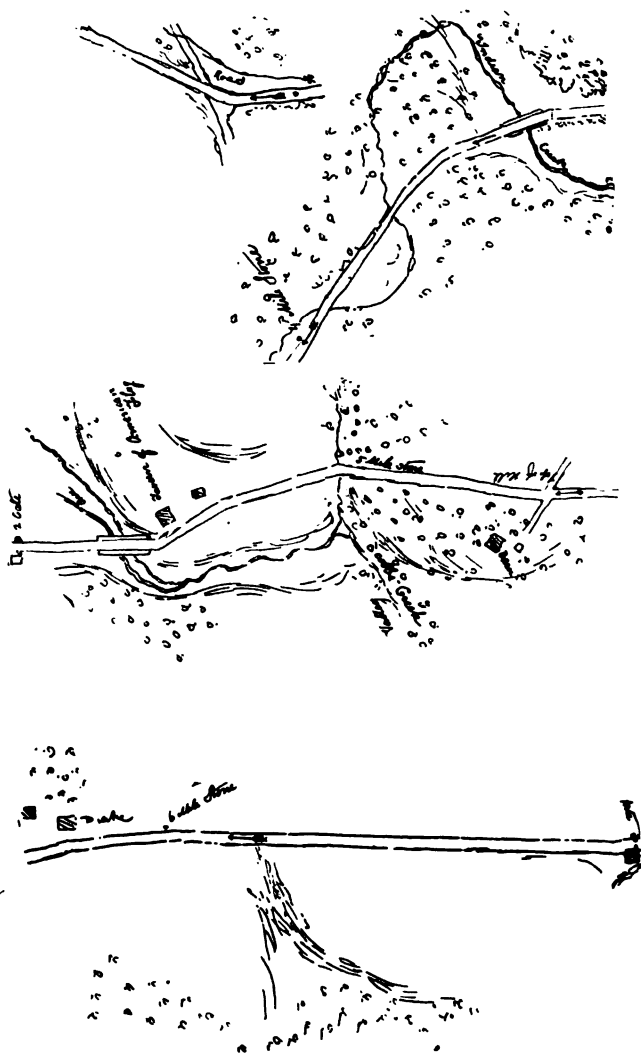
Say 62 miles 135.95 ps.

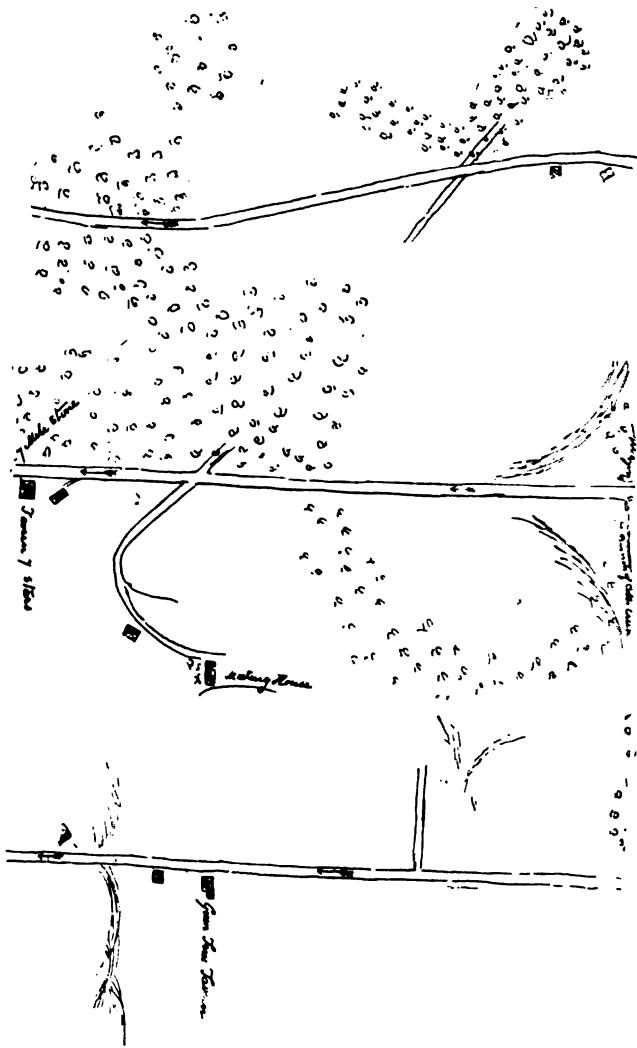
Took with me Nov. 3, 1806, cash \$115. to bear the expenses in the survey  
of the P. & Lancaster Turnpike Road.

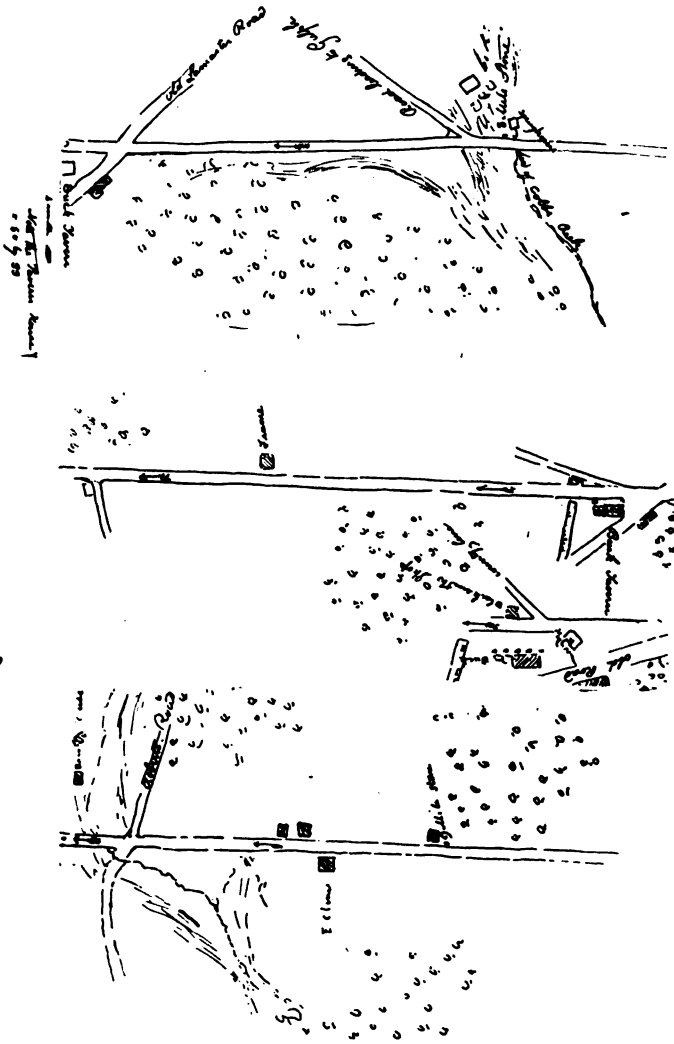
R. B.

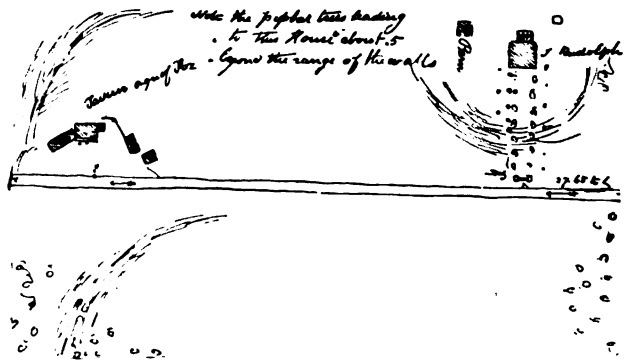
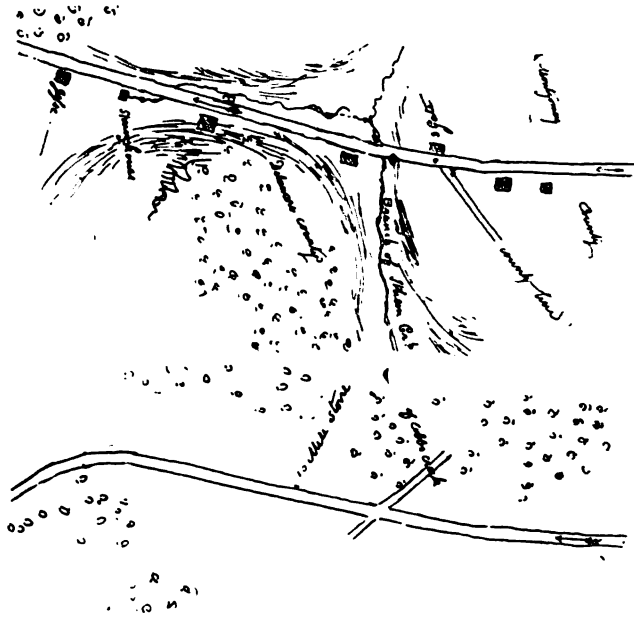
SKETCHES OF SURVEYOR ATTACHED TO  
SURVEY.

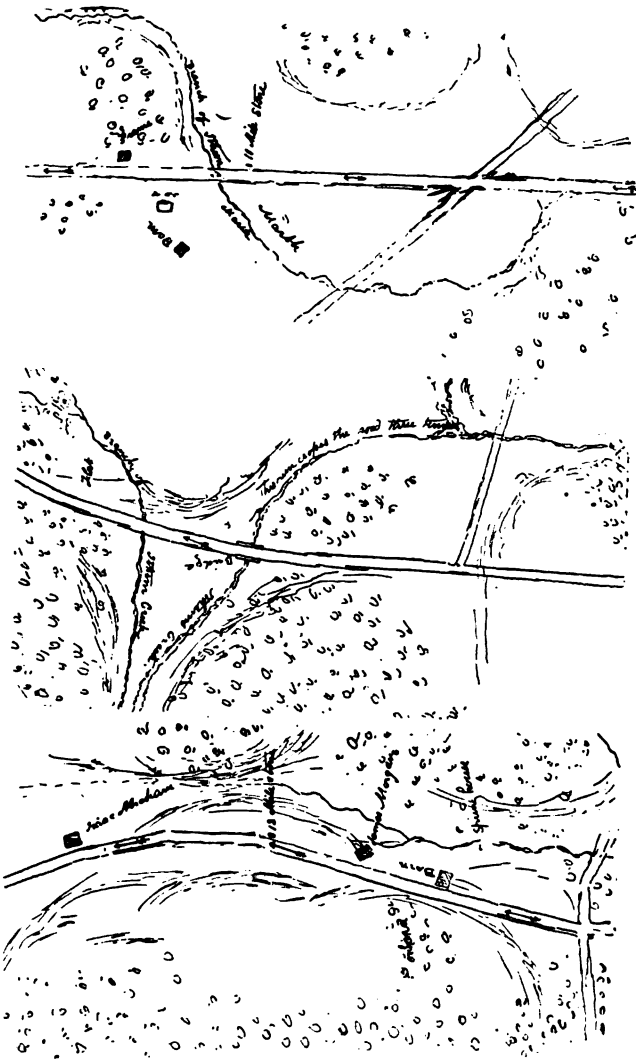




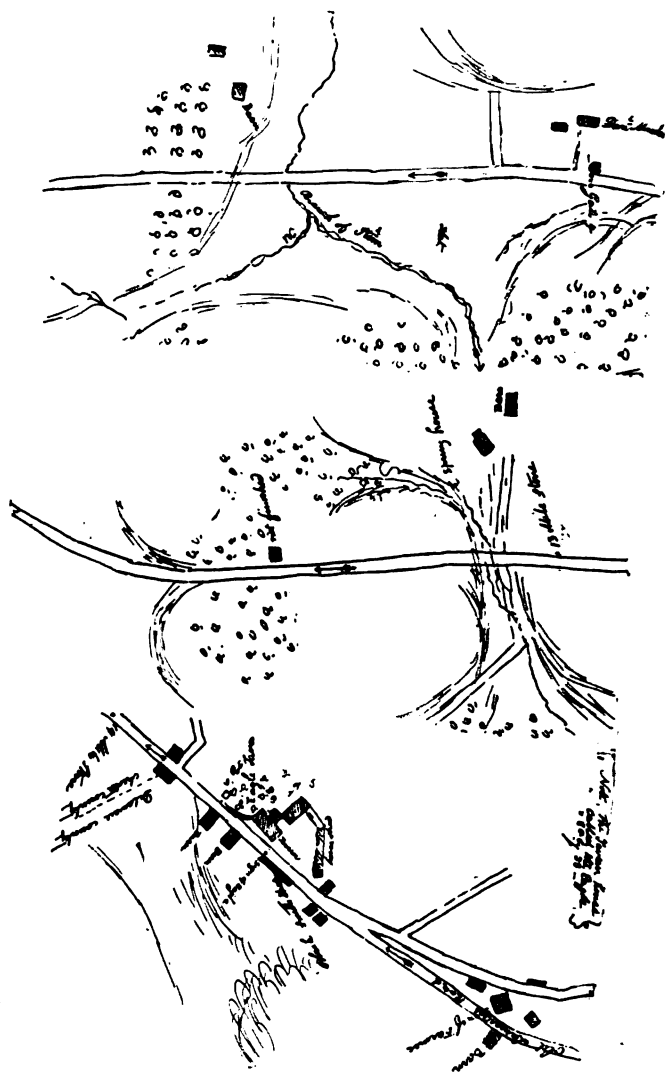


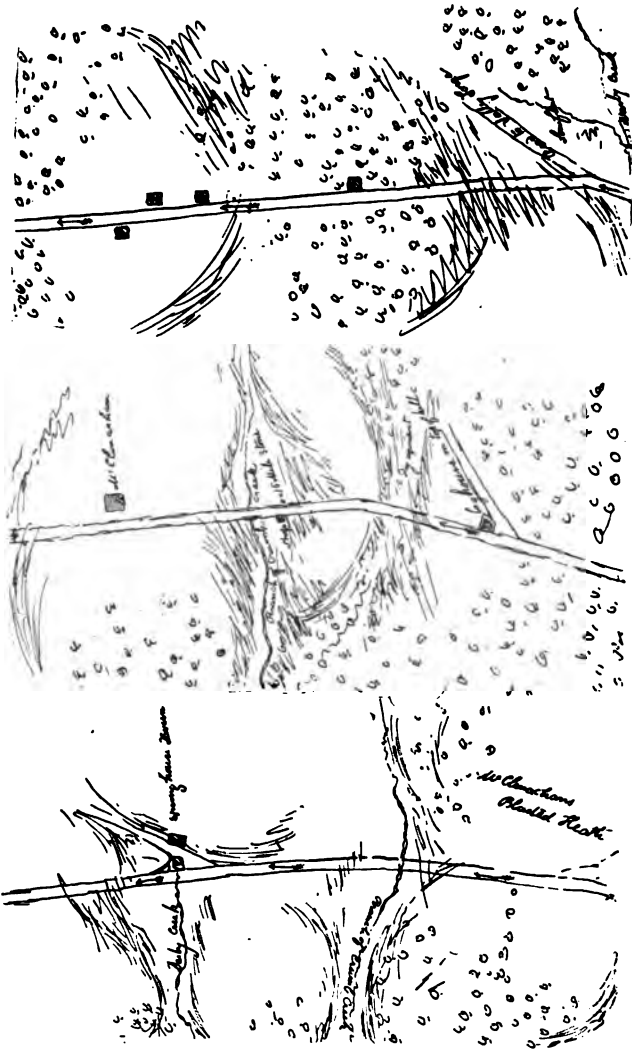


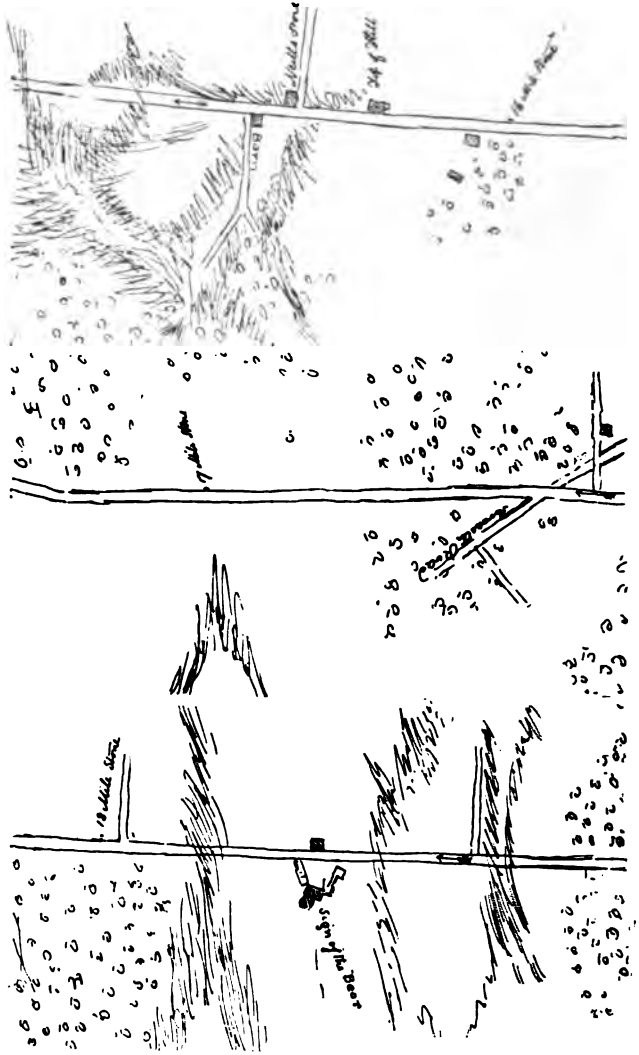




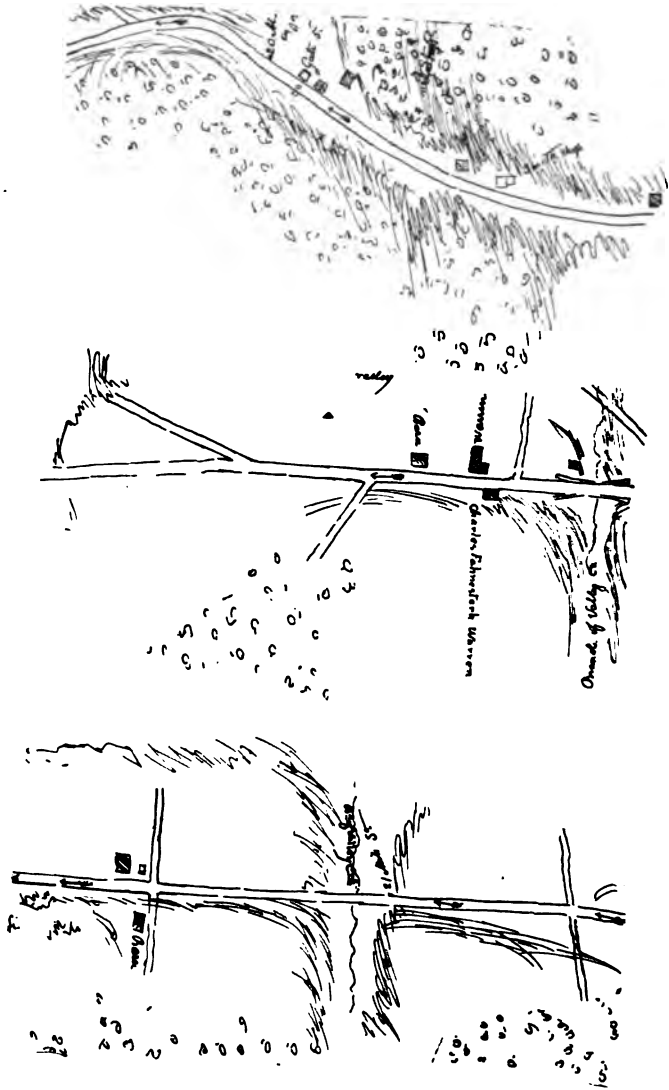


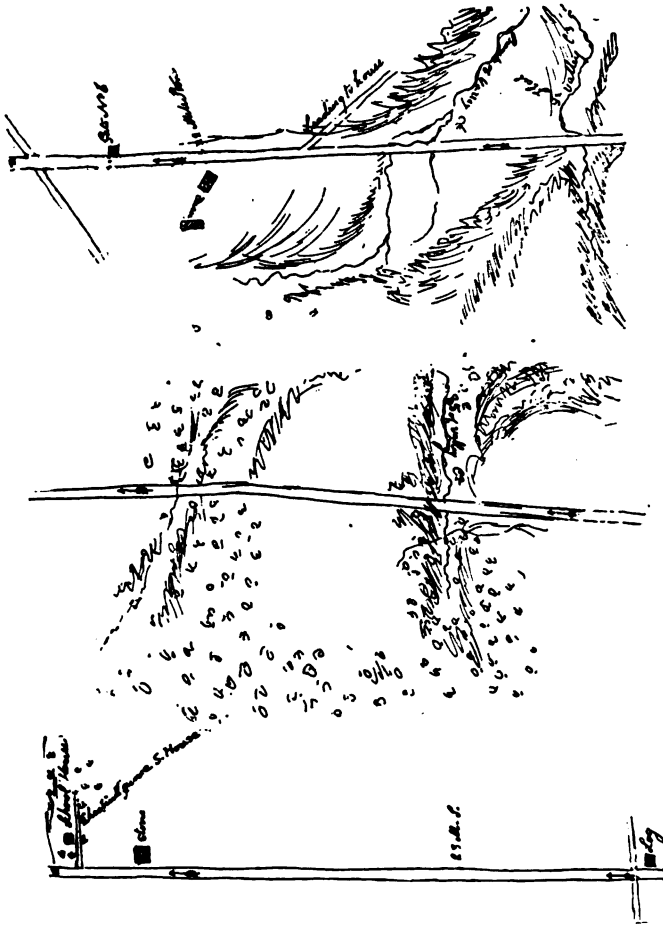


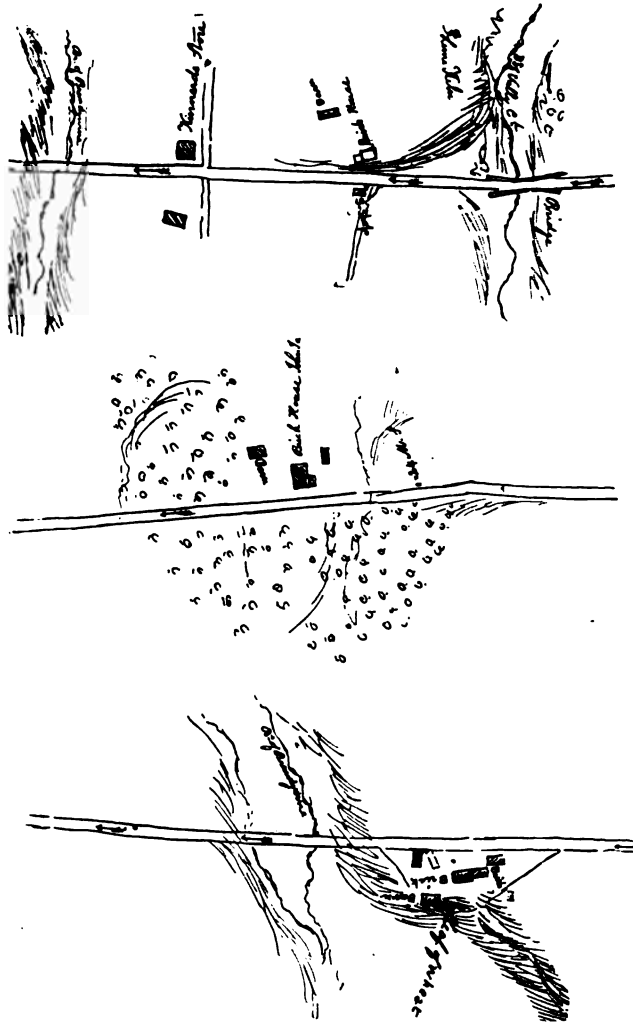


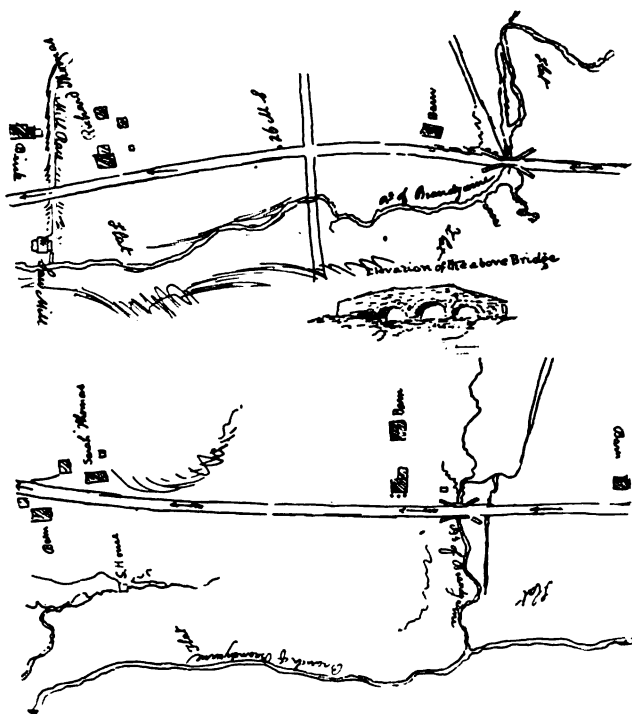






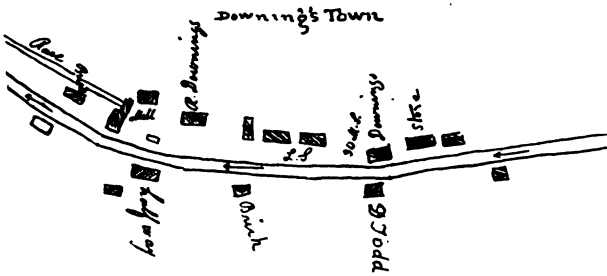
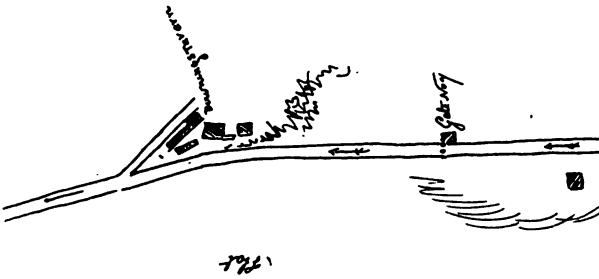
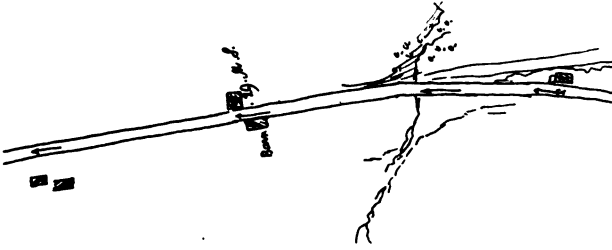


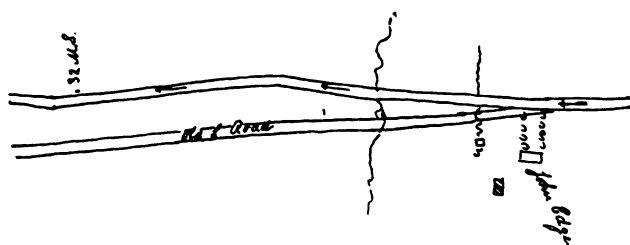
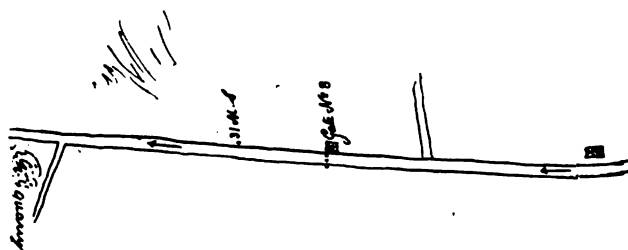
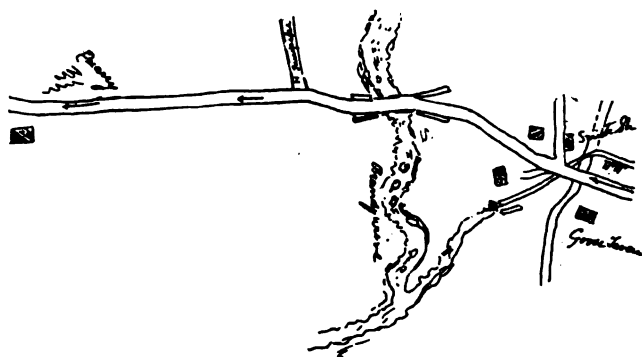


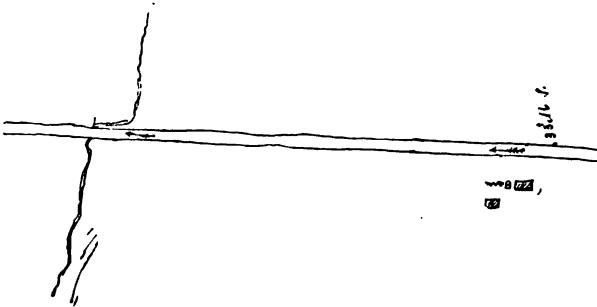
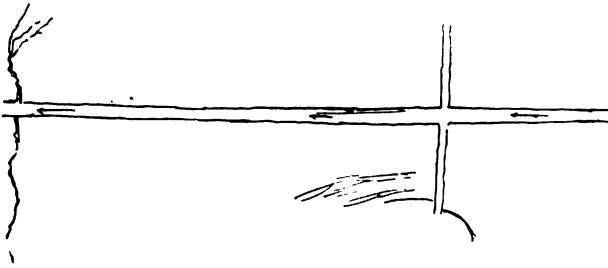
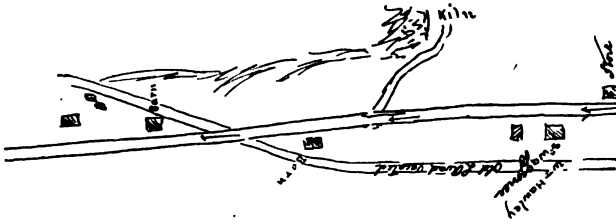


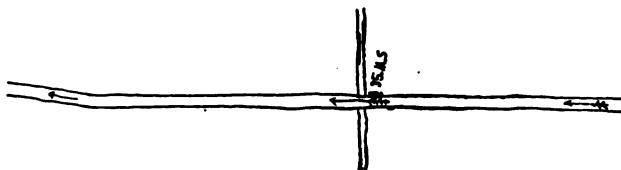
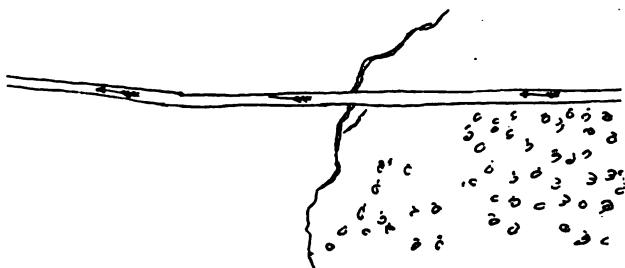


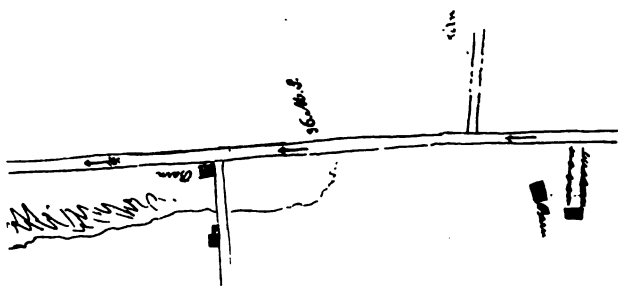




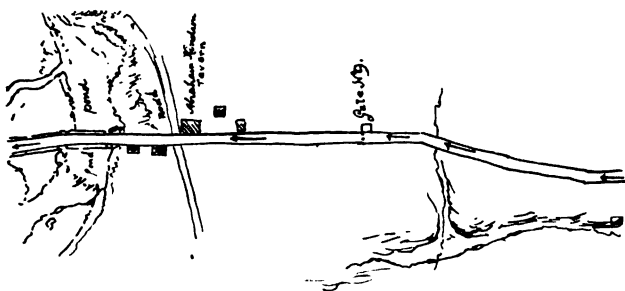


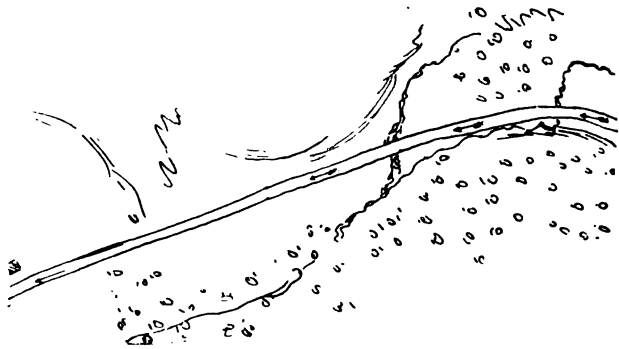
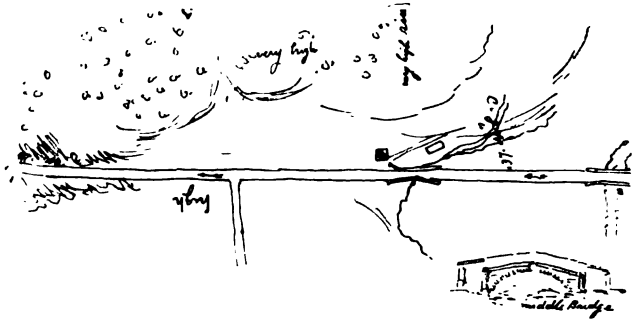


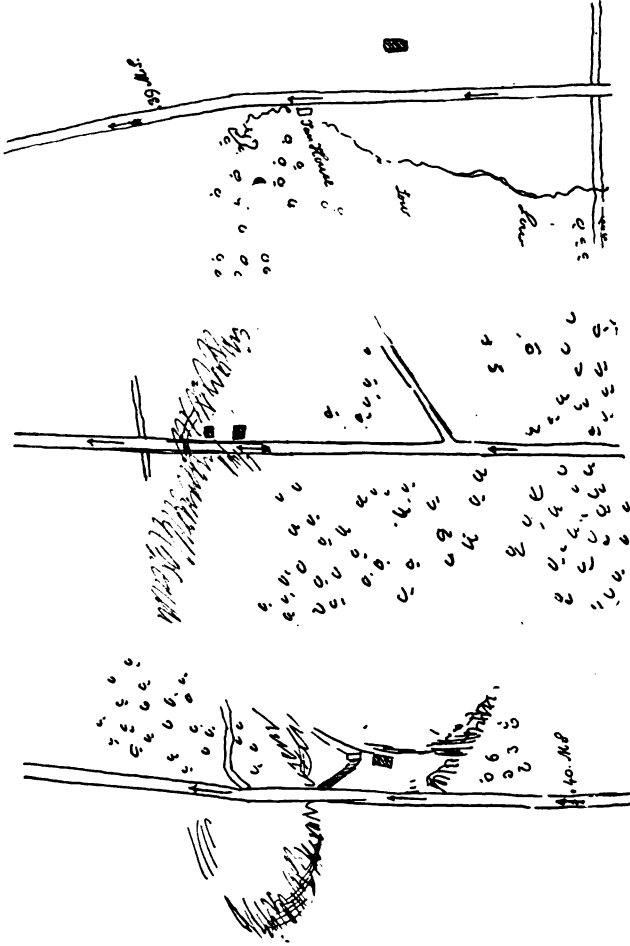




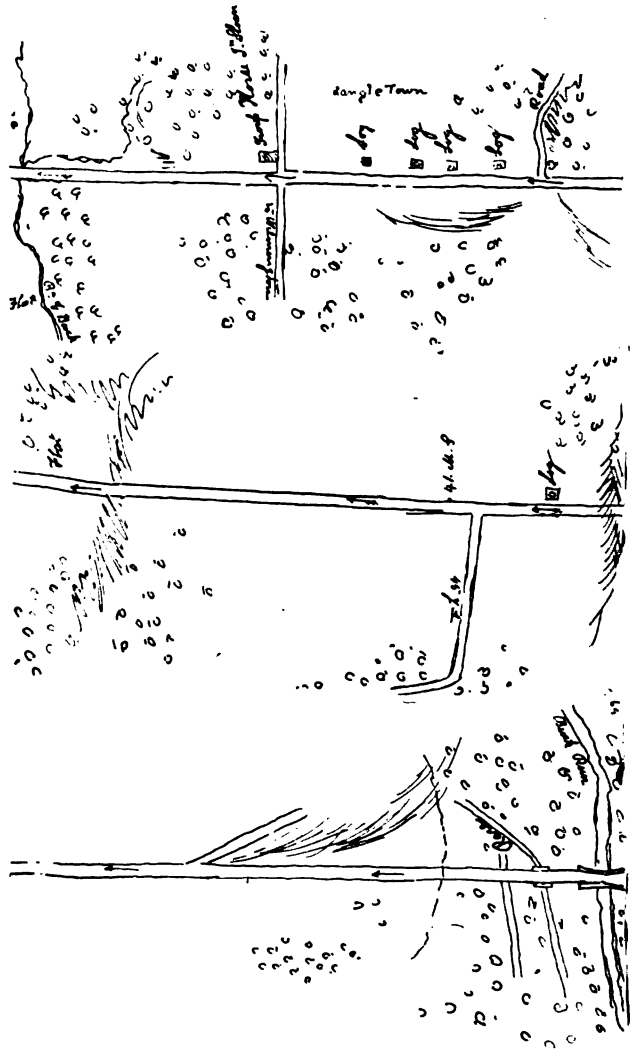
end of the Brandywine  
Creek Janning's Farm Chester County

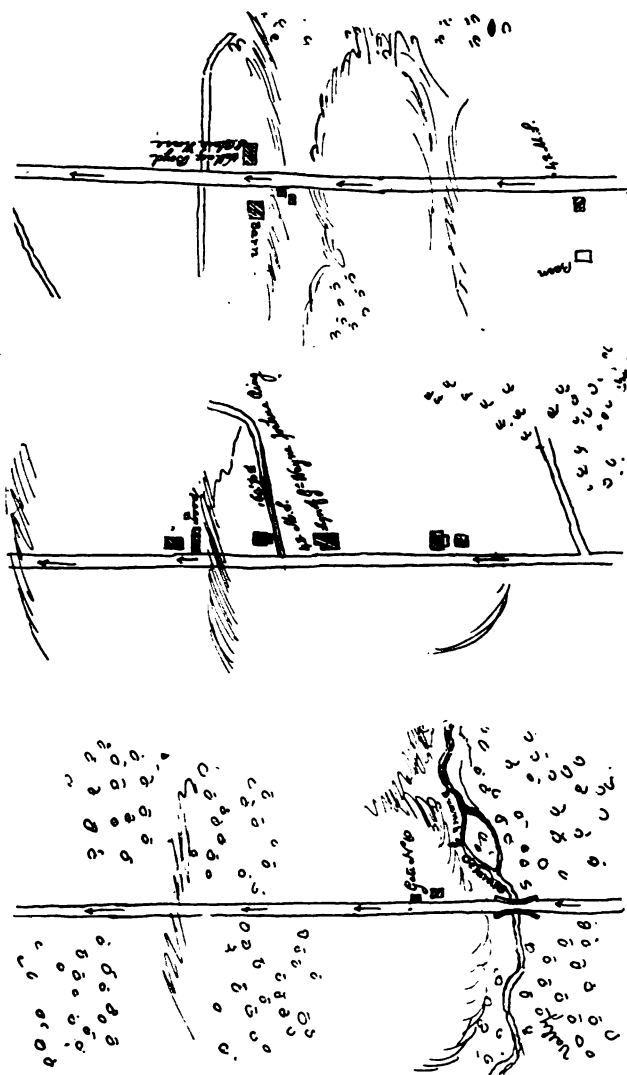


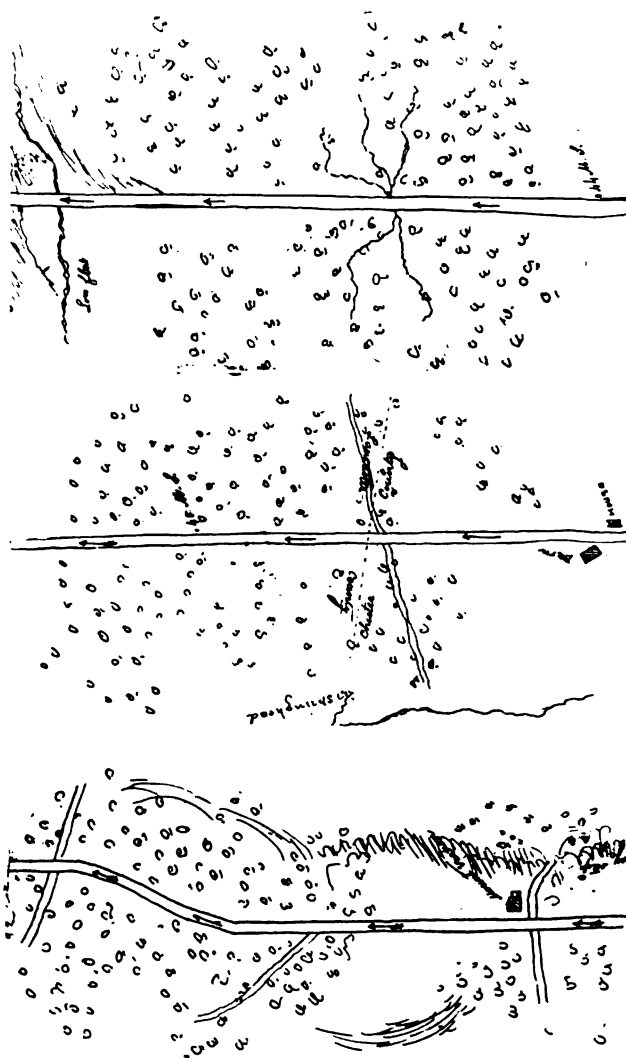


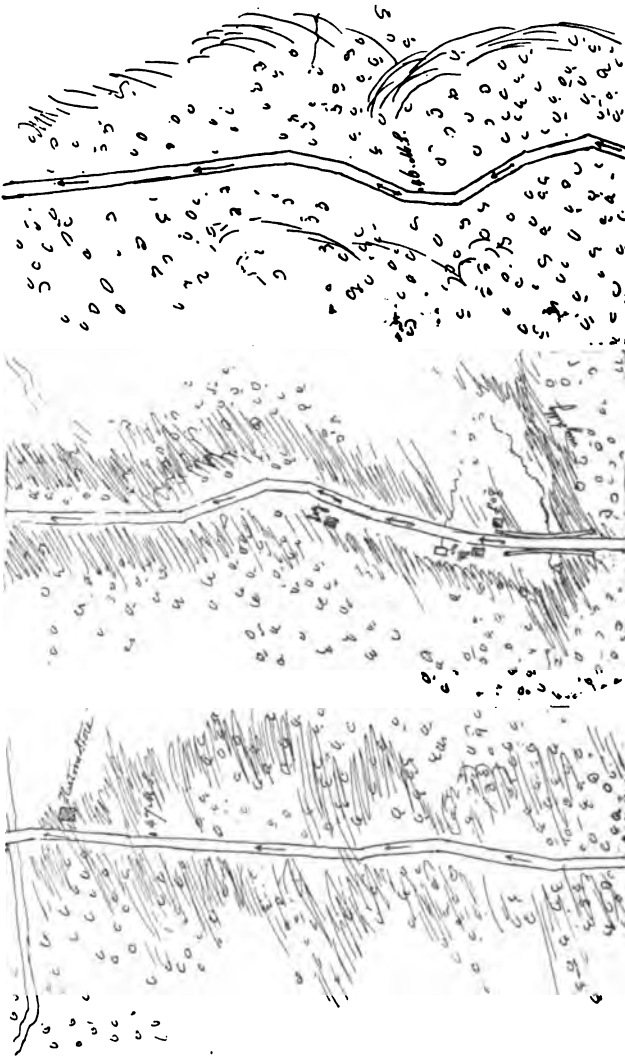




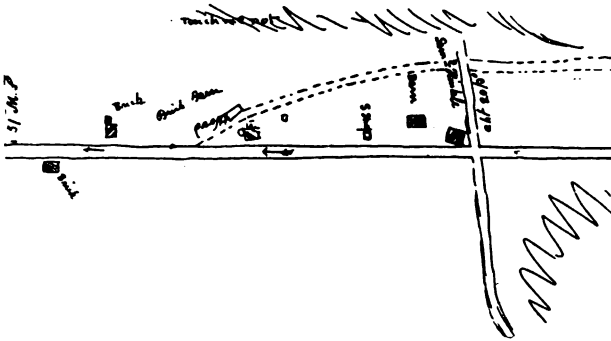
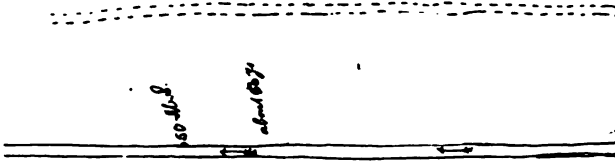
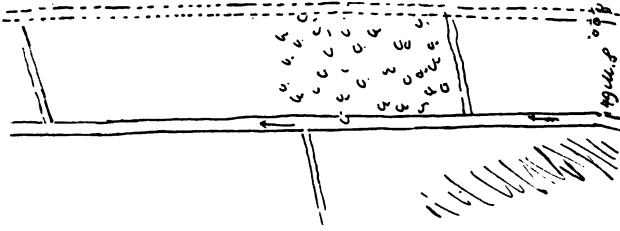


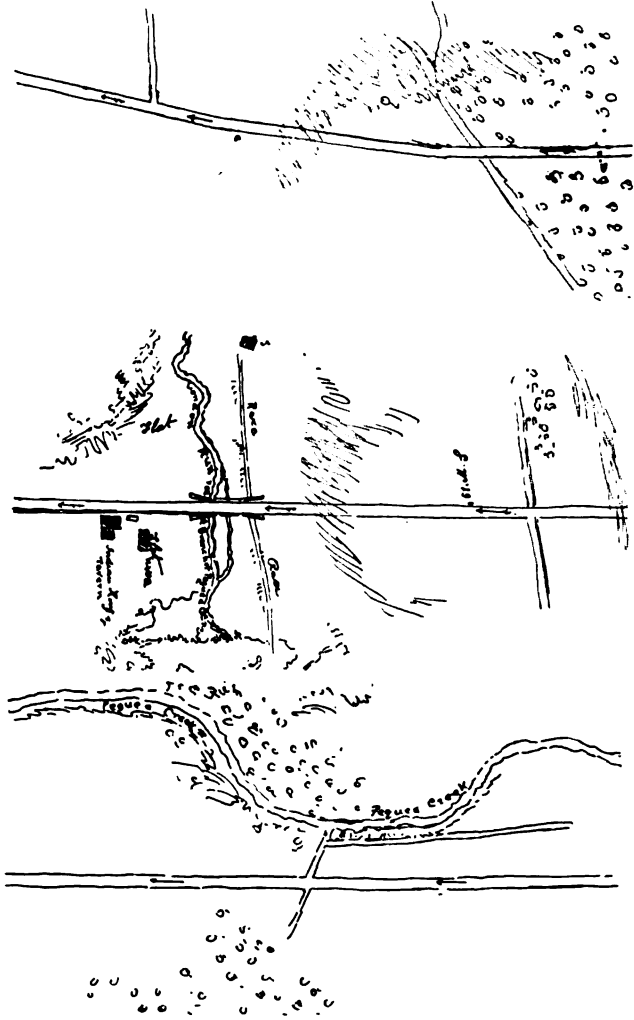


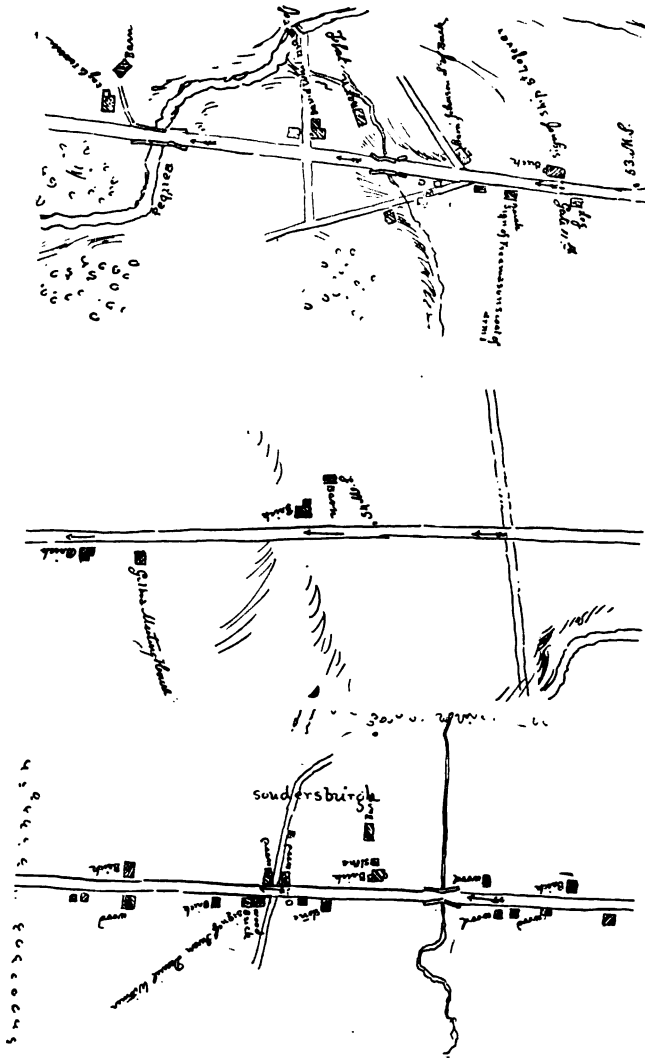




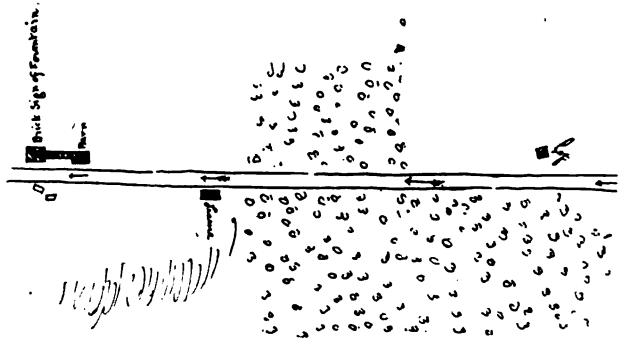
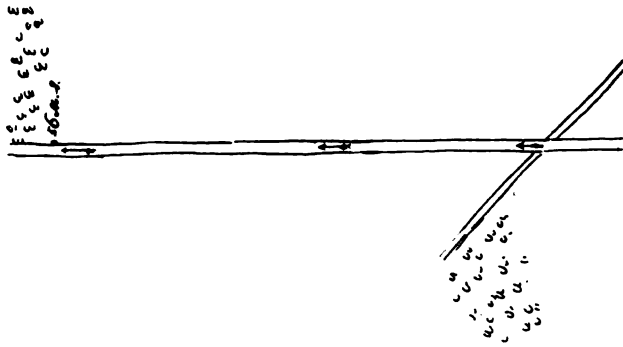
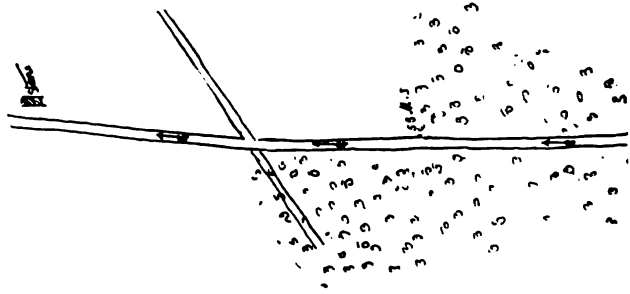


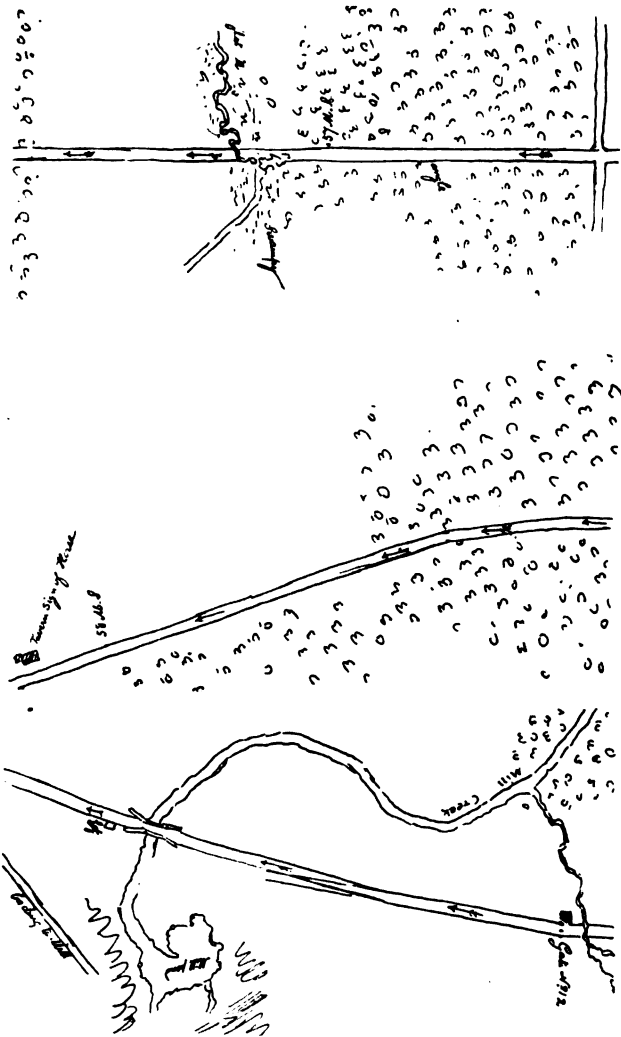


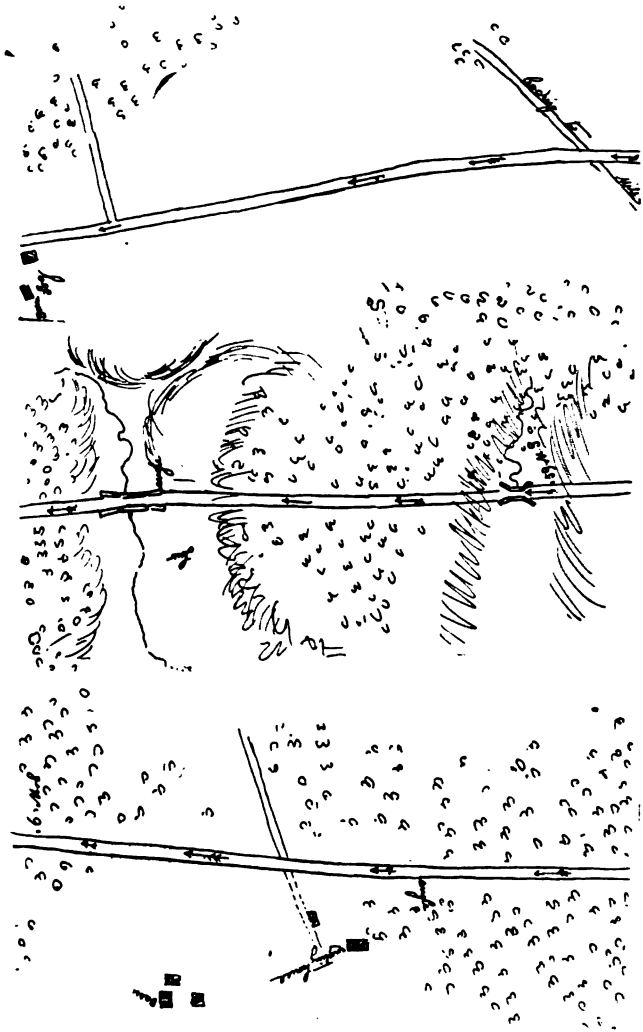


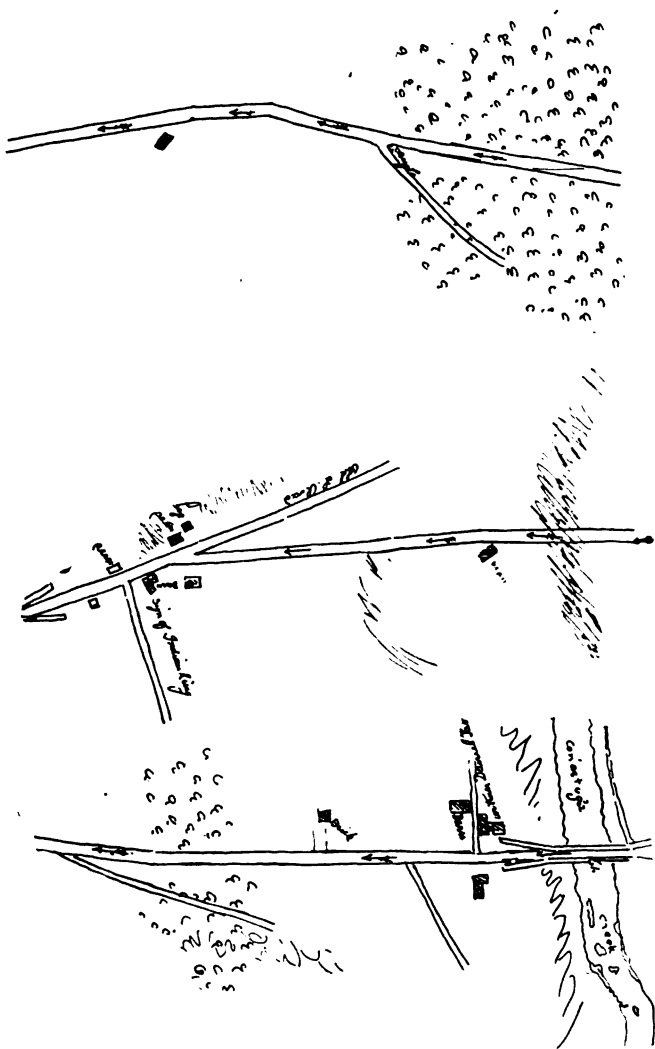


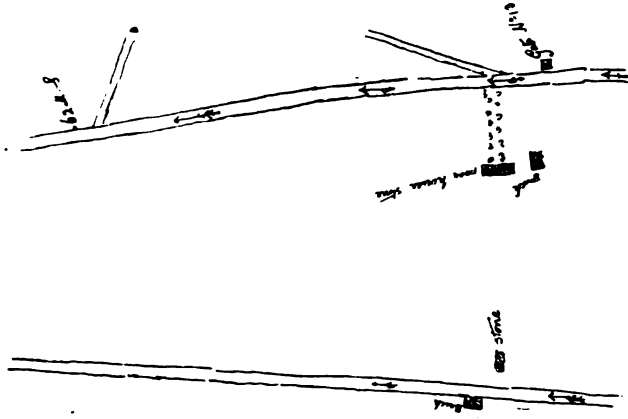












*The Bridge East View of The Bridge over the Onondaga Road near Laramie*

## MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING

---

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 1, 1916.

The closing meeting of the year of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the usual place. President Steinman presided.

The Librarian's report was as follows:

Bound Volumes—Massachusetts Historical Society (Vol. 49); The Ryerson Genealogy; Smull's Legislative Handbook (1916); Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs; Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioners; The United States and the War, from the Pennsylvania Society of New York; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

George Steinman, after a service of many years as head of the local historians, tendered the society his resignation, which was accepted with a vote of thanks for his faithful performance of duty during his long period in office. As his successor to the Presidency, Frank R. Diffenderfer, Litt.D., was named. The other officers nominated were: Vice Presidents, Hon. Charles I. Landis and H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Recording Secretary, Charles B. Hollinger; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, and Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter. The members of the Executive Committee named were: Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Esq., George Steinman, D. B. Landis, George F. K. Erisman, L. B. Herr, J. L. Summy, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, and I. C. Arnold, Esq.

Seven persons were elected to membership in the society and five candidates were nominated for admission. The newly-elected members are: Prof. Earl L. Hunter and William K. Fishburn, both of Ephrata, and Miss Grace S. Hurst, Edward P. Brinton, Esq., Mrs. L. B. Kelper, Miss Emma L. Downey, and Benjamin B. Lippold, all of Lancaster.

The persons nominated for membership were: City Controller J. Harry Rathfon, of No. 228 North Duke street; Harry F. Stauffer, of Ephrata R. F. D. No. 4; Miss Emma Miller, of Elizabethtown; Miss Clementine Wisner, of No. 254 Reservoir street, and Miss Anna Shaub, of No. 31 Church street.

Miss Lottie M. Bausman, the present Librarian, spoke at considerable length concerning the great demand for the publications of the Lancaster County Historical Society, saying that they at present circulate from Boston to San Francisco and that they are regular visitors to important libraries and universities on the Pacific. She also spoke of the fact that persons from great distances often request back numbers of the local historical society publications and that Chairman J. George Becht, of the Pennsylvania State Board of Education, has sent a communication requesting the use of material contained in the files of the organization relating to the history of Lancaster county schools. She explained that the Board of Education is collecting all the data available upon the history of Pennsylvania schools, whether from books, magazines or newspapers. Miss Bausman also announced the receipt of a number of donations for the society during the past month.

D. F. Magee, Esq., suggested that the members of the society take it upon themselves to secure the names and dates of old tombstones in the various

cemeteries of Lancaster county, so that they may be preserved for historical records of the future. The only way to secure these he explained is at present, before the inscriptions have been obliterated entirely. The matter was placed in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Several interesting papers were read. Miss Martha B. Clark read an interesting poem dealing with views of a wagoner on the early railroads and also a letter on pioneer railroading in this locality, written to her by a man in close touch with the early local lines. The anecdotes and bits of history in the communication dealt largely with the Columbia Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, centering chiefly about Mountville and Rohrerstown, and calling attention to the many curves in this short stretch of road. It was pointed out in general discussion that some of these curves have been straightened.

A. K. Hostetter read an interesting paper, by Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, dealing with the Shaffner family of Lancaster and Casper Shaffner in particular—he having been one of the most notable local worthies of his day in old Lancaster. His importance is attested by the many legal papers in the Lancaster Court House that bear his signature.















This book should be returned to  
the Library on or before the last date  
stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred  
by retaining it beyond the specified  
time.

Please return promptly.

~~JUL 12 1937~~

BOOK DISCARD  
6844062  
JUL 10 1980

CANCELLED  
JUL 1



3 2044 098 901 929